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SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
A DICTIONARY
OF
CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY.

By FREDERICK MARTIN,

AUTHOR OF "THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK."

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO.
1870.



Handwritten text on a piece of aged, yellowed paper. The text is faint and appears to be a list or a set of instructions, possibly related to a historical document or a manuscript. The paper is slightly wrinkled and shows signs of age.





THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1870



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

A STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

Manual for
POLITICIANS AND MERCHANTS

FOR THE YEAR

1870

BY FREDERICK MARTIN



SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

London
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1870
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P. 2222

Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen, *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

CHRONICLE OF THE 'STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.'

November, 1868—December, 1869	PAGE xiii
---	--------------

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

The Sovereigns of Europe	PAGE xxiii	The Import Markets of Great Britain—Rank in 1868 and in 1869	xxvi
Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of the Principal States of Europe and America	xxiv	The Export Markets of Great Britain—Rank in 1868 and 1869	xxvii
Density of Population of the Principal States and Territorial Divisions of the World	xxv	The Iron-clad Navies of France and Great Britain	xxviii

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA:—

Reigning Sovereign and Family	3
Constitution and Government of the Empire	5
— — of German Austria	6
— — of Hungary	9
Church and Education	11
Revenue and Expenditure of the Empire	13
— — of German Austria	14
— — of Hungary	16
Army	17
Navy	19
Area and Population	21
Trade and Industry	23
Railways	25
Weights and Measures	26
Books of Reference	26

BELGIUM:—

Reigning Sovereign and Family	28
Constitution and Government	29
Church and Education	32
Revenue and Expenditure	33
Army	35
Area and Population	36
Trade and Industry	37
Railways	39
Weights and Measures	40
Books of Reference	40

DENMARK:—

Reigning Sovereign and Family	42
Constitution and Government	44

	PAGE		PAGE
DENMARK :—		2. Saxony :—	
Church and Education . . .	45	Reigning Sovereign and Family . . .	130
Revenue and Expenditure . .	46	Constitution and Government . . .	131
Army and Navy . . .	49	Church and Education . .	132
Population . . .	51	Revenue and Expenditure . .	132
Trade and Industry . . .	52	Population . . .	134
Colonies . . .	53	3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin :—	
Weights and Measures . .	53	Reigning Sovereign . .	134
Books of Reference . .	54	Constitution, Revenue, and Population . . .	136
FRANCE :—		4. Oldenburg :—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . .	55	Reigning Sovereign . .	137
Constitution and Government . . .	57	Constitution, Revenue, and Population . . .	138
Church and Education . .	62	5. Brunswick :—	
Revenue and Expenditure . .	66	Reigning Sovereign . .	139
Public Debt . . .	70	Constitution, Revenue, and Population . . .	140
Army . . .	71	6. Saxe-Weimar :—	
Navy . . .	75	Reigning Sovereign . .	141
Area and Population . .	81	Constitution, Revenue, and Population . . .	142
Trade and Industry . .	85	7. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . .	143
Commercial Marine . .	90	8. Saxe-Meiningen . .	144
Railways . . .	93	9. Anhalt . . .	145
Colonies . . .	93	10. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . .	147
Weights and Measures . .	94	11. Saxe-Altenburg . .	149
Books of Reference . .	95	12. Waldeck . . .	150
GERMANY :—		13. Lippe-Detmold . .	151
Constitution and Government . . .	98	14. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . .	152
Revenue and Expenditure . .	99	15. Schwarzburg - Sondershausen . . .	154
Army and Population . .	100	16. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	154
Trade and Commerce . .	186	17. Schaumburg-Lippe . .	155
Weights and Measures . .	189	18. Reuss-Greiz . . .	156
Books of Reference . .	190	19. Hamburg . . .	157
CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH GERMANY :—		20. Lübeck . . .	161
1. Prussia :—		21. Bremen . . .	162
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . .	104	Non-Confederate States of South Germany :—	
Constitution and Government . . .	107	1. Bavaria :—	
Church and Education . .	111	Reigning Sovereign and Family . . .	165
Revenue and Expenditure . .	113	Constitution and Government . . .	167
Army . . .	117	Church and Education . .	168
Navy . . .	119	Revenue and Expenditure . .	169
Area and Population . .	122	Army and Population . .	170
Trade and Industry . .	126		

	PAGE		PAGE
2. Württemberg:—		GREAT BRITAIN:—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family	173	Railways	272
Constitution and Government	174	Colonial Possessions	273
Church and Education	175		
Revenue and Expenditure	176	GREECE:—	
Army and Population	178	Reigning Sovereign and Family	279
3. Baden:—		Constitution and Government	280
Reigning Sovereign and Family	179	Church and Education	281
Constitution and Revenue	179	Revenue and Expenditure	282
Army and Population	181	Army and Navy	285
4. Hesse:—		Population	286
Reigning Sovereign and Family	182	Trade and Industry	288
Constitution, Revenue, and Population	183	Weights and Measures	289
5. Lichtenstein	185	Books of Reference	290
THE ZOLLVEREIN OF GERMANY	186		
Weights and Measures	189	ITALY:—	
Books of Reference concerning Germany	190	Reigning Sovereign and Family	291
		Constitution and Government	293
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:—		Church and Education	294
Reigning Sovereign and Family	192	Revenue and Expenditure	297
Constitution and Government	195	Public Debt	299
Church and Education	208	Army and Navy	301
Revenue and Expenditure	215	Area and Population	304
Taxation	220	Trade and Industry	308
National Debt	222	Shipping	310
Army	224		
Navy	231	PAPAL STATES:—	
Iron-clad Navy	235	Sovereign Pontiff	312
Population—		List of Pontiffs since A.D. 752	313
England and Wales	239	Constitution and Government	315
Scotland	244	Ecclesiastical Organisation	316
Ireland	246	List of Cardinals	317
Emigration	252	Revenue, Army, and Population	319
Income of the Population	287	Trade	322
Commerce and Trade—		Weights and Measures	323
Imports and Exports	256	Books of Reference concerning Italy	324
Shipping	263		
Textile Industry	268	NETHERLANDS:—	
Mines and Minerals	270	Reigning Sovereign and Family	326
		Constitution and Government	328
		Church and Education	329
		Revenue and Expenditure	330
		Army and Navy	334

	PAGE		PAGE
NETHERLANDS :—		SPAIN :—	
Area and Population	336	Weights and Measures	415
Trade and Industry	337	Books of Reference	416
Shipping	338		
Colonies	339	SWEDEN and NORWAY :—	
Weights and Measures	341	Reigning Sovereign and	
Books of Reference	342	Family	417
		Dynastic Union	418
PORTUGAL :—		SWEDEN :—	
Reigning Sovereign and		Constitution and Govern-	
Family	343	ment	419
Constitution and Govern-		Revenue and Expenditure	421
ment	345	Army and Navy	423
Church and Education	346	Area and Population	425
Revenue and Expenditure	348	Trade and Industry	426
Army and Navy	350	Railways	427
Area and Population	351	Colonial Possession	435
Trade and Industry	352	Weights and Measures	435
Colonies	353	Books of Reference	436
Weights and Measures	353		
Books of Reference	354	NORWAY :—	
		Constitution and Govern-	
RUSSIA :—		ment	429
Reigning Sovereign and		Revenue and Expenditure	431
Family	355	Army and Navy	431
Constitution and Govern-		Area and Population	433
ment	357	Trade and Industry	434
Church and Education	362	Weights and Measures	435
Revenue and Expenditure	365	Books of Reference	436
National Debt	368		
Army	372	SWITZERLAND :—	
Navy	477	Constitution and Govern-	
Area and Population	379	ment	438
Trade and Industry	385	Church and Education	440
Shipping	387	Revenue and Expenditure	441
Railways	388	Army	444
Manufactures	389	Area and Population	446
Weights and Measures	390	Trade and Industry	448
Books of Reference	391	Railways	449
		Weights and Measures	449
SPAIN :—		Books of Reference	450
Constitution and Govern-			
ment	393	TURKEY and TRIBUTARY	
Church and Education	396	STATES :—	
Revenue and Expenditure	399	Reigning Sovereign and	
National Debt	401	Family	451
Army and Navy	403	Constitution and Govern-	
Area and Population	405	ment	452
Trade and Industry	409	Religion and Education	454
Minerals	410	Revenue and Expenditure	457
Railways	410	Public Debt	459
Colonies	412		

	PAGE		PAGE
TURKEY:—		Roumania:—	
Army and Navy . . .	461	Trade and Commerce . .	474
Area and Population . .	465		
Trade and Commerce . .	469	SERVIA:—	
Manufactures	470	Government	474
EGYPT:—See Part II. AFRICA.		Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	475
ROUMANIA:—		Trade	476
Constitution and Govern- ment	471	Weights and Measures . .	477
Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	472	Books of Reference con- cerning Turkey . . .	478

PART THE SECOND.

THE STATES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA,
AND AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERA- TION:—		CANADA and BRITISH NORTH AMERICA:—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	480	Constitution and Govern- ment	508
Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	481	Church and Education . .	510
Trade and Industry . .	483	Revenue and Expenditure .	511
Railways	484	Army and Navy	512
Weights and Measures . .	485	Population	514
Books of Reference . . .	485	Trade and Industry . . .	516
		Shipping	518
BOLIVIA:—		Weights and Measures . .	519
Constitution and Govern- ment	487	Books of Reference . . .	520
Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	488		
Trade and Industry . . .	489	CHILI:—	
Weights and Measures . .	489	Constitution and Govern- ment	521
Books of Reference . . .	490	Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	522
		Trade and Industry . . .	523
BRAZIL:—		Railways	524
Reigning Sovereign and Family	491	Weights and Measures . .	525
Constitution and Govern- ment	492	Books of Reference . . .	525
Church and Education . .	494		
Revenue and Expenditure .	495	COLOMBIA:—	
Public Debt	497	Constitution and Govern- ment	526
Army and Navy	499	Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	527
Population	500	Trade and Industry . . .	528
Trade and Commerce . .	502	Weights and Measures . .	529
Weights and Measures . .	505	Books of Reference . . .	530
Books of Reference . . .	506		

	PAGE		PAGE
COSTA RICA:—		PERU:—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	531	Trade and Industry . . .	552
Revenue, Population, and Trade	532	Guano exports	553
Weights and Measures . .	533	Weights and Measures . .	554
Books of Reference . . .	534	Books of Reference . . .	555
ECUADOR:—		UNITED STATES:—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	535	Constitution and Govern- ment	556
Revenue, Population, and Trade	536	Lists of Presidents . . .	557
Weights and Measures . .	536	Congress	559
Books of Reference . . .	537	Revenue and Expenditure .	563
MEXICO:—		National Debt	566
Constitution and Govern- ment	538	Army	568
Revenue and Expenditure .	539	Navy	571
Public Debt	540	Iron-clad Navy	572
Area and Population . . .	541	Area and Population . . .	575
Trade and Industry . . .	542	Immigration	579
Weights, and Measures . .	544	Trade and Industry . . .	584
Books of Reference . . .	545	Mines and Minerals . . .	588
PARAGUAY:—		Railways	589
Constitution and Govern- ment	546	Commercial Marine . . .	591
Revenue and Army	546	Weights and Measures . .	591
Population and Trade . . .	547	Books of Reference . . .	592
Weights and Measures . . .	548	URUGUAY:—	
Books of Reference . . .	549	Constitution and Govern- ment	594
PERU:—		Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	594
Constitution and Govern- ment	550	Trade and Industry . . .	595
Revenue, Army, and Popu- lation	551	Weights and Measures . .	597
		Books of Reference . . .	597
		VENEZUELA:—	
		Constitution and Govern- ment	598
		Revenue, Population, and Trade	599
		Weights and Measures . .	600
		Books of Reference . . .	600

2. AFRICA.

ALGERIA:—		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—	
Government, Revenue, and Army	601	Constitution and Govern- ment	606
Area and Population . . .	603	Revenue and Expenditure .	607
Trade and Industry . . .	603	Area and Population . . .	608
Weights and Measures . .	605	Trade and Commerce . . .	610
Books of Reference . . .	605	Books of Reference . . .	611

	PAGE		PAGE
EGYPT:—		LIBERIA:—	
Government, Revenue, and		Weights and Measures . . .	621
Army	613	Books of Reference . . .	621
Population and Trade . .	615		
Weights and Measures . .	617	NATAL:—	
Books of Reference . . .	618	Constitution and Govern-	
		ment	622
LIBERIA:—		Revenue and Expenditure .	622
Constitution and Govern-		Population	623
ment	619	Trade and Commerce . .	624
Population, Revenue, and		Books of Reference . . .	625
Trade	620		

3. ASIA.

CEYLON:—		INDIA:—	
Constitution and Govern-		Railways	669
ment	626	Weights and Measures . .	673
Revenue and Expenditure	626		
Population	627	JAPAN:—	
Trade and Commerce . .	628	Constitution and Govern-	
Weights and Measures . .	629	ment	674
Books of Reference . . .	629	Area and Population . .	676
		Trade and Commerce . .	677
CHINA:—		Weights and Measures . .	679
Constitution and Govern-		Books of Reference . . .	680
ment	630		
Revenue and Population . .	631	JAVA:—	
Trade and Commerce . .	634	Constitution and Govern-	
Treaty Ports	635	ment	681
Weights and Measures . .	638	Revenue and Expenditure	682
Books of Reference . . .	639	Army and Navy	684
		Area and Population . .	685
HONG KONG:—		Trade and Commerce . .	686
Constitution and Govern-		Weights and Measures . .	687
ment	641	Books of Reference . . .	688
Revenue and Expenditure .	641		
Area and Population . . .	642	PERSIA:—	
Trade and Commerce . .	643	Reigning Sovereign and	
Weights and Measures . .	645	Family	689
Books of Reference . . .	645	Government, Religion, and	
		Education	689
INDIA:—		Revenue and Army . . .	691
Constitution and Govern-		Area, Population, and Trade	693
ment	646	Weights and Measures . .	695
Revenue and Expenditure .	648	Books of Reference . . .	696
Land Tax	652		
Debt	656	SIAM:—	
Army	658	Government, Revenue, and	
Population	659	Army	697
Caste and Religion . . .	661	Population and Trade . .	698
Trade and Commerce . .	664	Weights and Measures . .	700
Shipping	668	Books of Reference . . .	700

4. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES:—	PAGE	SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—	PAGE
Constitution and Govern- ment	701	Mines and Mineral Produc- tions	726
Revenue and Expenditure .	702		
Area and Population . . .	702	TASMANIA:—	
Trade and Industry . . .	704	Constitution and Govern- ment	728
Mineral Productions . . .	706	Revenue and Expenditure .	728
		Area and Population . . .	729
NEW ZEALAND:—		Trade and Industry . . .	731
Constitution and Govern- ment	708		
Revenue and Expenditure .	709	VICTORIA:—	
Area and Population . . .	711	Constitution and Govern- ment	732
Immigration	713	Revenue and Expenditure .	733
Trade and Industry . . .	714	Area and Population . . .	735
		Immigration	738
QUEENSLAND:—		Trade and Commerce . . .	739
Constitution and Govern- ment	716	Mining Industry	742
Revenue and Expenditure .	716	Railways	743
Area and Population . . .	717		
Trade and Industry . . .	718	WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—	
		Constitution and Govern- ment	745
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—		Revenue and Expenditure .	745
Constitution and Govern- ment	720	Population and Trade . . .	746
Revenue and Expenditure .	721	Books of Reference con- cerning Australasia . . .	747
Area and Population . . .	722		
Trade and Industry . . .	724		
		INDEX	749

CHRONICLE

OF THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

NOVEMBER, 1868—DECEMBER, 1869.

1868.

November.

11. Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and summoning another for the 10th of December.
12. Ukase of the Emperor of Russia for a general conscription, of 4 in 1,000, throughout the Empire.
14. Decree of the Emperor of Austria, ordering the territories under his crown to be designated henceforth, officially, the 'Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie'—Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.
19. Elections for the New Parliament in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
20. Presentation of Mr. Burlingame, special ambassador of the Emperor of China, to Queen Victoria.
23. First appearance of the deputies of Croatia in the Hungarian Diet.
24. Opening of the Italian Chambers by royal commission.
26. Investiture of the Khedive of Egypt with the Order of the Star of India, at Cairo.
29. Republican demonstration at Madrid.
30. Insurgent movement in Cuba, to declare the independence of the colony from Spain.

December.

1. Bill passed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, declaring the subjects of the Papal States to be citizens of Italy.
2. Resignation of the ministry of Mr. Disraeli.
3. Riots at Paris, and numerous arrests by the police.
4. Audience given to Mr. Gladstone by the Queen, at Windsor Castle.
4. Opening of the Chambers of Würtemberg by the King.
5. Republican insurrection at Cadiz, defeated by troops and the fleet after a ten hours' struggle.

December.

7. Joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, requesting the President to recall Mr. Reverdy Johnson from his post as envoy to Great Britain.
9. Installation of Mr. Gladstone as First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. John Bright sworn into office as Privy Councillor.
10. Formal opening of the first session of the twentieth Parliament of the United Kingdom by royal commission.
15. Adjournment of Parliament for two weeks, to issue writs for the election of new members.
20. Arrival of Lord Mayo, fifth Imperial Governor-General of India, at Bombay.
21. Allocution of the sovereign Pontiff, severely censuring the actions of 'the King of Sardinia.'
26. Spread of the insurrection in Cuba.
29. Formal re-assembling of Parliament, and further adjournment to February 16, 1869.

1869.**January.**

1. Reception of the foreign diplomatic body at Paris by the Emperor Napoléon, who declares that 'a spirit of conciliation animates all the Powers of Europe.'
2. Republican insurrection at Malaga, subdued by the troops after a sanguinary street fight.
4. Opening of the Diet of Portugal by King Luis.
5. Occupation of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, by the allied troops of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, President Lopez retreating with his army towards the north.
6. Capture of fort Ngatapa, Poverty Bay, New Zealand, stronghold of the Maori chief, Te Kooti.
9. Meeting of a Conference of plenipotentiaries of the chief European Powers at Paris, to settle the disturbed political relations of Turkey and Greece.
12. Public reception of the new Governor-General of India at Calcutta.
13. Audience given at Jeddo to the representatives of all foreign States by the Mikado of Japan.
14. Convention signed in London for the settlement with the Government of the United States of the disputed questions known as the Alabama claims.
18. Opening of the French Legislative Body, by the Emperor Napoléon.
18. Opening of the Diet of Sweden by King Carl.
19. Departure of Sir John Lawrence, Governor of India 1863 to 1868, from Calcutta.

January.

20. Protocol of the Paris Conference on the affairs of Turkey and Greece, declaring that the Powers of Europe will not allow any disturbance of peace.
21. Death of the Prince Royal of Belgium.
22. Encounter between the colonial insurgents and the Spanish troops near Havannah, Cuba.
24. First public performance of a Protestant religious service at Madrid.
25. Assassination of the civil Governor of Burgos, Spain, in the cathedral of the city.
26. Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies of Portugal.
30. Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, threatening death to all rebels not submitting within a month.

February.

2. Resignation of the ministry of Greece.
3. Appointment of a new Greek administration, giving assent to the resolutions of the Paris Conference.
5. Death of the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.
11. Opening of the sittings of the Constituent Cortes of Spain by the President of the Council of Ministers, head of the Provisional Government.
12. Bill passed by both Chambers of the Prussian Diet, confiscating the property of the ex-king George of Hanover.
13. Death of Fuad Pasha, for a time Grand Vizier of Turkey.
16. Actual opening of the first session of the twentieth Parliament of the United Kingdom, the speech from the throne being read by royal commission.
18. Six thousand men despatched from Spain to Cuba, to aid in suppressing the insurrection.
19. Final sitting of the Paris Conference to declare that diplomatic relations have been re-established between Turkey and Greece.
20. Destruction, in the waters of Lissa, Adriatic Sea, of the Austrian man-of-war, 'Radetzki,' with the whole of the crew.
22. Resignation, pro forma, of the President of the Spanish Council of ministers, and re-installment into office by the Constituent Cortes.
26. Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing negro suffrage, passed by both Houses of Congress.
28. Insurrection of two Arab tribes in Algeria.

March.

1. First reading in the House of Commons of a bill 'to put an end to the Established Church in Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof.'

March.

2. Resolution passed in both Houses of Congress of the United States, declaring that the faith of the nation is 'solemnly pledged to the payment in coin of all its obligations.'
3. Defeat of the Spanish troops by the Cuban insurgents, at Villa Clara.
4. Inauguration of General Grant as twenty-first President of the United States of America.
4. Opening of the Parliament of the North German Confederation by the King of Prussia.
4. Supplemental grant of 3,600,000*l.* for defraying the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition, submitted in Committee of the House of Commons.
5. Closing of the session of the Prussian Diet by royal commission.
8. Resolution in favour of union with the Dominion of Canada passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland.
11. Bill for an external loan of 1,000,000,000 reals, or 10 millions sterling, passed by the Constituent Cortes of Spain.
13. Closing of the royal dockyard and naval establishment at Deptford.
18. Partial opening of the Suez Canal, the waters of the Mediterranean being admitted into the Bitter Lakes.
19. Note of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting proposals of the French Government for settling disputed railway arrangements by a commission.
20. Arrival of a special envoy from the insurgents of Cuba at Washington.
23. Second reading of the bill 'to put an end to the Established Church in Ireland' carried in the House of Commons, by 368 against 250 votes.
27. Meeting between the Governor-General of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan at Umballah.
31. First reading of the new Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Provisional Government, in the Constituent Cortes.

April

2. Reduction of the African squadron for the suppression of the slave trade announced in the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty.
4. Decree granting the introduction of Bibles, printed in foreign languages, issued by the Provisional Government of Spain.
7. Announcement made in the Constituent Cortes that King Ferdinand of Portugal will not accept the crown of Spain.
8. Budget estimates for 1869-70 submitted to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
9. Acceptance by the Hudson's Bay Company of the proposal of the British Government to cede all their territorial rights in North America to the Dominion of Canada,

April.

10. Declaration of sympathy with the insurgents of Cuba passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, by 98 against 25 votes.
11. Massacres of British settlers at Mohaka, New Zealand, by the Maori chief Te Kooti.
12. Grant of pensions by the Emperor Napoléon to all the surviving soldiers of the First Empire, 'to re-awaken great historical memories.'
13. Rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Alabama Claims Treaty, signed in London on the 14th of January, one vote being given in its favour, and fifty-four against it.
14. Appointment of the Hon. John Lothrop Motley as envoy of the United States to Great Britain.
17. Authorisation given by the Spanish Constituent Cortes to the Provisional Government to send the whole fleet of war to Cuba for the suppression of the insurrection.
18. Trade riots of miners and engineers in the coal districts of Belgium.
21. Proposal for proclaiming the republic passed over by the Constituent Cortes of Spain without a vote.
24. Opening of the two Houses of the Hungarian Diet by the King.
25. Protocol signed at Paris for settling disputed questions of railway management between the Governments of France and Belgium.
26. Close of the session of the French Legislative Body by commission.
28. Fatal riots at Londonderry, on the arrival of Prince Arthur.
29. Close of the session of the Diet of Bavaria by the heir of the crown.

May.

1. Londonderry proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.
4. Conspiracy for restoring the Bourbons to the throne of Spain discovered at Barcelona.
5. Opening of the Congress of the Argentine Confederation by the President.
7. Passing of the bill to put an end to the Established Church of Ireland through committee of the House of Commons.
12. Opening of the Brazilian Legislature by the Emperor.
13. New proposal to proclaim the republic rejected in the Spanish Constituent Cortes by 182 against 64 votes.
14. Fatal election riots at Paris.
15. Close of the session of the Austrian Reichsrath by the Emperor.
15. Close of the session of the Swedish Diet by the King.
15. Completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Railway of the United States.
16. Ministerial crisis in Italy.
20. Bill for abolishing the exemption of clerical candidates from conscription adopted in the Italian Senate by 223 against 25 votes.

May.

- 21. Adoption in the Spanish Constituent Cortes of the article establishing monarchy by 214 against 71 votes.
- 24. Election for the Legislative Body at Paris, resulting in the return of six declared republican deputies.
- 25. Anti-Imperialist manifestations at Amiens, Lille, Toulouse, and other French towns.
- 31. Third reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church in the House of Commons.

June.

- 1. Adoption of the new Constitution of Spain by the Cortes, by 214 against 55 votes.
- 2. Forced resignation of the Captain-General of Cuba by the volunteers of the colony.
- 3. Opening of the Zollverein Parliament of Germany by the King of Prussia.
- 6. Promulgation of the new Constitution of Spain at Madrid.
- 7. New elections for the Legislative Body at Paris, and return of three more republicans.
- 8. Conclusion of a treaty between Turkey and Persia for the regulation of the line of frontiers.
- 9. Admission of Newfoundland into the North American Confederation voted by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.
- 11. Republican riots at Paris.
- 14. Marshal Serrano elected Regent of Spain by 193 against 45 votes of the Constituent Cortes.
- 17. Inauguration of the harbour of Wilhelmshaven for the navy of the North German Confederation by the King of Prussia.
- 18. Second reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church agreed to in the House of Lords by 179 against 146 votes.
- 22. Prorogation of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor.
- 22. Close of the Zollverein Parliament of Germany by the King of Prussia.
- 24. Proclamation of the Emperor Napoléon to the army at the camp of Chalons, exhorting the troops to 'keep in remembrance the battles of their fathers.'
- 28. First meeting of the newly-elected Legislative Body of France.

July.

- 2. Fatal Orange riots at Portadown, Belfast.
- 5. Adoption by the House of Commons of the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide funds for the purchase of all existing telegraph companies of the United Kingdom by the Government.
- 5. Opening of the sittings of the State Council of Switzerland.

July.

8. Rejection in the House of Lords of a bill for the creation of Life Peers.
10. Reconstruction of the Spanish ministry.
12. Message of the Emperor Napoléon to the Legislative Body, promising the grant of extended parliamentary liberties.
12. Close of the session of the Austrian Reichsrath by Imperial commission.
13. Publication of a decree of the Emperor Napoléon, proroguing, for an indefinite time, the session of the Legislative Body.
13. Resignation of the French ministry.
14. Close of the session of the Servian Skoupschina by the President of the Regency.
18. Formation of a new ministry in France.
21. Carlist risings in several parts of Spain.
24. Completed submersion of a new Atlantic telegraph cable between France and Massachusetts, United States.
25. Proclamation of martial law throughout Spain.
26. Royal assent given to the bill for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland.
27. Prorogation of the Cortes of Portugal by royal decree.
30. Insurrection at Toledo in favour of Don Carlos, pretender to the crown of Spain.
31. Renewed hostilities between the British colonists and the natives of New Zealand.

August.

1. Defeat of insurgents, under the leadership of Don Carlos, by the troops of the Spanish Government near Zalavera.
2. Draught of a Senatus Consultum for modifying the constitution of the Empire laid before the French Senate.
2. Declaration of the Brazilian prime minister in the Chamber of Deputies, that no peace shall be made with President Lopez of Paraguay.
3. Budget of India laid before the House of Commons.
6. Act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand to provide for the part payment of British troops, if allowed to remain in the colony.
7. Defeat of President Lopez of Paraguay by the Brazilian troops, at Valenzuela.
9. Protest of the Turkish Government against the independent attitude assumed by the Khedive of Egypt.
10. Resignation of the Portuguese ministry.
11. Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament till the 28th of October.
12. Installation of a Provisional Government at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay.

August.

13. Death of Marshal Niel, minister of war of France.
14. Defeat of President Lopez at Caraguatay by the allied Brazilian-Argentine forces under General Barreto.
15. Complete amnesty for all political offences proclaimed by the Emperor Napoléon III., 'to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Napoléon I.'
17. Proclamation of the Provisional Government at Asuncion, Paraguay, declaring President Lopez an outlaw.
18. Defeat of Carlist insurgents at Valencia, Spain.
18. Declaration of the Governor-General of British North America at Toronto, that 'England has no interest of her own to consult in Canada.'
19. Conciliatory reply of the Khedive of Egypt to the demands of the Turkish Government.
20. Prorogation of the Italian Parliament.
22. Publication of two decrees of the Emperor of Austria, dissolving the feudal organisation of the province called the Military Frontier, and placing the same under the civil Government of Hungary.
24. Despatch of 6,000 fresh troops from Spain to Cuba.
26. Closing of the Portuguese Cortes by the King.
27. Serious illness of the Emperor Napoléon III.
30. Close of the session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations by the Chancellor of the Empire.
31. Departure of Don Carlos from Guipuycoa, Spain, in a vessel bound for England.

September.

1. Speech of Prince Napoléon in the French Senate, urging liberal reforms, on the ground that 'one can do anything with bayonets except sit on them.'
4. Reception of the Duke of Edinburgh by the Micado of Japan.
6. Adoption of the Senatus Consultum, modifying the constitution of the French Empire, by 134 against 3 votes of the French Senate.
7. Prosecution of three Spanish bishops by the Provisional Government for disobedience of orders.
10. Renewed republican manifestations in Paris.
12. Close of the Congress of the Argentine Confederation by the President.
14. Meeting of a general synod of the Church of Ireland at Dublin.
15. Interview of General Prim, war-minister of Spain, with the Emperor Napoléon.
16. Despatch of 5 frigates and 2,000 troops from Spain to Cuba.
20. Opening of the States General of the Netherlands by the King.
21. Disturbances at Tarragona, Spain, and assassination of the secretary of the city governor.

September.

23. Modification of the Danish ministry.
23. Prorogation of the Brazilian Chambers.
25. Republican insurrection at Barcelona, and encounter between the troops and the volunteers.
28. Resolution to propose the young Duke of Genoa as King of Spain, passed at a meeting of the regent and council of ministers of the Provisional Government.
30. Opening of the Diet of Saxony by the King.
30. Declaration of King Luis of Portugal, that he will not accept the crown of Spain.

October.

1. Closing of the royal dockyard and naval establishment at Woolwich.
4. Insurrectionary movements in Dalmatia.
7. Proclamation issued for the prorogation of Parliament from the 28th of October to the 23rd of December.
8. Riots at St. Aubin, near Toulouse, quelled by the troops.
10. Mass meeting at Dublin to demand the release of the Fenian prisoners.
10. Anniversary of the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion, celebrated at New York
11. Proclamation of the republic at Valencia, Spain.
14. Capture of fort Dragaei by the insurgents of Dalmatia.
15. Close of the General Assembly of Brazil by the Emperor.
16. Rout of the republicans of Valentia, after a ten hours' bombardment.
18. Announcement from the First Lord of the Treasury, that he cannot advise the release of the Fenian prisoners.
20. Encounter between Austrian troops and the Dalmatian insurgents near Cattaro.
21. Ministerial changes in Italy.
22. Resignation of the minister of the interior of Hungary.
24. Promulgation of a decree of the Spanish Government, establishing religious liberty in Cuba and Porto Rico, at Havannah.
25. Death of the Earl of Derby, for a time First Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain.
26. Resignation of the minister of finance of Prussia.
28. Declaration of 110 members of the Spanish Constituent Cortes to support General Prim in elevating the Duke of Genoa to the throne.
30. Reconstruction of the ministry of the Dominion of Canada.

November.

1. Changes in the council of ministers of the Provisional Government of Spain.
2. Encounter between Austrian troops and Dalmatian insurgents at Zuppa, Cattaro.

November.

4. Resignation of Admiral Topete, minister of marine in the Government of Spain.
6. Dangerous illness of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.
9. Opening of the Legislative Chambers of Belgium by royal commission.
10. Decree of the Emperor Napoléon for improving 'the relations between the Government, Council of State, Senate, and Legislative Body.'
11. Birth of a heir to the crown of Italy, at Naples.
12. Arrest, at Cadiz, of the bishop of Havannah, charged with conspiring against the Spanish Government.
14. Proclamation of the King of Italy, granting complete amnesty to all political offenders.
17. Inauguration of the Suez canal, by a fleet of steamers carrying the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of the French, and a number of other princes, and representatives of States.
18. Opening of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy.
19. Riots at Turin, and close of the university.
20. Resignation of the Italian ministry.
21. Decree for the establishment of a Superior Council of Commerce in France, to investigate the results of free-trade legislation.
22. New elections in Paris, resulting in the return of four republican deputies to the Legislative Body.
24. Draught of a new Constitution for Cuba and Porto-Rico laid before the Constituent Cortes of Spain.
26. Despatch of an 'ultimatum' of the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, desiring complete submission in financial affairs.
27. Resignation of the Bavarian Ministry.
27. Opening of the Roumanian Chambers by Prince Karl.
28. Resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia.
29. Opening of the Legislative Body by the Emperor Napoléon, who declares that France wants order with liberty—'L'ordre j'en répons!'

December.

2. Charge against ex-Queen Isabel II. of having taken the Crown jewels of Spain, made in the Constituent Cortes by the Minister of Finance.
4. Motion for the withdrawal of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce of 1860 laid before the French Legislative Body.
6. Opening of the second session of the 41st Congress of the United States, and Message of the President, stating that 'the country is blessed with peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad.'
8. Commencement of the sittings of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, attended by 800 ecclesiastics, from all parts of the world.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

States	Reigning Sovereigns	Title	Age	Heir-Apparent	Age
AUSTRIA	Franz Joseph I.	Emperor	40	Son	12
BELGIUM	Leopold II.	King	35	Brother	33
DENMARK	Christian IX.	"	52	Son	27
FRANCE	Napoléon III.	Emperor	62	"	14
GERMANY, NORTH :—					
Prussia	Wilhelm I.	King	73	"	39
Saxony	Johann I.	"	69	"	42
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .	Frd. Franz II.	Grand-duke	47	"	19
Oldenburg	Peter I.	"	43	"	18
Brunswick	Wilhelm I.	Duke	64	—	—
Saxe-Weimar	Karl Alex. I.	Grand-duke	52	Son	26
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .	Friedch. Wm. I.	"	51	"	22
Saxe-Meiningen . . .	Georg II.	Duke	44	"	19
Anhalt	Leopold	"	76	"	39
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . .	Ernst II.	"	52	Nephew	26
Saxe-Altenburg . . .	Ernst I.	"	44	Brother	41
Waldeck	Georg Victor I.	Prince	39	Son	5
Lippe-Detmold . . .	Leopold II.	"	49	Brother	46
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Albert	"	72	Son	32
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Günther II.	"	69	"	40
Reuss-Schleiz	Heinrich XIV.	"	38	"	12
Schaumburg-Lippe . .	Adolf	"	53	"	24
Reuss-Greiz	Heinrich XXII.	"	24	Cousin	12
GERMANY, SOUTH :—					
Bavaria	Ludwig II.	King	25	Brother	22
Württemberg	Karl I.	"	47	Cousin	22
Baden	Friedrich I.	Grand-duke	44	Son	13
Hesse	Ludwig III.	"	64	Brother	61
Lichtenstein	Johann II.	Prince	30	Brother	17
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND	Victoria I.	Queen	51	Son	29
GREECE	Georgios I.	King	22	"	2
ITALY	Vittorio Eman. II	"	50	"	26
NETHERLANDS	Willem III.	"	53	"	30
PORTUGAL	Luis I.	"	32	"	7
RUSSIA	Alexander II.	Emperor	52	"	25
SWEDEN AND NORWAY .	Carl XV.	King	44	Brother	41
TURKEY	Abdul-Aziz I.	Sultan	40	Nephew	30

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.					
States	Budget Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Years of Revenue represented by Debt
Europe:—					
Austria, Cisleithan	1869	£ 29,628,417	£ 29,932,667	£ 210,686,290	7
„ Transleithan	1869	12,924,059	15,403,859	96,294,123	5
Belgium	1870	7,061,000	7,059,127	27,360,960	4
Denmark	1869-70	2,554,126	2,533,630	13,239,872	5
France	1869	85,148,872	85,133,626	553,268,928	6½
Germany:—					
Prussia	1869	25,130,474	25,130,474	65,186,368	2½
Saxony	1868-9	2,005,659	2,005,659	11,289,609	5½
Bavaria	1868-9	4,875,715	4,875,715	29,669,267	6
Württemberg	1868-9	1,790,151	1,790,151	10,571,706	6
Great Britain and Ireland	1868-9	72,591,991	75,497,816	749,314,132	10
Greece	1868	1,196,714	1,619,575	12,035,000	10
Italy	1868	31,155,521	39,918,618	251,000,000	8
Netherlands	1869	8,069,719	8,060,585	80,642,409	10
Portugal	1868-9	3,757,808	5,120,836	59,330,000	15
Russia	1869	66,038,278	66,038,278	240,110,000	4
Spain	1868-9	25,846,747	26,564,787	225,093,091	9
Sweden	1869	2,311,682	2,427,722	6,063,791	2½
Norway	1868-9	1,116,220	1,116,220	674,900	½
Switzerland	1868	854,505	813,743	611,979	¾
Turkey	1869	14,500,000	17,000,000	88,413,363	6
America:—					
Argentine Confederation	1868	2,647,200	1,581,649	8,762,297	3
Brazil	1868-9	8,315,552	8,358,350	32,307,450	4
Canada	1867-8	3,019,623	2,942,745	16,148,418	5
Chili	1867	1,854,984	1,014,073	4,933,405	3
Colombia	1867	470,000	470,200	9,929,200	21
Costa Rica	1867-8	300,357	318,885	600,000	2
Ecuador	1866	280,260	267,934	2,800,000	10
Mexico	1866	3,300,000	5,900,000	63,471,450	19
United States	1868-9	50,600,000	47,700,000	499,214,041	9½
Venezuela	1866	821,012	859,621	4,860,311	6

**DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.**

States and Territorial Divisions	Census Year	Population	Area English sq. miles	Population per square mile
Belgium . . .	1866	4,839,094	11,267	430
England and Wales .	1861	20,066,224	58,320	347
Saxony . . .	1867	2,423,586	6,777	346
Netherlands . .	1865	3,735,682	13,464	285
China . . .	1812	367,632,907	1,297,999	283
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1861	29,321,288	119,924	253
Württemberg . .	1867	1,778,479	7,675	234
Italy . . .	1862	24,273,776	107,961	225
Germany . . .	1867	38,522,366	206,575	185
Ireland . . .	1861	5,798,967	31,874	181
France . . .	1866	38,067,094	207,480	177
Prussia . . .	1867	24,106,847	137,066	176
Bavaria . . .	1867	4,824,421	29,347	166
Switzerland . . .	1860	2,510,494	15,233	156
Austria . . .	1867	34,706,460	227,234	157
British India . .	—	135,634,244	933,722	145
Denmark . . .	1860	1,608,362	14,553	110
Scotland . . .	1861	3,062,294	30,685	101
Portugal . . .	1865	3,987,867	36,510	99
Spain . . .	1860	16,301,850	182,758	90
Greece . . .	1861	1,332,508	19,941	66
United States . .	1860	31,445,089	1,486,917	21
Turkey . . .	—	35,350,000	1,812,048	20
Sweden and Norway .	1865-7	5,897,046	291,903	19
Russia . . .	1858	73,920,000	7,210,374	10
Mexico . . .	1857	7,995,426	1,030,442	7
Persia . . .	—	4,400,000	648,000	6
Brazil . . .	—	11,780,000	4,891,394	2

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF GREAT BRITAIN.				
Imports from	Half-year ending June 30		Rank in 1868	Rank in 1869
	1868	1869		
	£	£		
United States	29,559,324	21,863,889	1	1
France	15,850,855	16,734,854	2	2
Egypt	9,313,718	7,481,190	3	5
Germany	7,727,647	8,401,239	4	4
British India	7,722,759	10,775,491	5	3
Russia	5,392,153	3,814,393	6	10
Australasia	5,199,817	7,313,648	7	6
Netherlands	4,529,999	5,555,869	8	7
China	4,496,929	4,614,241	9	8
Brazil	3,953,018	3,801,508	10	11
Belgium	3,431,537	4,364,118	11	9
Turkey	2,925,046	2,953,758	12	13
Spain	2,737,573	3,111,660	13	12
British West Indies	2,162,148	1,935,139	14	15
Italy	1,925,363	1,972,772	15	14
Sweden and Norway	1,898,163	1,864,383	16	16
Chili	1,897,365	1,313,809	17	19
Peru	1,644,434	1,090,350	18	22
Ceylon	1,605,732	1,488,708	19	18
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,501,130	1,727,162	20	17
Austria	1,216,183	1,256,164	21	21
Denmark	1,211,518	845,177	22	25
Portugal	1,141,439	1,308,250	23	20
Cape of Good Hope	1,053,480	1,053,709	24	23
British Guiana	1,002,874	794,083	25	26
British North America	834,593	529,387	26	29
Mauritius	756,150	448,255	27	32
Singapore	736,368	991,118	28	24
Western Africa	705,054	538,353	29	28
Philippine Islands	692,958	695,953	30	27
Colombia	514,109	457,287	31	31
Argentine Confederation	510,911	523,534	32	30
Uruguay	271,178	263,837	33	34
Greece	245,524	272,621	34	33

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Exports of British and Irish produce to	Half-year ending June 30		Rank in 1868	Rank in 1869
	1868	1869		
	£	£		
Germany	11,351,822	11,450,167	1	2
British India	10,937,395	8,703,083	2	3
United States	10,540,940	13,293,426	3	1
France	5,325,471	5,798,833	4	5
Netherlands	5,293,004	5,260,918	5	6
Australasia	5,256,617	6,515,109	6	4
Turkey	3,701,870	3,715,484	7	7
Egypt	2,933,556	3,292,223	8	9
China	2,919,842	3,607,010	9	8
Brazil	2,218,602	3,258,837	10	10
Italy	2,071,942	2,911,103	11	11
British North America	2,019,216	2,240,146	12	12
Belgium	1,500,783	1,894,480	13	14
Russia	1,315,616	2,171,805	14	13
Colombia	1,180,436	1,319,603	15	15
Spain	1,155,113	964,058	16	18
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,074,541	299,701	17	33
Hong Kong	1,073,868	1,010,461	18	17
British West Indies	820,890	812,161	19	21
Argentine Confederation	806,273	1,035,680	20	16
Portugal	787,213	759,396	21	23
Singapore	762,548	822,781	22	20
Chili	712,493	884,412	23	19
Cape of Good Hope	621,219	616,462	24	28
Denmark	585,458	669,765	25	26
Sweden and Norway	546,943	701,522	26	24
Peru	528,114	652,817	27	27
Japan	504,775	800,280	28	22
Philippine Islands	480,912	371,589	29	31
Austria	468,261	674,008	30	25
Mexico	461,549	278,678	31	34
Western Africa	446,205	435,889	32	30
Uruguay	430,006	579,419	33	29
Greece	387,891	328,955	34	32

THE IRON-CLAD NAVIES OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

FRENCH IRON-CLADS.			BRITISH IRON-CLADS.		
Name	Guns	Horse-power	Name	Guns	Horse-power
Solférino . . .	52 . .	900	Warrior	32 . .	800
Gloire . . .	32 . .	800	Agincourt . . .	28 . .	1,350
Invincible . . .	32 . .	800	Black Prince . . .	28 . .	1,250
Normandie . . .	28 . .	800	Northumberland . .	28 . .	1,350
Gauloise . . .	17 . .	900	Achilles	26 . .	1,250
Guyenne . . .	17 . .	900	Minotaur	26 . .	1,350
Héroïne . . .	17 . .	900	Caledonia	24 . .	1,000
Revanche . . .	17 . .	900	Lord Clyde . . .	24 . .	1,000
Savoie . . .	17 . .	900	Ocean	24 . .	1,000
Valeureuse . . .	17 . .	900	Prince Consort . .	24 . .	1,000
Provence . . .	16 . .	900	Zealous	20 . .	800
Surveillante . .	16 . .	900	Lord Warden . . .	18 . .	1,000
Magnanime . . .	14 . .	900	Royal Alfred . . .	18 . .	800
Rochambeau . .	14 . .	1,000	Valiant	18 . .	800
Flandre . . .	13 . .	900	Defence	16 . .	600
Friedland . . .	12 . .	950	Resistance	16 . .	600
Marengo . . .	12 . .	950	Bellerophon . . .	15 . .	1,000
Océan . . .	12 . .	950	Hercules	14 . .	1,200
Suffren . . .	12 . .	950	Invincible	14 . .	800
Alma . . .	12 . .	450	Iron Duke	14 . .	800
Armide . . .	12 . .	450	Swiftsure	14 . .	800
Atalanta . . .	12 . .	450	Triumph	14 . .	800
Jeanne d'Arc . .	12 . .	450	Vanguard	14 . .	800
Lagalissonnière .	12 . .	500	Sultan	13 . .	1,200
Montcalm . . .	12 . .	450	Repulse	12 . .	800
Reine Blanche . .	12 . .	450	Penelope	11 . .	600
Thétis . . .	12 . .	450	Favourite	10 . .	400
Magenta . . .	10 . .	900	Pallas	8 . .	600
Couronne . . .	10 . .	800	Monarch	7 . .	1,100
Bellicieuse . . .	10 . .	450	Captain	6 . .	900
Bélier . . .	2 . .	530	Royal Sovereign . .	5 . .	800
Boule Dogue . .	2 . .	530	Prince Albert . . .	4 . .	500
Cerbère . . .	2 . .	530	Scorpion	4 . .	350
Tigre . . .	2 . .	530	Wivern	4 . .	350
Onondaga . . .	2 . .	250	Hotspur	2 . .	600
Taureau . . .	1 . .	480	Glatton	2 . .	500

PART I.

EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Educated under the care of his mother, by Count Henri Bombelles, the descendant of an ancient family of French emigrants. Appointed Governor of Bohemia, April 5, 1848; took part in the battle of Santa-Lucia, near Verona, May 6, 1848; declared of age, December 1, 1848. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to

Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, and Queen of Hungary, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. Offspring of the union are two children: 1. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; 2. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, born August 21, 1858.

Brothers of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, Oct. 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples. Offspring of the union are two sons, Franz Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863; and Otto, born April 21, 1865. 2. Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Parents of the Emperor.—Archduke *Franz Karl*, born Dec. 7, 1802, son of the late Emperor Franz I., from his second marriage with a daughter of King Ferdinando I. of Naples. Renounced the throne in favour of his eldest son, Dec. 2, 1848; married Nov. 4, 1824, to Princess *Sophie*, born Jan. 27, 1805, daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria.

Uncle and Aunt of the Emperor.—1. Emperor *Ferdinand I.*, born April 19, 1793, eldest son of the late Emperor Franz I.; succeeded his father March 2, 1835; crowned King of Hungary and Bohemia, Sept. 7, 1836; abdicated the throne in favour of his nephew, after previous renunciation of his brother, Dec. 2, 1848; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Empress Anna, born Sept. 19, 1803. 2. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele I. of Sardinia; married, July 28,

1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow March 10, 1851.

Step-grandmother of the Emperor.—Empress *Caroline*, born Feb. 8, 1792, daughter of the late King Maximilian of Bavaria, married, in fourth nuptials, to the late Emperor Franz I., Nov. 10, 1816; crowned Queen of Hungary, Sept. 25, 1825; widow March 2, 1835.

Other Relations of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, the celebrated general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868–69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegard of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845; married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Würtemberg. 2. Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, commander-in-chief of the 4th corps d'armée, and commanding general in Moravia and Silesia, born July 29, 1818, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduchess Elisabeth of Austria, born Jan. 17, 1831. Offspring of the union are three sons, Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860, Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863, and one daughter, Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858. 3. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes. 4. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I. 5. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, the brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold. 6. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, the brother of the two preceding archdukes. 7. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria. 8. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, February 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, formerly an actress at Vienna.

Besides the above, there are eighteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of the first branch is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860, now resident at Lindau, Bavaria; head of the second branch is Archduke Francis, born June 1, 1819, Duke of Modena from 1846 to 1860, now resident at Vienna.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf of Habs-

burg; a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman empire in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz I. of Tuscany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the still living Emperor Ferdinand, on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew Franz Joseph I., the fifth Emperor of Austria of the house of Habsburg-Lorraine.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria, descendants of Rudolf of Habsburg, with the date of their accession:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1278	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
Friedrich 'the Handsome'	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
Albert IV.	1395	Maria Theresa	1740
Albert V.	1404		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Friedrich II.	1439	Joseph II.	1780
Maximilian I.	1493	Leopold II.	1790
Karl I. 'the Fifth'	1519	Franz I.	1792
Ferdinand I.	1556	Ferdinand IV.	1835
Maximilian II.	1564	Franz Joseph I.	1848
Rudolf II.	1576		

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries, comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Austria has become moulded, since the year 1867, into a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former commonly known as Austria Proper, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two

countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consists in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army and navy, and in a governing body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of German Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 deputies. In all matters affecting the common affairs (*Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten*), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. Specially within the jurisdiction of the Delegations are all matters affecting Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance. Each of these has its own executive department, viz. :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire.—Count Friedrich Ferdinand *von Beust*, born at Dresden, January 13, 1809; educated for the diplomatic career; secretary of Legation for Saxony in England, 1836–38; in France, 1838–41; in Bavaria, 1848; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saxony, February 1849 till September 1866; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, October 30, 1866; President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, Feb. 24 to Dec. 29, 1867; nominated Chancellor of the Empire, June 23, 1867; Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire, Dec. 29, 1867.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Field Marshal Baron Franz *Kuhn von Kuhnfeld*; nominated Minister of War for the Whole Empire, Dec. 29, 1867.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron Franz *von Becke*, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture for Cisleithan Austria, April 24 to Dec. 29, 1867; nominated Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, Dec. 29, 1867.

The above ministers are solely responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

German Austria.

The first constitution of German Austria, or 'Cisleithania,' was granted under date of March 4, 1849, but this was repealed by an Imperial decree of Dec. 31, 1851, which substituted a more absolute

form of government; and, during the following years, new edicts altered the public charter. Finally, by an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by a decree, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861, the present Constitution, temporarily suspended from 1865 till 1867, was established. Its main features are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire. There are fourteen *Provincial Diets*—namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and the coastland, or Istria and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by such inhabitants as pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church, and charitable institutions, and public works executed at the public expense.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herren-haus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age; 2nd, of a number of nobles—sixty-two in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops and bishops who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—forty-seven in the present Reichsrath. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) is composed of 203 members, elected by the fourteen Provincial Diets of the empire in the following proportions: Bohemia, 54; Dalmatia, 5; Galicia, 38; Upper Austria, 10; Lower Austria, 18; Salzburg, 3; Styria, 13; Carinthia, 5; Carniola, 6; Bukowina, 5; Moravia, 22; Silesia, 6; Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 12; and Istria and Trieste, 6. The election for the Lower House of the Reichsrath is made in the assembled Provincial Diets, and the elected deputies must be members of such Diets. The emperor has the right, however, to order the elections to

take place directly by the various constituencies of the provincial representatives, should the Diets refuse or neglect to send members to the Reichsrath. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath; but in all other matters the initiative belongs solely to the Government.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Count Eduard *von Taaffe*, born at Prague, 1833, the grandson of Rudolf, 7th Viscount Taaffe, in the peerage of Ireland; educated as companion of the Emperor Franz Joseph I.; Governor of the Province of Salzburg, 1863–67; Minister of the Interior of the Cisleithan monarchy, January to December, 1867; appointed President of the Cisleithan Council of Ministers, April 18, 1869.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*) and of Police.—Count Eduard *Taaffe*; appointed Minister of National Defence, and of Police, Dec. 30, 1867.

3. The Ministry of Public Education.—Dr. Leopold *Hasner*, born at Prague, in 1817; editor of the official 'Prager Zeitung,' 1848–61; Member of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, 1861–65; nominated a Member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, May 1867. Appointed Minister of Public Education, Dec. 30, 1867.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Alfred *Potocki*, born in Galicia, 1825; Member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, 1861–65. Appointed Minister of Agriculture Dec. 30, 1867.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Rudolf *Brestel*, born in Vienna, in 1816; studied philosophy and mathematics; Professor of Mathematics at the University of Vienna, 1844–48; Member of the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath, 1849–51, and 1861–65. Appointed Minister of Finance Dec. 30, 1867.

6. The Ministry of the Interior.—Dr. Karl *Giskra*, born in Moravia,

1816, the son of a tanner; Professor of Political Economy at the University of Vienna, 1845–48; Deputy to the German Parliament at Frankfort, 1848–49; Member of the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath, 1861–65. Appointed Minister of the Interior, Dec. 30, 1867.

7. The Ministry of Commerce.—Chevalier Ignaz von Plener, born at Vienna, 1810; studied law, and entered the public service in 1836; Employé in the Ministry of Finance, 1852–59; Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Chevalier von Schmerling, 1860–65. Appointed Minister of Commerce, Dec. 30, 1867.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Eduard Herbst, born at Vienna, in 1820; Professor of Legal Philosophy at Lemberg, 1847–57, and at Prague, 1858–61; Member of the Reichsrath, 1861–65. Appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 30, 1867.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. Johann Nepomuk Berger, born at Prossnitz, Moravia, Sept. 16, 1816; studied law, and became advocate at Vienna, 1841; Member of the Diet of Lower Austria, 1861–3; Member of the Reichsrath; appointed Minister of Public Works, Dec. 30, 1867.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the empire, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, is of very ancient date, and based mainly upon unwritten laws that grew up in the course of centuries. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Aurea Bulla' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and changed the form of government, which had until then been completely autocratic, into an aristocratic monarchy. Almost all subsequent rulers endeavoured, though with little or no success, to extend the royal prerogatives, the struggle lasting, with more or less interruption, till the year 1867, when the present king, having failed in his attempt to weld Hungary to the rest of his dominions, acknowledged and took oath upon the ancient constitution, modified, in the meanwhile, by laws and decrees issued after the revolution of 1849, which had brought about the temporary establishment of a republic.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an upper and a lower

house, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates is composed, first, of the prelates, comprising 35 Roman Catholic and 12 Greek archbishops and bishops, headed by the primate, the Archbishop of Gran; secondly, of the 'barones et comites regni,' or peers of the realm, in two classes; thirdly, of the great officers of the crown, with the lords-lieutenant of the 52 counties; and, fourthly, the barons, summoned by royal letters, including every prime count and baron of 25 years of age. Magnates who cannot appear in person may send deputies, as may also the widows of magnates. The lower house, or House of Representatives, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1869, the House of Representatives consisted of 473 members, of which number 359 were returned by Hungary proper, 18 by Croatia and Slavonia, and 96 by Transylvania. The speeches in both chambers are made in Hungarian. Among the magnates discourses were formerly often delivered in Latin; but this language has fallen into disuse. The right to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Diet rests with the king, but in the case of a dissolution new elections must take place within three months. The Diet has to meet in annual session.

The executive of the Transleithan kingdom is exercised, in the name of the king, by a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and eight departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Count Gyula *Andrássy*, born March 8, 1823; took an active part in the Hungarian revolution, 1848–49; ambassador of the 'Republic of Hungary' to the Sultan of Turkey, 1849; exiled 1849–60; elected representative of the district of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1861. Appointed president of the council of ministers by royal rescript, approved by the Diet, February 24, 1867.

1. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—Count Gyula *Andrássy*, President of the Council, appointed *pro tempore*.

2. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Count George *Festetics*, appointed Minister *ad latus*, or Representative of the Hungarian Government near the person of the King, February 24, 1867.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Melchior *Lonyay*, founder of the Hungarian Insurance Company, appointed February 24, 1867.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Paul von *Rajner*, appointed October 24, 1869.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Baron Joseph *Eötvös*, born at Buda, September 3, 1813; studied jurisprudence, but devoted himself after a time exclusively to literature, publishing a great number of dramas, romances, and political works; Hungarian minister of education, 1848–49; exiled 1849–52; elected representative of Buda in the Hungarian Diet, 1861. Appointed minister of education and of public worship, February 24, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Balthasar *Horváth*, appointed February 24, 1867.

7. The Ministry of Public Works.—Baron Emerich *Mikó*, appointed February 24, 1867.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Stephan *Gorove*, appointed February 24, 1867.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged as Emperor of Austria, is styled 'king' in all public acts.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative per-centage of each, in Cisleithan and Transleithan Austria, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Cisleithan Austria		Transleithan Austria		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.
Roman Catholics . . .	15,766	80.4	7,120	48.0	23,265	66.4
Greek Catholics . . .	2,303	11.7	1,498	10.1	3,861	11.0
Evangel. Protestants . .	351	1.7	3,088	20.8	3,495	10.0
Byzantine Greeks . . .	490	2.5	2,630	17.7	3,166	9.0
Jews	683	3.5	428	2.9	1,121	3.2
Unitarians	—	—	54	0.3	55	0.2
Catholic Armenians . .	4	—	9	0.1	13	0.1
Other Sects	6	0.2	2	—	8	0.1
Total	19,603	100	14,830	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11. Roman Catholic archbishops, 1 Greek Catholic archbishop, 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 48 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds. In Hungary and Transylvania, the various Christian sects have long enjoyed equal rights with the Roman Catholics.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state out of Hungary and Transylvania, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illiterate. During the last year or two, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. In the year 1868, the sum provided for public education in the budget of Cisleithan Austria was only 74,636 florins, or 7,463*l.*; but the amount was increased in the budget of 1869 to 5,810,326 florins, or 581,032*l.* The budget of Transleithan Austria for 1869 set aside the sum of 1,346,400 florins, or 134,640*l.*, towards public instruction, giving a total of 7,156,726 florins, or 715,672*l.*, for the whole Empire. The sums voted were destined, in the first instance, to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are 8 universities in the empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Gratz, Cracow, Innspruck, Lemberg, and Linz. The number of

students attending these universities amounted, in 1868, to above 9,000, about one-fourth of which number were at Vienna. Next in rank to the universities stand the theological seminaries, 125 in number, with 4,500 pupils; and the Polytechnic schools, 11 in number, with 3,000 pupils. The German-speaking population of the empire is most advanced in general education; and least the people of the provinces of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia.—(Report of the Imperial-royal Government, to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for German or Cisleithan Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the Transleithan kingdom, or Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of German Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the empire,' not including the interest of the national debt, which formed the subject of a special treaty. (See p. 16.)

Budget for the Whole Empire.

The estimates of expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' for the year 1869, laid before, and approved by the Delegations, were as follows:—

	Florins	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,081,959	408,195
Ministry of War { Army, 69,777,692 }	77,238,824	7,723,882
Navy, 7,461,132 }		
Ministry of Finance	1,788,215	178,821
Total	83,108,998	8,310,899
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	101,481	10,148
Ministry of War { Army, 4,739,681 }	6,028,709	602,870
Navy, 1,289,028 }		
Ministry of Finance	13,830	1,383
Total	6,144,020	614,402
Total estimated expenditure for 1869	89,253,018	8,925,301

The only source of revenue directly apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire is that derived from the customs, calculated to produce 7,927,000 florins in the year 1869. Thus the budget estimates of the year summed up:—

	Florins	£
Estimated Revenue:	7,927,000	792,700
„ Expenditure	89,253,018	8,925,301
Deficit	81,326,018	8,132,601

The budget estimates for the year 1870—voted by the Delegations at the end of September 1869—fixed the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire at 83,249,695 florins, or 8,324,969*l.*, of which amount 24,974,908 florins, or 2,497,490*l.* was allotted to Hungary. The estimated revenue from customs for the year 1870 was 10,056,000 florins, or 1,005,600*l.*

Budget for Cisleithan Austria.

The financial estimates for 1869—passed by the Reichsrath, and published in the official ‘Reichsgesetzblatt’ of March 27, 1869—calculate upon a total revenue of 296,284,176 florins, or 29,628,417*l.*, for the year, and a total expenditure of 299,326,671 florins, or 29,932,667*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,042,495 florins, or 304,249*l.* The details of the estimated gross revenue for the year 1869 were as follows:—

	Florins	£
Direct taxes	75,884,001	7,588,400
Indirect taxes	43,184,076	4,318,407
Customs’ duties	12,500,000	1,250,000
Salt monopoly	19,562,327	1,956,232
Tobacco monopoly	43,158,066	4,315,806
Stamps	11,747,230	1,174,723
Judicial fees	19,397,075	1,939,707
State lottery	14,117,681	1,411,768
Tolls	2,603,688	260,368
State domains	5,467,701	546,770
Mines and mint	9,395,918	939,591
Post and telegraphs	12,212,500	1,221,250
Sale of State property	3,000,000	300,000
Funds of the Government ‘Central Bank’	4,200,000	420,000
Funds of the public debt commission	5,700,000	570,000
Miscellaneous receipts	4,153,913	415,391
Surplus of former loans	10,000,000	1,000,000
Total estimated revenue of 1869	296,284,176	29,628,417

The details of the estimated gross expenditure for 1869 were as follows:—

	Florins	£
Imperial household	3,450,000	345,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	60,514	6,051
Reichsrath	490,838	49,083
Council of Ministers	68,919	6,891
Ministry of the Interior	13,120,209	1,312,020
„ National Defence	4,016,837	401,683
„ Public Education	5,810,326	581,032
„ Agriculture	2,176,300	217,630
„ Finance	85,320,371	8,532,037
„ Justice	13,892,987	1,389,298
„ Commerce and Public Works	13,630,700	1,363,070
Board of Control	195,000	19,500
Interest on public debt	90,222,457	9,022,245
Administration of Public Debt	1,680,000	168,000
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	65,191,213	6,519,121
Total estimated expenditure of 1869	299,326,671	29,932,667

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above statement, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. At the end of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, Austria had a debt of 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l.*, which grew to 283,000,000 florins, or 28,300,000*l.*, in 1781, and at the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789, had risen to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.* From this period the debt grew in extraordinary proportions; rising to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,000,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy. From 1789 until the present time, there was not a year in which the revenue of the State came up to the expenditure.

The following was the amount of the public debt of the Austrian Empire on the 1st of June 1868 :—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—old	5,701,621	970,162
" " new	2,574,889,070	257,488,907
Floating debt	425,213,443	42,521,344
Total	3,009,804,134	300,980,413

The total annual interest on this debt amounted, on the 1st of June, 1868, to 126,982,961 florins, or 12,698,296*l*. To this sum, the kingdom of Hungary had to contribute 32,126,900 florins, or 3,212,690*l*., according to the terms of an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Cisleithan and Transleithan parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay thirty per cent. towards the charges of the national debt of Austria, as then in existence. It was stipulated at the same time that loans after that date must be contracted separately by either part of the Empire.

Budget for Transleithan Austria.

The Hungarian budget for the year 1869—passed by the Diet in March 1869—estimated the revenue of the kingdom at 148,708,600 florins, or 14,870,860*l*., and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure at 154,038,599 florins, or 15,403,859*l*., leaving a deficit of 5,329,999 florins, or 532,999*l*. The gross details of the estimated revenue of the year were as follows :—

	Florins.	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure :—</i>		
Royal Household	3,250,000	325,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	60,500	6,050
Presidency of the Council	117,100	11,710
Ministry 'ad latus'	78,000	7,800
" of Finance	49,516,200	4,951,620
" " the Interior	9,141,800	914,180
" " Education	1,346,400	134,640
" " Justice	2,965,300	296,530
" " Public Works	2,773,600	277,860
" " Agriculture and Commerce	5,310,200	531,020
Share of the Debt of the Empire	32,126,900	3,212,690
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire	22,554,599	2,255,459
Total Ordinary Expenditure	129,240,599	12,924,059

	Florins	£
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Finance	1,200,000	120,000
„ „ the Interior	600,000	60,000
„ „ Justice	10,000	1,000
„ „ Public Works	600,000	60,000
„ „ Agriculture and Commerce	159,000	15,900
Expenditure on Railways and Canals	22,229,000	2,222,900
Total extraordinary expenditure	24,798,000	2,479,800
Total estimated expenditure for 1869	154,038,599	15,403,859

Besides taking over a share of the national debt of the Austrian empire, Hungary, in 1868, laid the basis of a debt of its own by contracting a loan of 6,000,000*l.*, negotiated in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. The loan, issued under the authority of an Act of the Hungarian Diet, dated July 2, 1867, and sanctioned by the King-Emperor, October 18, 1867, bears five per cent. interest, and is to be repaid in fifty years, an annual sum of 465,000*l.* being set aside for interest and sinking fund.

Army and Navy.

1. ARMY.

According to official returns, Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1869, a standing army numbering 278,470 men, on the peace-footing, and 838,700 on the war-footing, organised as follows:—

Description of Troops of Standing Army	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Infantry:—</i>		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve battalions, and 1 depot battalion	121,840	485,440
14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	12,307	53,823
1 regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger' of Tyrol, and 33 battalions of 'Feld-jäger'	20,251	54,463
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service	1,180	3,876
Total of infantry	155,578	597,602
<i>Cavalry:—</i>		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 regiments of lancers		
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794

Description of Troops of Standing Army—continued	Number	
	Peace-footing	War-footing
<i>Artillery:—</i>		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces	17,880	43,836
12 battalions of fortress, and 2 battalions of mountain artillery	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
<i>Engineers and Train:—</i>		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,866	45,134
<i>Miscellaneous Establishments:—</i>		
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissariat and clothing departments	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army studs	5,800	5,800
Military police and gendarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishment	23,858	33,762
Total, inclusive troops of reserve.	278,470	838,700

The general staff of the army on active service, in April, 1869, comprised 3 field-m Marshals, 18 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister), and generals of cavalry; 72 generals of division, and 111 generals of brigade. There were besides non-active, 28 generals of infantry, and generals of cavalry, 150 generals of division, and 193 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a new army organisation, coming into operation in 1869, the military forces of the whole empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the King-Emperor, the supreme chief of the whole of the military and naval forces of the Empire.

The Standing army is formed by conscription, to which every man is liable who has reached his 20th year. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army

of reserve. Quite distinct from the Standing army is the Landwehr, the term of service in which is twelve years, but with military duties limited to the respective divisions of the Empire from which it is drawn. The entry into the Landsturm, or general levy, is compulsory only in Tyrol and the Military Frontier, and made up of volunteers in the rest of the Empire.

Austria has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkács, Cracow, Gradiſca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.

2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria consisted, in April, 1869, according to official returns, of 45 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The following table gives the names of all the men-of-war, with their horse-power, guns, and tonnage:—

STEAMERS	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron-clad Line of Battle Ships:—</i>			
Lissa	1,000	12	5,711
Kaiser	800	10	5,427
<i>Iron-clad Frigates:—</i>			
Ferdinand Max	800	16	4,757
Habsburg	800	16	4,757
Juan d'Austria	650	12	3,330
Kaiser Max	650	12	3,330
Prince Eugen	650	12	3,330
Drache	500	10	2,824
Salamander	500	10	2,824
<i>Screw Frigates:—</i>			
Novarra	500	45	2,497
Schwarzenberg	400	46	2,514
Adria	300	29	2,198
Donau	300	29	2,198
<i>Screw Corvettes:—</i>			
Dandolo	230	22	1,594
Erzherzog Friedrich	230	22	1,474
Helgoland	400	6	1,635
<i>First-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Dalmat	230	4	869
Hum	230	4	869
Velebich	230	4	869
Seehund	230	4	852
Streiter	230	4	852

STEAMERS—continued.	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>First-class Gunboats,—continued:—</i>			
Reka	230	4	852
Wall	230	4	852
<i>Second-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Sansego	90	3	333
Gemse	90	3	333
Grille	90	3	333
<i>Screw Sloops:—</i>			
Kerka	90	2	501
Narenta	90	2	501
Möve	45	2	348
<i>Paddle Steamers:—</i>			
Elisabeth	350	6	1,472
Greif	300	2	1,260
Lucia	300	2	1,353
Triest	220	2	1,102
Andreas Hofer	160	4	770
Curtatone	160	4	751
Fantasie	120	4	427
Fiume	120	2	410
Vulcan	120	4	403
Taurus	100	5	657
Gargnans	270	2	377
Hentzi	45	4	139
Alnoch	40	4	110
Turn und Taxis	40	2	118
Messagere	20	2	51
Gorzowsky	16	2	42

SAILING SHIPS	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Frigates:—</i>		
Bellona	35	1,542
Vesuv (school-ship)	—	1,490
<i>Corvettes:—</i>		
Carolina	18	860
Minerva	12	556
<i>Brigs and Schooners:—</i>		
Montecuccoli	16	586
Arethusa	10	154
Arthemisia	8	167
Saida	6	269
<i>Transports:—</i>		
Camaeleon	—	143
Pylades	4	140

Not included in the above list of men-of-war are various steamers and sailing ships, 12 in number, laid up in harbour, mostly at Pola, for special purposes, such as artillery practice, and the training of boys for the Imperial navy—both objects markedly attended to in recent years by the Government.

The navy of Austria was commanded in April 1869, on the peace-footing, by 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 14 captains of ships-of-the-line, 13 captains of frigates, 14 captains of corvettes, 106 lieutenants, and 343 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 3,803 sailors. The marines, at the same date, comprised 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 23 lieutenants, and 842 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the war-footing, the sailors are to number 8,743 men, and the marines 1,410. The navy is recruited, like the army, by conscription, from among the seafaring population of the empire. A large proportion, however, is obtained by voluntary enlistment, particularly in the province of Dalmatia, which enjoys special privileges in return for the number of sailors which it furnishes to the imperial navy. The term of service in the navy is eight years, after which the men are liable to remain two years longer in the navy of reserve.—(Report of the Imperial-royal Government to the *Statesman's Year-Book*.)

Area and Population.

The Austrian empire extends over an area of 10,816 Austrian, or 227,234 English square miles, on which lived, at the commencement of 1867, a population of 34,706,460, or 157 per English square mile. The number—calculated after the registered returns of births and deaths, on the basis of the enumeration of 1857, the result of a later general census, taken in both Cisleithan and Transleithan Austria, not having been obtained at the date of the official report—was exclusive of the army, so that the total population of the Empire at the commencement of 1867 was about 35 millions.

The following table, drawn up by the Austrian Government, gives the area, number of inhabitants, and average number of inhabitants per Austrian square mile, of each of the political divisions of both the German monarchy, or Cisleithan Austria, and the Hungarian kingdom, or Transleithan Austria, together with the so-called Military frontier—abolished in 1869—at the commencement of the year 1867 :—

Provinces of the Empire	Area in Austrian square miles	Population	
		Total	Average per square mile
<i>German Monarchy :—</i>			
Lower Austria	344.49	1,752,246	5,086
Upper "	208.47	721,597	3,461
Salzburg	124.52	147,018	1,181
Styria	390.19	1,096,647	2,811
Carinthia	180.26	343,492	1,906
Carniola	173.57	476,698	2,747
Coast land	138.82	569,726	4,104
Tyrol and Vorarlberg . .	509.62	881,296	1,729
Bohemia	902.85	5,149,486	5,704
Moravia	386.29	1,968,646	5,096
Silesia	89.45	496,730	5,553
Galicia	1,364.06	5,145,129	3,772
Bukowina	181.63	492,420	2,711
Dalmatia	222.30	451,356	2,030
Total of German Monarchy . .	5,216.52	19,692,487	3,777
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :—</i>			
Hungary	3,727.67	10,814,206	2,901
Croatia and Slavonia . .	334.92	962,031	2,872
Transylvania	954.85	2,095,215	2,194
Total of Kingdom of Hungary . .	5,017.44	13,871,452	2,765
Military frontier . .	583.00	1,142,521	1,960
Grand total . .	10,816.96 or English square miles 227,234	34,706,460	2,834 or per English square mile 157

At the census of 1857 the population amounted to 37,339,913 souls, living on an area of 11,606 Austrian, or 243,727 English square miles. By the cession of its Italian provinces, in 1859 and 1866, the empire lost 4,766,910 inhabitants, and an area of 790 Austrian, or 16,493 English square miles, being a territory larger in extent and population than the kingdom of the Netherlands.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are engaged in husbandry. In Bohemia, however, and in Lower Austria and Moravia, where the chief efforts for fostering a manufacturing interest are made, about one-half of the population is withdrawn from the cultivation of the soil.

The population is divided with respect to race and language into the following nationalities, according to an official estimate :—

Germans	9,000,000	Servians	1,470,000
Bohemians, Moravians and Slovacks	6,600,000	Bulgarians	25,000
Poles	2,200,000	Magyars	5,450,000
Ruthenians	2,800,000	Italians (inclusive of Latins and Friauls)	1,050,000
Slovenians	1,210,000	Eastern-Romans	2,700,000
Croats	1,360,000	Members of other races	1,430,000

At the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian Empire amounted to 250,411. Hungary possessed the greatest number, namely, 163,381, among whom were four princely families, 84 with the title of count, 76 of baron, and the rest simple nobles. Galicia had 24,900 noblemen, but Bohemia only 2,260, among whom 14 princely families, 172 of counts, and 80 of barons.

Trade and Industry.

The total commerce of Austria, comprising imports and exports, as well as transit, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was of the average value of 816,000,000 florins, or 81,600,000*l.* in the three years 1866–68. The imports averaged 294,000,000 florins, or 29,400,000*l.*; the exports 407,000,000 florins, or 40,700,000*l.*, and the transit 115,000,000 florins, or 11,500,000*l.* These values only represented merchandise, and did not include bullion and coin imported annually to the average amount of 26,000,000 florins, or 2,600,000*l.*, and exported to the amount of 39,000,000 florins, or 3,900,000*l.*

The principal article of import into the Austrian empire is raw cotton, the declared value of it amounting to 33,046,866 florins, or 3,304,686*l.* in 1867, and to 35,835,796 florins, or 3,583,579*l.* in 1868. Of articles of export the chief are corn and flour, together of the declared value of 79,854,680 florins, or 7,985,468*l.* in 1867, and of 103,014,494 florins, or 10,301,449*l.* in 1868. The general trade of the empire increased very considerably during the years 1866 to 1868, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, showing the amount of imports, by weight, during each of the three years:—

Imports	1866	1867	1868
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Coffee and tea	383,887	426,644	467,767
Chymicals & colour materials .	301,490	611,609	657,683
Cotton, flax, hemp, & wool .	1,021,021	1,435,404	1,635,437
Yarns	151,758	174,490	301,916
Cotton, silk, & linen goods .	—	137,370	254,692
Machinery	87,768	175,218	436,825
Books	20,486	26,900	28,700
Total	1,971,408	2,987,635	3,783,020

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations of which into the empire average 3,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years 1859 to 1868 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> <i>Produce</i> into Austria
	£	£
1859	968,597	789,881
1860	986,364	993,669
1861	718,100	816,202
1862	795,280	706,687
1863	454,048	864,736
1864	369,225	792,119
1865	677,521	724,648
1866	1,369,831	912,058
1867	1,203,660	963,952
1868	2,029,310	1,084,575

The two years 1859 and 1860 in the above table include the trade of Venice, accounting for the decline of exports and imports in the next following years.

The chief commodities exported to the United Kingdom from Austria are corn and flour, hemp, tallow, glass beads, olive oil, quicksilver, currants, wood, and wool.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures, the average value of which in the five years 1864–68 was rather above 300,000*l.* per annum. Next in importance to cotton are woollen manufactures, of an average value of 51,000*l.* per annum.

The mineral riches of Austria are very great, but explored as yet only to a small extent. The following table gives the quantities of the principal metals and minerals produced in Austria in the years 1864 and 1867, and their value at the place of production in 1867:—

Metals and Minerals	Quantities		Value at the Average Price, at Place of Production
	1864	1867	1867
Gold Pfund	3,598	3,562	Florins 2,406,041
Silver "	81,926	81,378	3,655,643
Quicksilver . . Centner	5,384	5,944	723,958
Tin "	462	591	33,812
Zinc "	26,917	40,296	495,956
Copper "	50,839	47,930	2,377,840
Lead and litharge . . "	133,552	136,668	1,770,884
Iron, raw and cast . . "	5,696,934	5,705,761	16,709,039
Graphite "	114,825	279,355	271,123
Mineral coal "	45,310,803	108,488,390	17,332,283

The total length of railways in the empire open for traffic at the end of January 1869, with the length of lines under construction, and that for which concessions had been given at the same date, was follows:—

	Open for Traffic. Austrian Miles	In Construction. Austrian Miles	Concessions. Austrian Miles
Cisleithan Austria	619·8	211·7	238·7
Transleithan Austria	331·5	146·5	124·0
Whole empire	951·3	358·2	362·7
	English Miles	English Miles	English Miles
" "	4,517	1,696	1,719

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to Austrian subjects on the 31st of December 1868:—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
<i>Sailing Vessels:—</i>			
International traders	523	226,335	5,689
Coasters	2,678	49,978	8,277
Fishing smacks	4,555	13,839	11,940
Steamers (14,359 h.-power)	74	34,263	2,073
Total	7,830	324,415	27,979

Of great importance for the commerce of the empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichischen Lloyd,' a trading society established at Trieste in 1833, and which commenced in 1836 to run

regular lines of steamers to the chief ports of Turkey, Egypt, and Greece. The company owned in 1869 a fleet of 70 steamers, of 12,500 horse-power.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = 2*s*.

The legal standard precious metal in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. By virtue of a treaty with the Zollverein, signed Jan. 24, 1857, the currency is based upon the so-called 'Forty-five Florin standard,' that is a Pfund, or pound, of fine silver, is coined into 45 florins. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin. The paper money, fluctuating in value from day to day, can only be converted at a large discount into gold and silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> .	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Mark</i> (Gold and Silver) .	= 9 ozs. troy.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austr. feet	= 8,297 yards, or about 4¾ British statute miles.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to

Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, born Aug. 28, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union are two daughters:—1. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; 2. Princess Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union is a son, Leopold, born June 3, 1869. 2. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. The Crown had previously been offered to, but was refused by, the Duke de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe of the French. It was not until after the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peaceful relations between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred ; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws ; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He nominates to civil and military offices, and commands the sea and land forces. He declares war, and concludes treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nations and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nomi-

nating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying a small amount of direct taxes. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1869 they amounted to 116, elected in 41 electoral districts. The members represent the nation generally, and not merely the province or division by which they are nominated. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation'; to be in possession of the civil and political rights of the kingdom; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17*l.* 5*s.*, each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election

takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of six departments, as follows:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born at Liège, April 24, 1812; studied law and, after 1830, entered the journalistic career; elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, for Liège, June, 1847; Minister of Finance in 1847, from 1848 to 1852, and Nov. 9, 1857, to June 8, 1861; Minister of Public Works, 1847–48. Appointed, for the fourth time, Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1861; nominated President of the Council of Ministers, Jan. 3, 1868.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Jules *Van der Stichelen*, Minister of Public Works from Jan. 14, 1859, to Jan. 3, 1868. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jan. 3, 1868.

3. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, appointed Minister of Justice, Nov. 12, 1865.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—A. *Jamar*, appointed Minister of Public Works, Jan. 3, 1868.

5. The Ministry of War.—General B. *Renard*, formerly aide-de-camp to the king, and commander of the 2nd military division. Appointed Minister of War, Jan. 3, 1868.

6. The Ministry of the Interior.—Eudore Pirmez, appointed Minister of the Interior, Jan. 3, 1868.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments there are a number of so-called ministers of State without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in the budget of 1870 was 4,568,200 francs to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs to Protestants, and 11,220 francs to Jews, being at the rate of 1 franc per head for the Catholics, of 5 francs per head for the Protestants, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ francs for the Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the state are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24*l.* to 32*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 993 convents in Belgium, of which number 145 were for men and 848 for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

Education is not yet generally diffused among the people, but much progress towards it has been made within the last thirty or

forty years. In 1830, the number of children attending school was 293,000; in 1845, it was 439,000; and in 1865, the number had risen to 564,000. Still it appears from a recent examination of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that about 30 per cent. of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. The following was the proportion in the nine provinces:—Antwerp, 4,260 National Guards, of whom 1,085 illiterate; Brabant, 7,329—2,190; Western Flanders, 5,787—1,904; Eastern Flanders, 7,343—2,870; Hainault, 7,817—3,057; Liège, 5,105—1,207; Limbourg, 1,941—539; Luxembourg, 2,089—133; Namur, 2,752—415;—showing 13,400 illiterate to 44,423 educated men. In 1868 the sum paid by the state for public education amounted to 6,800,000 francs, or 272,000*l.*—(Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book*).

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium has averaged for the last few years the sum of 150 millions of francs, or 6 millions sterling. In the thirty years 1831 to 1860, the total expenditure of the state amounted to 3,769,601,475 francs, or 150,784,059*l.*; making an average expenditure of 128,875,264 francs, or 5,155,010*l.*, per annum. The lowest expenditure was in 1835, when it amounted to only 87,104,005 francs, or 3,484,160*l.*

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1861 to 1870—actual for the first eight, and estimated for the last two periods—is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1861	5,945,167	5,671,059
1862	6,128,579	5,807,055
1863	6,237,871	6,004,813
1864	6,313,512	6,099,321
1865	6,360,513	6,175,011
1866	6,561,731	6,343,170
1867	6,641,852	6,670,961
1868	6,776,131	6,876,466
1869	6,975,040	7,061,000
1870	7,006,943	7,059,127

The following table gives the details of the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1869 and 1870:—

Sources of Revenue	1869	1870
	Francs	Francs
Land taxes	19,010,000	19,145,000
Assessed taxes	11,700,000	11,800,000
Trades and occupations	4,653,000	4,400,000
Mines	600,000	600,000
Customs	13,415,000	13,515,000
Spirit licenses	1,525,000	1,500,000
Tobacco „	245,000	245,000
Excise on salt	5,750,000	5,850,000
„ foreign wines & spirits	2,300,000	2,300,000
„ native spirits	8,500,000	8,500,000
„ beer and vinegar	8,950,000	8,950,000
„ sugar	4,320,000	3,770,000
Registration duties and fines	38,015,000	39,175,000
Domains	1,812,000	1,810,000
Post	4,030,000	4,130,000
State Railways	40,150,000	40,000,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	460,000	460,000
Miscellaneous receipts	8,931,000	10,375,000
Total revenue . { £	174,376,000 6,975,040	176,525,000 7,061,000

Branches of Expenditure	1869	1870
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	48,702,759	40,807,489
Civil list and dotations	4,390,897	4,390,897
Ministry of Justice	15,519,648	15,586,198
„ Foreign Affairs	3,422,312	3,415,112
„ Interior	12,647,354	13,443,599
„ Public Works	39,778,138	39,979,310
„ War	36,825,000	36,883,500
„ Finance	13,100,280	13,174,380
Miscellaneous expenditure	787,200	797,700
Total expenditure { £	175,173,588 7,006,943	176,478,185 7,059,127

It will be seen that the greater part of the revenue of the kingdom is derived from indirect taxation, and that about one-half of the expenditure is devoted to administrative purposes, while the other half falls to the charges for army and public debt.

The following table, compiled from documents furnished by the Belgian government to the *Statesman's Year-book*, shows the total amount of the public liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of June, 1869 :—

Descriptions of Debt	Nominal Capital			Annual interest
	Original	Paid-off	Remaining on 1st June, 1869	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
2½% Old Debt . . .	389,417,631	169,312,000	220,105,631	5,502,640
3% of 1838 & 1846.	58,474,800	42,133,800	16,341,000	490,230
4½% 1st series, 1844	95,442,832	39,978,649	55,464,182	} 20,140,983
„ 2nd „ 1844	84,656,000	17,147,500	67,508,500	
„ 3rd „ 1853	157,615,300	16,158,400	141,456,900	
„ 4th „ 1857				
and 1860 . . .	69,382,000	3,486,600	65,895,400	
„ 5th „ 1865	59,325,000	612,600	58,712,400	
„ 6th „ 1867	58,540,000	—	58,540,000	
Total . . .	972,853,563	288,829,549	684,024,013	26,133,853
£	38,914,142	11,553,182	27,360,960	1,041,354

The 2½% old debt, and the 2nd series of the 4½% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt, the capital of which was reduced, in 1844, to the amount of 169,312,000 francs, from the proceeds of the 1st series of the 4½% loan. The whole of the 3% debt will become extinguished at the end of 1876. By a law passed on the 12th of June, 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt, to a sum representing one-half per cent. of the nominal capital of this debt, in circulation on the 1st of May, 1869. It is calculated that the amount spent on productive public works, railways, roads, and canals, exceeds the sum total of the public debt of Belgium.

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to a law passed on the 5th of April, 1868, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed to be as follows, rank and file :—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry . . .	74,000		
Cavalry . . .	7,903	6,572	
Artillery . . .	14,513	4,050	152
Engineers and train .	2,354		
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June, 1869, amounted to 37,391 rank and file, the number comprising 24,409 infantry, 5,114 cavalry, 6,331 artillery, 667 engineers, and 570 train.

Besides the standing army, there is a Civic Militia—Garde Nationale—organised, under laws dated May 1848, and July 13, 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The Civic Militia, numbering 125,000 men without, and 400,000 men with the reserve, is composed of all citizens between 21 and 40, able to bear arms; but is in active service only in towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants, and in fortresses. The men elect their own officers, up to the rank of colonel. In time of peace, the Civic Militia is under the direction of the ministry of the interior; but in time of war under that of the ministry of war, and subject to military discipline.—(Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 536½ geographical square miles, or 11,267 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows in the two official enumerations, of Dec. 31, 1856, and Dec. 31, 1866:—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		1856	1866
	Geo. Sq. Miles		
Antwerp . . .	51·582	434,485	474,145
Brabant . . .	59·800	748,840	820,179
Flanders {	West . . .	624,912	639,709
	East . . .	776,960	801,872
Hainault . . .	67·794	769,065	847,775
Liège . . .	52·714	503,662	556,666
Limburg . . .	43·943	191,708	199,856
Luxemburg . . .	80·469	193,753	196,173
Namur . . .	66·573	286,175	302,719
Total . {	536·543	4,529,560	4,839,094
	Eng. Sq. Miles 11,267		

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1866, a population of 4,839,094, on an area of 11,267 English square miles, or 430 per square mile, showing the kingdom to be the densest inhabited country in Europe. About fifty-eight per cent. of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French, with rather more than 30,000 Germans in the province of Luxemburg.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely four millions. The density of population at that period was that of 118 inhabitants per square kilomètre; and from 1830 forward it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per annum—119 in 1831; 120 in 1832, and so forth, reaching the figure 169 in 1866.

It appears from the last census returns that one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits; another fourth in trade and manufactures, chiefly the great staple industries, the iron and coal trades; and that the remaining two-fourths belong to 'the unproductive classes.'

The tendency visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium. Of this Brussels is the most striking example. There were, in 1800, only 66,297 inhabitants in the town, and 10,129 in the suburbs of Brussels, while the number at the end of 1866 amounted to 287,241. Besides Brussels, there were, on the 31st December, 1866, eight towns in Belgium with a population of above 30,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, 123,571; Ghent, 116,607; Liège, 101,699; Bruges, 47,205; Malines, 35,529; Louvain, 32,976; Verviers, 32,375; and Tournay, 31,525 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. During the three years 1866–68, the general commerce of Belgium averaged 2,500,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000,000*l.* in value, rather more than one-half of which sum was represented by imports. The special commerce, during the same period, averaged 1,400,000,000 francs, or 56,000,000*l.* in value; rather more than one-half again was represented by imports. France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise takes the first place, followed, at a distance, by Great Britain, the

Netherlands, and Germany. The commercial transactions between Belgium and France are altogether of nearly twice the amount in value of those between Belgium and the United Kingdom.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in the five years 1864–68 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain.	Imports of British <i>Home</i> <i>Produce</i> into Belgium.
	£	£
1864	6,410,959	2,301,291
1865	7,379,893	2,921,300
1866	7,906,849	2,861,386
1867	7,555,202	2,816,481
1868	8,255,043	3,149,769

The chief exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are—silk manufactures, to the value of nearly 1,000,000*l.* per annum; flax, to the amount of 500,000*l.*; yarn, to the value of about 350,000*l.*; and butter, to the average value of 300,000*l.* per annum. The imports of British home produce into Belgium chiefly consist of woollen manufactures, of the average amount of 250,000*l.*, and of machinery, of the value of 130,000*l.* per annum.

The international commerce of the kingdom is chiefly carried on by foreigners; and the quantity of shipping belonging to natives is comparatively small, and is moreover declining. On the 31st of December, 1857, the merchant navy consisted of 147 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 42,447; while the total number of vessels at the end of 1868 was but 95, of an aggregate tonnage of 34,563.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is raised in ever increasing quantities. It is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainault, Liège, and Namur. The distribution of the mines, and amount of production, in the year 1866, was as follows :—

Province	Number of coal mines	Number of shafts in work	Amount of coal obtained in 1866	Value
			Tons	Francs
Hainault . . .	130	204	9,851,424	120,507,630
Liège	116	96	2,564,551	27,682,765
Namur	40	35	358,687	2,841,179
Total of Kingdom .	286	335	12,774,662	151,031,574 £6,041,263

The quantity of coal exported from Belgium in the year 1868 was 3,971,772 tons, as compared with 3,564,364 tons in 1867, with 3,971,772 tons in 1866, and 3,567,687 tons in 1865. Nearly the whole of the Belgian coal exports is sent to France, which took 3,818,712 tons in 1868; 3,442,226 tons in 1867; 3,818,782 tons in 1866; and 3,350,782 tons in 1865. The internal consumption of coal amounted in the same period to an average of nearly 8 millions tons.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. It was the first work of the kind ever undertaken by a Government, or on so great a scale by any proprietary. The act by which it was decreed passed in 1834, and in 1835 the line was opened from Brussels to Malines. In 1844, the entire length—560 kilomètres—was completed. It produced to the State a gross revenue in 1866 of 31,750,000 francs, or 1,270,000*l.*, and a net revenue of 16,000,000 francs, or 640,000*l.* Other lines have been leased by the State; and there are altogether open 1,906 kilomètres, equal to 1,191 English miles, of which 748 kilomètres, or 467 English miles, are in the hands of the State, and the residue worked by companies. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium in 1869 :—

	Kilomètres	Kilomètres
Lines built and worked by the State	558·9	{ 591·6
„ purchased, Mons-Manager	32·7	
Lines belonging to Companies, but leased by the State :—		
Tournai-Jurbise	47·5	{ 157·1
Dendre et Waes	109·6	
Total of State Réseau	{ Kil. Miles	748·7 467
Lines worked by Companies		1,345·2
Total lines open	{ Kil. Miles	2,093·9 1,301

The cost of the permanent way and buildings of the State Railway amounted to 18,280*l.* per mile. The net revenue of the State Railway has doubled within the last 10 years, and has now risen to a sum equal to 1,508*l.* per mile. Nearly all the lines conceded by the Government were constructed between 1840 and 1850 by English companies. They are for the most part branch lines, and although costing less than the State Railway, which includes the principal trunk lines of the country, they produce a much smaller net revenue. The law obliges the State Railway to redeem itself with its own capital, or, in other words, to purchase itself

with its own surplus revenue. The year 1861 was the first year which showed an actual profit on the whole operations from the commencement, irrespectively of the charge for the redemption of the debt. It is expected that the State Railway will have bought itself up in the year 1884, by which time it is calculated the net revenue will amount to 24,000,000 francs, or 960,000*l.* per annum, or enough to pay the then reduced—through the sinking fund—interest of the national debt. As each conceded railway lapses gratuitously to the State in 90 years from the period of its construction, the entire system will, by the efflux of time, become national property.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franco* Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i> , or <i>Livre</i>	= 2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	= 2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectare</i>	= 2·47 English acres
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Dry measure	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid measure	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	= 3·28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	= 35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	= 1,093 yards.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to

Louise, Queen of Denmark, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, only daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia. 4. Princess *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Duke *Karl*, born Sept. 30, 1813; married, May 19, 1838, to Princess *Wilhelmina*, daughter of the late King Frederik VI. of Denmark. 2. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 23, 1810; married, May 19, 1837, to Baron Lasperg, colonel in the service of Anhalt; widow May 9, 1843; married in second nuptials to Count Hohenthal, chamberlain at Dresden; widow Nov. 16, 1860. 3. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 4. Prince *Friederich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue two sons and three daughters. 5. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in

the service of Austria. 6. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 7. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. 8. Prince *Johann*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Prince Louise of Hesse-Cassel, grand-daughter of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsraad, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. . . .	1448	Christian V. . . .	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV. . . .	1699
Christian II. . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . .	1746
Christian III. . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . .	1558	Frederik VI. . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . .	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former members of the Folkething, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his thirtieth year, and is of unspotted reputation. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 101 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his twenty-fifth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of thirty. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of electing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Høiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with the four judges, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the Royal Privy Council, consists of the following seven ministries:—

1. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Count Krag Juel Vind Frijs to *Frijsenborg*, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, Nov. 6, 1865.

2. *The Ministry of Finance.*—C. A. *Fonnesbech*, appointed Nov. 5, 1865.

3. *The Ministry of the Interior.*—J. *Haffner*, appointed Sept. 23, 1869.

4. *The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—N. *Rosenörn*, appointed Sept. 23, 1869.

5. *The Ministry of Justice.*—C. *Nutzhorn*, Minister of the Interior in 1864; appointed Minister of Justice, Aug. 12, 1868.

6. *The Ministry of War.*—General *Raasloeff*, appointed Sept. 11, 1866.

7. *The Ministry of Marine.*—General *Raasloeff*, appointed pro. tem. Sept. 23, 1869.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned by the king without the consent of the *Folkething*.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, is divided, for administrative purposes, into four *Amts* or districts; these are again divided into *sysseles* or *sheriffdoms*—a *sysselman* being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them. The governor-general is called *stiftamtmand*, and resides at *Reikjavik*. Besides him there are three *amtmands* for the western, the northern, and eastern districts. The affairs of the island are regulated by the *althing*, a council composed of 26 members, of which five are nominated by the crown, and the rest elected by the people—one for the town of *Reikjavik*, and one for each of the 20 *sysseles*.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized and retained by the Crown. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of *Sjælland*, *Lolland*, *Fyen*, *Ribe*, *Aarhus*, *Viborg*, and *Aalborg*. At present the nomination of the bishops is vested in the king. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all

the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1860, there were only 12,907 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number nearly one-third, or 4,214, were Jews; the remainder comprised 1,240 Roman Catholics; 1,761 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 2,657 Mormons; 2,270 Anabaptists; 114 members of the Anglican church; and 202 individuals forming part of the sect called 'Frimenighed,' or the free community.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the trading, and higher working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in the Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number, in August 1869, of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.—(Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Danish financial year runs from the 1st of April to the 31st of March. The budget is presented to the Folkething towards the end of the calendar year. In the course of the winter it is discussed, and its details are settled by the middle or end of March.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State were as follows in the five financial years 1864 to 1868:—

Years, ending March 31	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Rigsdaler	£.	Rigsdaler	£
1864 . .	34,843,450	3,871,494	39,748,838	4,416,537
1865 . .	37,785,904	4,198,434	35,424,670	3,936,074
1866 . .	21,961,761	2,440,196	24,003,235	2,667,026
1867 . .	26,314,214	2,923,801	25,342,234	2,815,804
1868 . .	24,358,176	2,706,464	24,388,629	2,709,847

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31, 1864 and 1865 included, the first wholly, and the second partly, the financial accounts of Schleswig-Holstein, separated from the crown of Denmark by the treaty of Vienna, signed Oct. 30, 1864.

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the financial year ending March 31, 1868, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Rigsdaler.	Skilling
Direct taxes	4,142,194	77
Customs and Excise	7,739,940	25
Crown lands and Regalian dues	710,018	44
Indirect taxes	1,812,504	93
Post Office and Telegraphs	29,631	71
Lottery	142,011	30
Interest on Reserve Fund	2,123,346	42
Contributions from ditto	1,135,288	0
Revenue of Iceland, West Indies &c.	1,253,826	80
Loans for railroads	3,749,011	0
Miscellaneous receipts	864,712	0
Exchequer Bills	655,687	84
Total	24,358,176	66 or £ 2,706,464

Branches of Expenditure	Rigsdaler	Skilling
Civil List of the King and Royal family	672,924	0
Interest of National Debt	7,582,246	24
Pensions	2,081,367	64
Army	3,783,978	27
Navy	1,676,681	47
Civil Service	3,050,982	33
Legislature	193,058	50
Railroads	3,848,511	28
Extraordinary expenses	1,498,880	16
Total	24,388,629	22 or £ 2,709,847

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1869, was calculated at 26,333,349 rigsdaler 83 skilling, or 2,925,928*l.*; and the expenditure at 26,692,932 rigsdaler 77 skilling, or 2,965,881*l.* The estimates for the financial year 1869–70—approved Feb. 26, 1869—were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue					Rigsdaler	Skilling
Direct taxes	.	.	.	.	3,957,304	0
Income tax	.	.	.	.	1,000,000	0
Customs and Excise	.	.	.	.	7,852,614	46
Crown lands	.	.	.	.	657,909	58
Indirect taxes	.	.	.	.	1,781,500	0
Post Office and Telegraphs	.	.	.	.	158,849	28
Lottery	.	.	.	.	165,174	0
Interest on Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	2,312,819	35
Contribution from capital of ditto	.	.	.	.	4,746,169	11
Miscellaneous receipts	.	.	.	.	314,456	57
Total					22,987,136	43 or £2,554,126

Branches of Expenditure					Rigsdaler	Skilling
Civil List of the King and Royal family	.	.	.	.	707,924	0
Interest of National Debt	.	.	.	.	7,355,707	45
Pensions	.	.	.	.	1,958,543	35
Army	.	.	.	.	4,194,291	82
Navy	.	.	.	.	1,880,652	44
Civil Service	.	.	.	.	2,883,348	64
Legislature	.	.	.	.	100,000	0
Railroads	.	.	.	.	2,825,000	0
Extraordinary expenses	.	.	.	.	897,200	31
Total					22,802,668	13 or £2,533,630

According to these estimates, there will be a surplus, in the financial year 1869–70, of 184,468 rixdollars, or 20,496*l*.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a very large amount. On the 31st of March, 1869, the Fund stood at 6,500,000*l*., or considerably more than the national revenue for two years. It is contemplated gradually to reduce the Reserve Fund, in the years 1869–77, to 16,000,000 rigsdaler, or 1,780,000*l*.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, amounted to 119,141,086 rigsdaler, or 13,239,872*l*., on March 31, 1869. It has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at five different periods:—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Rigsdaler	£
1861 . . .	98,261,793	11,054,451
1863 . . .	95,734,757	10,770,159
1866 . . .	132,110,802	14,862,465
1867 . . .	130,609,721	14,512,191
1869 . . .	119,141,086	13,239,872

The annual charge of the national debt is gradually diminishing. It amounted to—

Years	Rigsdaler	£
1866-67 . . .	12,033,473	1,337,500
1868-69 . . .	11,876,806	1,311,800
1869-70 . . .	7,355,707	817,300

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The former consists chiefly of 4 per cents, and on the 31st of March, 1869, the total amount of this internal funded debt was 77,077,600 rigsdaler.

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 21 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into four territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 20 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 depot battalions, and 10 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 2 squadrons active and 2 depot; and two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries. The total strength of the army, exclusive of the reserve, is 36,782 rank and file, with 1,068 officers, on the peace-footing, and 47,925 rank and file, with 1,328 officers, on the war-footing.

The navy of Denmark comprised, at the commencement of September, 1869, the following vessels, all steamers:—

Name	Built	Horse-Power	Guns
1. SCREW STEAMERS—Ironclads :—			
Peder Skram	1864	600	18
Danmark	1864	500	24
Dannebrog	1863	400	16
Rolf Krake	1863	235	3
Lindormen (Turret)	1868	360	2
Number 54 (Turret)	1869	360	2
Unarmoured vessels :—			
Skjold	1858	300	42
Jylland	1860	400	26
Sjælland	1858	300	26
Niels Juel	1855	300	26
Tordenskjold	1862	200	22
Dagmar	1861	300	14
Heimdal	1856	260	14
Thor	1851	260	10
Fylla	1862	150	3
Diana	1863	150	3
Absalon	1862	100	3
Esbern Snare	1862	100	3
Gunboats :—			
6 first-class, iron hull	—	480	12
1 second-class, ditto	—		1
2. PADDLE STEAMERS :—			
Holger Danske	1849	260	7
Slesvig	1845	240	12
Hekla	1842	200	7
Geiser	1844	160	8
Skirner	1847	120	2
Aegir	1841	80	2
Total: 31 steamers.			312

The iron-clads of the Danish navy are converted ships, on the French model, with the exception of the *Rolf Krake* and the *Lindormen*. The *Rolf Krake*, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry three 60-pounders; it is of 1,200 tons burthen, and draws 16 feet of water. The *Lindormen* is plated from stem to stern with 5-inch iron, over 10 inches wood-backing, and carries a Coles's cupola, with folding-down bulwarks. The *Lindormen* is armed with two $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons rifled Armstrong cannon; is 210 feet long, and 38 feet 3 inches broad, with a draught of 12 feet fore and aft, and has twin screws. The turret ship, marked as Number 54, similar to the *Lindormen* in construction, but with seven-inch armour, and carrying 18 tons rifled Armstrong cannon, was not quite finished in September, 1869.

The Danish navy was manned, in September 1869, by 901 men, and officered by 15 commanders, 34 captains, and 67 lieutenants. (Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Area and Population.

The area and population of Denmark, according to the census of February 1, 1860, and deduction being made of the territories detached by the Treaty of Vienna, of October 30, 1864, is as follows:—

Provinces	Area		Population
	Geogr. sq. m.	English sq. m.	
Seeland and Moen . . .	133.3	2,793	574,811
Bornholm	10.6	221	29,304
Fünen and Langeland . . .	61.9	1,302	217,244
Lolland-Falster	30.1	640	86,797
Jutland	458.0	9,597	700,206
Total	693.9	14,553	1,608,362

Denmark is a purely agricultural country, the greater number of the people being occupied in the cultivation of the land, and in the simple employments necessary to meet the more immediate wants of the agricultural districts. The town and country population of the monarchy is divided as follows: in the towns, 360,919; in the country, 1,247,443. There being no coal, and but little water-power in the country, the manufactories of any description are but few in number, and of small extent.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark for the last ten years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts. In Copenhagen it has been 8.05 per cent., in the other commercial towns together 10.29 per cent., whilst in the country districts it has only been 5.99 per cent. The following was the population of the four chief towns at the enumeration of 1855 and of 1860:—

Chief Towns	Population	
	1855	1860
Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn)	143,591	155,143
Odense	12,932	14,255
Aarhus	8,891	11,009
Aalborg	9,102	10,069

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. In consequence, the number of small pro-

prietors is increasing from year to year, and the number of great landowners decreasing in proportion. Of the latter class, there were 7,959 in 1834, and only 5,790 in 1860, while of the former the numbers were—87,867 in 1834, and 135,933 in 1860.

The occupations of the people are stated as follows in the last census. Out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture; 228 by manufactures and trades; 187 are day labourers; 53 are commercial men; 29 mariners; 20 paupers; 16 ministers and schoolmasters, or connected with education; 15 pensioners, or people living on 'aftægt' (an allowance to those who cede their farms from old age, &c.); 13 servants; between 11 and 12 hold appointments in the civil offices; 9 are commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the army and navy; 9 capitalists; 7 follow scientific and literary pursuits (including students at the Universities); about 5 have no fixed means of living; and a little over 1 are in prison for crimes or misdemeanours. The increase in the population by births has, on an average, been at the rate of 165 children to every 1,000 women between 20 and 50 years of age. Out of the above number of children, 1 in every 10 or 11 has been illegitimate, and between 4 and 5 per cent. still-born.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain, the imports from the former amounting to about 2,000,000*l.*, and from the latter to 1,500,000*l.*, and the exports to the former to 3,500,000*l.*, and to the latter to rather more than 2,300,000*l.*, on the average of the five years 1864–68. After Germany and Great Britain, Denmark has the greatest trade with Sweden and Russia. The precise amount of the commercial transactions with these countries is not known, as the Danish official returns do not give the declared or real value of the imports or exports, but only the weight of the same.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Denmark, in the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home Produce</i> into Denmark
	£	£
1864	2,242,300	1,190,609
1865	2,284,287	1,263,953
1866	2,291,909	1,202,811
1867	2,588,921	1,282,358
1868	2,470,396	1,441,768

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist entirely of agricultural produce; the principal being oats and barley, averaging together 1,000,000*l.*, and animals, chiefly oxen and bulls, averaging 500,000*l.* per annum. The cattle come chiefly from Jutland, the great cattle-breeding province of the kingdom. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are coals and iron, each to the average amount of about 225,000*l.* per annum.

On March 31, 1868, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,132 ships, with a tonnage of 175,554 tons. The port of Copenhagen possessed, at the same date, 381 ships, of 49,087 tons. The shipping of the kingdom included 80 steamers, of 4,566 horse-power. From its insular position, the coasting trade of Denmark is very considerable, and there being no commercial and fixed restrictions, it is largely participated in by foreigners. In the year ending March 31, 1868, there took part in it 15,972 foreign vessels, of which number 40 per cent. belonged to Sweden, 24 per cent. to Norway, 23 per cent. to Germany, and 4 per cent. to Great Britain.—(Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the islands of Faroë, Iceland, and Greenland in Europe; the first-named—17 in number—having a population in 1860 of 8,922; Iceland of 66,987; and Greenland of 9,880 souls. The West India possessions, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a number of smaller islands, have a population of 37,137, according to the census of 1860. The establishments on the coast of Guinea, forts Christianborg, Fredensborg, and various other places, were ceded to Great Britain, by purchase, in 1850. The town of Tranquebar with the surrounding district, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1620, and the small territory of Serampore—Danish Frederiksnagor—in Bengal, founded by the Danish East India Company in 1755, were transferred to Great Britain in 1846. The Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danish Government in 1756, and for some time were in a flourishing state, the population amounting to above 6,000 in the year 1840. Eight years later, however, in 1848, they were abandoned as useless, nominally on account of their insalubrity.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Rixdollar* = 96 *skillings* . . . Average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 3*d.*

FRANCE.

(EMPIRE FRANÇAIS.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Napoléon III., Charles Louis, Emperor of the French, born April 20, 1808, the third son of Louis Napoleon, formerly King of Holland, and of Queen Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine of France, by her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais. Educated, under the supervision of his mother, by the Abbé Bertrand and M. Philippe Le Bas, at Arenenberg, Switzerland, and at the grammar-school of Augsburg; studied military science at Thun, Switzerland, under the direction of General Dufour; took part in the revolt of the Carbonari, in the Pontifical States, March 1831; attempted to raise an insurrection at Strasbourg, October 30, 1836; detained prisoner at Strasbourg till November 9, 1836, and, transported to Lorient, sent in exile to America; returned to Europe in September 1837, and was present at the death of his mother, at Arenenberg, October 3, 1837; landed at Boulogne to raise an insurrection, August 6, 1840; tried by the High Court of Justice of the Chamber of Peers, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, October 9, 1840; escaped from the fortress of Ham, by the aid of Dr. Conneau, May 24, 1846; elected member of the Constituent Assembly, in five departments, August 1848; returned to France, September 21, 1848; elected President of the French Republic for four years, by 5,562,834 votes, December 10, 1848; took the oath on the Constitution, December 20, 1848; dissolved the National Assembly by a *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851; elected President of the Republic for ten years, by 7,439,216 votes, December 20–21, 1851; chosen hereditary Emperor by a 'plebiscite' of 7,864,189 votes against 231,145 votes, November 21–22, 1852; accepted the imperial dignity and assumed the title 'Napoléon III., Empereur des Français,' December 1, 1852. Married, January 29, 1853, to

Eugénie Marie de Montijo, Empress of the French, born at Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826, the second daughter of Count de Montijo, grandee of Spain, and of Marie Manuela Kirkpatrick de Closeburn, the descendant of a Roman Catholic Scotch family. Educated in France and England, and on travels through Europe, 1836–50.

Offspring of the union is *Napoléon Eugène Louis*, Prince Imperial, born March 16, 1856.

Cousins of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Mathilde*, born May 27, 1820, the daughter of Jérôme, youngest brother of Napoléon I., and of Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; married at Florence, October 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff de San Donato; separated in 1845; widow, 1869. 2. Prince *Napoléon Joseph*, born September 9, 1822, the son of Jérôme, youngest brother of Napoléon I., and of Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; married January 30, 1859, to *Clotilda*, born March 2, 1843, the eldest daughter of Vittorio Emanuele II., King of Italy. Offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter, namely, Napoléon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born Dec. 20, 1866.

Napoléon III. has a larger civil list than any other monarch of Europe. Besides a fixed annual revenue of 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000*l.* sterling, his Imperial Majesty has the income of the Crown domains, amounting to about 12,000,000 francs, or 480,000*l.*, and the free possession of a number of palaces, parks, forests, and mansions, kept at the expense of the State. The Crown domains include a considerable portion of the estates of the Orléans family, confiscated by Imperial decree of January 22, 1852. It is calculated that the total revenue of Napoléon III. reaches the sum of 42,000,000 francs, or 1,680,000*l.* a-year, which income, however, has been surpassed of late years by the expenditure of the Imperial court.

The succession to the throne of France is regulated by the *Senatus-consulte* of November 7, 1852. According to this decree, the Imperial dignity is hereditary in the male and legitimate descendants of the present emperor, in the order of primogeniture. In default of male children, Napoléon III. has the right to adopt any of the male descendants of the brothers of Napoléon I.; but this privilege of adoption does not belong to the successors of the present emperor. Should the emperor leave no children, nor nominate a successor, the members of the Council of State, together with the Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber, have to elect a sovereign, the election to be ratified by the vote of the people. By a subsequent decree of December 18, 1852, Napoléon III. nominated to the succession of the throne of France his uncle, Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte, and the male and legitimate descendants of his union with the Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, provided no legitimate or adopted descendants should be left at the death of the emperor. It was ordered, likewise, that the descendants of Jérôme Napoléon were alone to be included in the 'Imperial family,' leaving all the descendants of the other brothers of Napoléon I. to be placed in the 'family of the emperor,' with precedence

over the high dignitaries of State, but otherwise simple subjects of the sovereign.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and Governments of France, with date of accession, from the time of Henri IV., first of the Bourbons:—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589	Louis XVIII.	1814
Louis XIII.	1610	Charles X.	1824
Louis XIV.	1643	<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>	
Louis XV.	1715	Louis Philippe	1830
Louis XVI.	1774	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>Republic.</i>		Provisional Government	1848
Convention	1792	President	1848
Directoire	1794	<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Consulate	1799	Napoléon III.	1852
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Napoléon I.	1804		

The average duration of the above fifteen sovereigns and governments of France, during a period of $2\frac{3}{4}$ centuries, amounted to eighteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of France was decreed 'in virtue of the powers delegated by the French people to Prince Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, by the vote of the 20th and 21st of December, 1851.' It bears date of January 14, 1852; was promulgated January 22, 1852, and subsequently modified by the Senatus-consultum of November 7, 1852, the Imperial decree of December 2, 1852, the 'Organic decree' of December 18, 1852, the Senatus-consulte of December 25, 1852, of February 2, 1861, of December 31, 1861, and of September 10, 1869. It is enacted in the preamble of the constitution of January 14, 1852, that there shall be five 'pouvoirs,' or powers in the State, namely:—

1. The Executive power, represented by the Emperor.
2. A Council of Ministers, nominated solely by the Emperor.
3. A Council of State, preparing laws under the direction of the ministers.
4. A Legislative Body, nominated by universal suffrage, 'discussing and voting laws.'
5. A 'Second Assembly, formed of eminent men, acting as a moderating power—pouvoir pondérateur—the guardian of the Constitution and of the liberties of the nation.'

The emperor is irresponsible, and his person is inviolable. He appoints and discharges his ministers, has the right to pardon criminals, and is the fountain of all honours and dignities in the

State. He commands in chief the armies and navies; has the right to make peace and to declare war; to enter into commercial, offensive, and defensive alliances with other sovereigns and nations, and to nominate to all charges, appointments, and offices whatsoever in the realm. He has the initiative in legislation, and justice is rendered in his name. No law is valid unless sanctioned by the emperor, and no person can hold any employ without taking the oath of fidelity to his Majesty.

The Council of State is composed of from forty to fifty members, nominated by the emperor, and liable to be dismissed by him. The duty of the Council of State consists in preparing, under the direction of the sovereign and his ministers, such projects of law as are to be laid before the Legislative Body, and 'to solve any difficulties which may arise in administrative matters'—*de résoudre les difficultés qui s'élèvent en matière d'administration*. The Council of State has to defend before the Senate and the Legislative Body the laws proposed by the Government, a number of members being appointed for this particular purpose every session by the emperor. Each member of the Council of State has a salary of 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l.* per annum. The ministers take part, *ex officio*, in the deliberations of the Council of State.

The members of the Legislative Body are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, at the rate of one member to every 35,000 electors. At the general election of 1869, the number of members returned was 282. It is provided by article 6 of the Organic Decree of 1852 that 'no person is elected deputy to the Legislative Body unless he has obtained, first, the absolute majority of the votes given, and, secondly, a number of votes equal to one-fourth of the number of electors inscribed on the lists of the circumscription as possessed of the electoral franchise.' The total number of electors standing on the lists at the general election of 1869 amounted to 10,315,523, and the number of actual voters, at the same election, was 8,098,565. At the general election of 1857, the number of electors inscribed on the lists was 9,836,043, and that of voters 6,222,983; and at the general election of 1852, the number of registered electors was 9,495,955, while the number who recorded their votes amounted to 6,136,664. The members of the Legislative Body are chosen for six years, and receive a salary of 2,500 francs, or 100*l.*, a month during the period of each session, whether ordinary or extraordinary. It is the duty of the Legislative Body to discuss and vote any laws laid before it by the Council of State, as well as the annual budget of income and expenditure presented by the Government. The ordinary session of the Legislative Body lasts six months, and the sittings are public; but on the demand of five members, the public may be excluded. The President and Vice-president of the Legis-

lative Body were formerly nominated by the emperor, but the *Senatus consultum* of September, 1869, granted the right of election, at the opening of every session, to the members. To the emperor alone belongs the initiative of summoning, proroguing, and dissolving the Legislative Body; but, in case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months.

The 'Second Assembly,' cited in the preamble of the Constitution 'formed of eminent men, acting as a moderating power,' is called the Senate. The Assembly is composed of the cardinals, marshals, and admirals of the realm, and a number of other members, not exceeding 150, nominated by the emperor. Each senator has a salary of 30,000 francs or 1,200*l.* per annum. The dignity is irrevocable and for life; the members of the Senate, however, are allowed to resign their post. No vote of the Legislative Assembly is effective without the sanction of the Senate, and the latter alone has the right to receive petitions. Changes in the fundamental laws of the realm may be proposed by the Senate, with the concurrence of the ministers; and, should such modifications be approved of by the emperor, they are called *Senatus-consulte*. The President and Vice-president of the Senate are nominated by the emperor for the period of one year. It is the special duty of the Senate to oppose the promulgation of all laws contrary to the Constitution, religion, public morals, freedom of conscience, individual liberty, and equality of all citizens before the law. The Senate is summoned, and the duration of its sittings fixed by Imperial decree.

The executive is vested entirely in the Emperor, and exercised by him through a Council of Ministers, appointed and discharged at will. It is ordered by Art. 2 of the '*Senatus Consultum*' of September, 1869, that 'the Ministers are dependent on the Emperor alone: they deliberate in council under his presidency, and are responsible, but can be impeached only by the Senate.' Art. 3 of the '*Senatus Consultum*' of 1869, repealing a provision of the Imperial Constitution of 1852, which interdicted ministers having seats in the Legislative Body, enacts that 'the Ministers can be members of the Senate, or of the Legislative Body: they can take their seats in either assembly, and have a right to speak when they consider such a course advisable.' At the head of the Council of Ministers there was formerly a President, called the Minister of State, but this post was abolished by Imperial decree of July 18, 1869. As reorganised at the latter date, the Council consists of eleven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Justice and of Public Worship.—Jean Baptiste *Duvergier*, born at Bordeaux, August 25, 1792; studied jurisprudence at Paris, and became advocate at the *Cour royale* 1821; elected *bâtonnier* of the order of Advocates, 1840; nominated member

of the Council of State, 1855; appointed Minister of Justice and Public Worship, and Keeper of the Great Seals (*Garde des Sceaux*), July 17, 1869.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—*Pierre Magne*, born at Périgueux, Dec. 3, 1806; studied law at Toulouse, and became advocate at Périgueux, 1831; Deputy of Périgueux to the Legislative Chamber, 1843–48; Under Secretary of State in the Department of Finance, 1849–51; Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, April 1851 to Jan. 1852; Minister of Finance, 1854–60; Minister without portfolio, 1860–63; nominated, a second time, Minister of Finance, Nov. 13, 1867.

3. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count John B. *Vaillant*, born at Dijon, Dec. 6, 1790; studied military science at the Polytechnic School of Paris and at Metz, and entered the army, as lieutenant, in 1809; taken prisoner in the Russian campaign, Aug. 30, 1813; took part in the battle of Waterloo; promoted to a captaincy in 1816, and to a colonelcy in 1833; appointed commander of the Polytechnic School, 1839, and director of the fortifications of Paris, 1840; promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, 1845; commander in second of the army of expedition to Rome, 1849; appointed Marshal of France, Dec. 11, 1851; received the title of Count, 1852; Minister of War, 1854–60; appointed Governor of the Prince Imperial, Aug. 23, 1860; Minister of the Imperial House, Nov. 14, 1861.

4. Presidency of the Council of State.—Count Justin N. S. P. de *Chasseloup-Laubat*, born at Alessandrie, Piedmont, March 29, 1805; studied jurisprudence at Paris, and entered the government service as *auditeur* in 1828; member of the Chamber of Deputies 1837–48; and of the Legislative Assembly 1849–51; Minister of Marine April 10 to October 26, 1851; Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, 1859–60; Minister of Marine and the Colonies, 1860–67; appointed Minister-President of the Council of State, July 17, 1869.

5. The Ministry of War.—*Edmond Leboeuf*, born November 5, 1809; studied military science at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, and the Ecole d'Artillerie, Metz, and entered the army 1827; captain, 1837; chef d'escadron, 1846; under-governor of the Ecole Polytechnique, 1848–50; colonel, 1852; general of brigade, 1854; general of division, 1857; commander-in-chief of the Artillery in the Italian campaign, 1859; appointed Minister of War, August 21, 1869.

6. The Ministry for the Marine and the Colonies.—*Charles Rigault de Genouilly*, Admiral of France, born at Rochefort, Charente-Inférieure, April 12, 1807; educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, and entered the navy as 'aspirant,' or midshipman, in 1827;

lieutenant, 1834; capitaine de corvette, 1841; capitaine de vaisseau, 1848; rear-admiral, 1854; commander of a detachment of marines at the siege of Sebastopol, 1855; vice-admiral, 1858; nominated Senator, July 11, 1860; commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, 1862; nominated Admiral of France, Jan. 27, 1864; appointed Minister of State for the Marine and the Colonies, Jan. 19, 1867.

7. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—Henri Prince *de la Tour d'Auvergne*, born 1820; entered the diplomatic career; ambassador to Great Britain December, 1863, to July, 1869; appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, July 17, 1869.

8. The Ministry of the Interior.—Adolphe *de Forcade Laroquette*, born 1820, half-brother of the late Marshal de Saint-Arnaud; studied law at Paris, and became Advocate at the Cour Royale, 1841; Director-General of Customs, 1859–60; Minister of Finance, Nov. 28, 1860, to Nov. 12, 1861; Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works, Jan. 19, 1867, to Dec. 18, 1868; appointed Minister of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1868.

9. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Louis Olivier *Bourbeau*, born at Poitiers, March 2, 1811; studied jurisprudence and became advocate at Poitiers, 1834; deputy of Poitiers to the Constituent Assembly, 1848–9, member of the Legislative Body, 1869; appointed Minister of Public Instruction, July 17, 1869.

10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.—Paul Alfred *Leroux*, born at Paris, December 11, 1815; educated for the mercantile career, and for a time chief manager of the Banking-house of Leroux et Co., Paris; member of the Legislative Body for the Department of the Vendée since 1852; appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July 17, 1869.

11. The Ministry of Public Works.—Edouard *Gressier*, born December 22, 1815; studied law, and practised as Advocate at Paris, 1848–68; elected Deputy to the Legislative Body for the Department de la Somme, 1863; Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, December 19, 1868, to July 17, 1869; appointed Minister of Public Works, July 17, 1869.

The duties of the various ministers have been strictly defined by a number of Imperial decrees, by which new spheres of action have been created in some cases, and in others the former jurisdiction of the respective departments has been entirely changed. The former Minister of State, whose office was suppressed, temporarily, in July, 1869, acted as medium of communication between the emperor and the other ministers, as well as with the Council of State, which duties now devolve upon the Minister of the Imperial House, who has the chief administration of the revenues of the Crown, and also the arrangement and superintendence of the

general budget of income and expenditure, as laid before the Legislative Body and the Senate. He acts, in some other respects, as 'First Lord of the Treasury.' The Ministries of State and of the Imperial House have been at various times combined in one person. The Ministries of Marine and of the Colonies were, until recently, separated; the latter forming an independent department of 'Algeria and the Colonies,' created in favour of Prince Napoleon by Imperial decree of June 24, 1858. Of most recent date has been the appointment, in 1869, of a Minister of Public Works, an office combined previously with the department of Agriculture and Commerce, but separated from it on account of the vast increase of duties connected with the office.

The Ministers have a salary of 100,000 francs, or 4,000*l.* each per annum, and 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* additional if they are senators. The former Minister of State, whose office was abolished in July 1869, had a salary of 130,000 francs, or 5,200*l.*

Church and Education.

The population of France, by the census of May 15, 1866, consisted of 36,420,664 Roman Catholics, 1,591,250 Protestants, 158,994 Jews, and 21,000 members of other sects and forms of belief. In Algeria there were, besides, 2,778,281 Mahometans. In regard to Protestants, this official statement is greatly at variance with that of the Synods and Consistories, the heads of which estimate the members of the Reformed Church at 630,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 305,000, giving a total of less than a million of Protestants.

All religions are recognised by the State, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, are noticed in the budget; the latter only since 1831. In the last budget the allowances to the Roman Catholic clergy amount to 49,819,936 francs, or very nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling; and those to the Protestant Church, 1,493,436 francs, or 59,737*l.* The whole income of the Roman Catholic clergy, from public and private sources, is computed to amount to above 100,000,000 francs, or 4,000,000*l.* sterling; and that of the Protestant ministers to about 150,000*l.* There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The Archbishop of Paris has a salary of 50,000 francs, or 2,000*l.*, and each of the other archbishops of 20,000 francs, or 800*l.*; while the sixty-nine bishops have an income of 15,000 francs, or 600*l.* each. An extra allowance of 10,000 francs, or 400*l.*, is made to six of these prelates, on account of their being cardinals, and, as all cardinals are *ex-officio* senators, the farther sum of 3,000 francs, or 1,200*l.*, is paid to them in this capacity. The other

Roman Catholic clergy comprise 192 vicars-general, with salaries of from 1,500 to 2,500 francs, or 60*l.* to 100*l.*; 723 canons, with allowances varying from 1,600 to 2,400 francs, or 64*l.* to 96*l.*; 3,531 *curés*, or incumbents with incomes ranging from 1,200 to 1,600 francs, or 48*l.* to 64*l.*; and 31,569 *desservants*, or curates, with stipends of from 900 to 1,200 francs, or 36*l.* to 48*l.* The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, established at Strasbourg; while the members of the Reformed Church, also called Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. The Jewish priesthood consists of ten high rabbis, with salaries of from 3,500 to 7,000 francs, or 140*l.* to 240*l.*; sixty-six rabbis, with incomes ranging from 800 to 1,500 francs, or 32*l.* to 60*l.*; and sixty-four precentors, with allowances from 500 to 2,000 francs, or 20*l.* to 80*l.*

The Lutherans have a seminary and a faculty of theology at Strasbourg, with fifty-three churches; and the Calvinists have consistorial churches in fifty-nine departments: they meet occasionally in synod, and have a faculty of theology at Montauban. When Calvin founded the Reformed Church in France, he confided the government of each parish to a Presbyteral Council, or Consistory, taken from among the general assembly of the members. This was strictly adhered to till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Edict of 1787 restored to the Protestants the civil rights they had been deprived of a century before, but it made no regulations as to their religious organisation, which was only determined at the same time as that of the Catholic Church in its relations to the State, by the law of 18 Germinal, year X., known as the 'Organic Articles of the Protestant Worship.' By that law the administration of each of the Reformed parishes was intrusted to a Consistory, composed of the pastor or pastors serving the church, and of elders chosen from the principal laymen in each district. The members of the Council thus established were at first named by the Government: half of them were subject to re-election every two years, and the elections were held by the elders actually in office, who named for that purpose an equal number of citizens who were heads of families. This organisation was again changed on the 26th of March, 1852, by a Dictatorial Decree of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, on the ground, 'that the laws which regulated the Reformed Churches had always been deemed insufficient, and that it was of the utmost importance to complete them in the interests of religion, and of administrative and political order.' The decree of the 26th of March charges with the government of each parish a Presbyteral Council, consisting of pastors and of laics, one-half of whom are subject to re-election every three years. The election is by

universal suffrage; and all the members of the Protestant faith inscribed on the parish register are electors. The Presbyteral Council is placed under the authority of the Consistory, which is composed of the Presbyteral Council of the chief town of the Consistorial district, augmented by all the pastors of the district, and 10 lay delegates from each of the other Presbyteral Councils.

Public education has made great progress in France within the last generation, according to a voluminous report issued by the Minister of Public Instruction in March 1865. The report gives a comparative statement of the numbers who attended primary schools in 1832, 1847, and 1863 respectively; from which it appears that in 1832 there were 59 pupils per 1,000 of the population, 99·8 in 1847, and 116 in 1863. As regards the number of children who are not known to go to any school, the report states that between 1847 and 1863, 8,566 public schools were opened with a gain of 806,233 pupils, averaging 59,000 per annum. There are still 818 communes without schools, but in most of these places the children are sent to schools in the vicinity. There appears to be a deficit of 884,887 children between seven and thirteen who ought to be at the primary schools, but some receive instruction at home or in the elementary classes of secondary establishments. The duration of school life is regulated by the religion of the scholar. Catholics rarely visit school after eleven or twelve, the age at which they receive their first communion; Protestants commonly remaining until about sixteen. As far as can be ascertained, the number of children over eight and under eleven who have never been to school does not exceed 200,000. Of the children who left school in 1863, 60 per cent. could read, write, and cast accounts fairly; the remaining 40 per cent. had either passed through school uselessly or left it with such imperfect knowledge as not to be able to pass an examination.

According to official returns, there were, in October 1863, in France 82,135 establishments of primary instruction, or 16,136 more than in 1848; and the scholastic population, which at this last period was only 3,771,597, had risen in 1862 to 4,731,946, giving an augmentation of nearly a million, or a quarter of the whole. The 36,499 communes provided, in October 1863, with means of instruction, comprised 41,426 public and free schools, special for youths or mixed as to the sexes, of which 37,895, numbering 2,145,420 pupils, were directed by laics, and 3,531, numbering 482,008 pupils, had 'congregationist' masters. Of the 2,627,428 children in these schools, 922,820, or more than one-third, were admitted gratuitously. The number of schools for girls, in October 1863, amounted to 26,592; of which 13,491 were directed by laics provided with diplomas of capacity, and 13,101 by religious sisters, of whom 12,335 had only the 'letter of obedience.' These schools received 1,609,213 pupils, of whom rather more than a third, or 604,247, were in the

lay schools, and 1,059,966 in the congregationist establishments. One quarter of those pupils were admitted gratuitously—viz. 130,210 in the lay, and 490,094 in the congregationist schools; total 620,304. The emoluments of the female public teachers amounted to 9,169,030 francs, giving an average annual salary of 655 francs, or 26*l.* per head.

The amount of general education of the French people may be judged to some extent from the military statistics. According to a report of the Minister of War, published in 1866, the number of conscripts unable to read amounts to 30 out of every hundred, for the whole of France. But the degree of education varies greatly in different parts of the empire, instruction being far more general in the eastern and northern than in the southern districts. Among the 89 departments, there are 14 in which out of every hundred conscripts, from 90 to 96 can read. The departments so distinguished are the Doubs, Haute-Marne, Meuse, Bas-Rhin, Meurthe, Jura, Moselle, Vosges, Aube, Seine, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone, Côte d'Or, and Hautes-Alpes. The next are the Marne, Ardennes, Seine-et-Oise, Rhone, Seine-et-Marne, Manche, Oise, Calvados, Haute-Savoie, Yonne, Eure-et-Loir, Isere, Orne, Hautes-Pyrenees, or 14 departments in which from 80 to 90 out of 100 conscripts can read. Those which show from 70 to 79 per cent. who can read are the Ain, Somme, Aisne, Savoy, Eure, Herault, Gard, Drome, Basses-Alpes, Charente-Inferieure, Bouches-du-Rhone, Deux-Sevres, Loiret, Aveyron, Pas-de-Calais, and Gironde. The departments with from 60 to 69 per cent. who can read, are Cantal, Seine-Inferieure, Vaucluse, Lozere, Gers, Saône-et-Loire, Aude, Basses-Pyrenées, Lot-et-Garonne, Nord, Haute-Garonne, Var, Charente, Maine-et-Loire, Corsica, Loir-et-Cher, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Creuse. Twelve departments—namely, the Lot, Loire-Inferieure, Ardeche, Indre-et-Loire, Ille-et-Vilaine, Puy-de-Dôme, Tarn-et-Garonne, Alpes-Maritimes, Vendée, Tarn, Pyrenees-Orientales, and Vienne show from 50 to 58 per cent. of conscripts not quite illiterate. The list closes with the Nièvre, Haute-Loire, Landes, Ariege, Dordogne, Cher, Morbihan, Indre, Cotes-du-Nord, Corrèze, Finisterre, Haute-Vienne, and Allier, where the proportion of the conscripts who can read varies from 34 to 49 per cent. It is calculated that another generation will be required to extend the benefits of education to the whole population of France.

The following table exhibits the moral condition of the people as regards marriage, giving, according to official returns, the number of living births, legitimate and illegitimate, in parts and the whole of France, in the year 1865 :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Proportion of legitimate to one illegitimate
Department of the Seine .	46,062	15,984	2·88
Town population . . .	230,224	29,669	7·76
Country population . . .	653,694	30,247	21·61
Total .	929,980	75,900	12·21

The proportion of legitimate births to illegitimate was almost precisely the same in the five preceding years, being at the rate of $21\frac{1}{2}$ to one for the country population, of $7\frac{3}{4}$ to one for the towns, and of not quite 3 to one for the department of the Seine, that is, the capital of France. It is probable that the facts exhibited in these statistics have some influence in producing an excessive rate of infant mortality in many parts of France. According to a report of the British Secretary of Embassy, dated July 1, 1869, the following was the per-centage of deaths among children, from one day old to twelve months, in several departments, including that of the capital, on the average of the last years—

Loire Inférieure	90 per cent.
Seine	87 "
Eure	78 "
Calvados	78 "
Aube	69 "

‘It seems,’ adds the report, ‘that infanticide and abortion are very much on the increase, and that the local authorities, instead of bringing these crimes to light, seek rather to conceal them, in order that they should not appear on the criminal statistics. It is thought that since the abolition of the box in the doors of the Foundling Hospitals, which secured the secret admission of children, very many more are made away with. There are other causes, appertaining to the peculiar constitution of French society, which it is asserted have a decided and marked effect upon the increase of the population.’

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Senatus-Consultum of December 31, 1861, inaugurated the system by which the budgets of the French Government are at present regulated. Under this system, the Minister of Finance distinguishes between three classes of income, namely, ordinary,

extraordinary, and special revenue, the latter including loans; and he also recognises three sorts of expenditure, viz. ordinary, extraordinary, and supplementary. It is the practice to lay before the Legislative Body in the first instance the budget of ordinary income and expenditure; when this has been voted, the extraordinary budget is submitted to the Chamber, and, finally, the special budget. There are other classifications as regards time, the financial estimates in their first form of presentation being called 'projet de budget,' in their second, 'budget rectifié,' and in their third, 'budget définitif.' Great discrepancies frequently exist between the statements and figures thus offered in successive stages, leaving much uncertainty as to the actual revenue and expenditure of the state.

The following table gives the details of the official budget estimates for each of the years 1868 and 1869 :—

Estimated Revenue	1868	1869
<i>Ordinary Revenue :—</i>	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes	325,691,200	329,516,660
Departmental and communal taxes	217,263,923	228,245,843
Registration duties and stamps	433,675,416	433,946,000
Domains and Forests	10,367,169	34,240,776
Customs and salt duties	100,186,000	103,623,000
Sugar duties	114,000,000	110,892,000
Wine and spirit duties	236,216,000	234,716,000
Divers indirect taxes	34,688,000	39,048,000
Tobacco monopoly	241,623,000	247,658,000
Gunpowder „	12,613,000	12,732,000
Post office	81,752,000	86,409,000
Schools and universities	3,664,621	3,664,621
Revenue of Algeria	18,655,200	17,609,200
Produce of various establishments	14,593,300	14,645,600
Miscellaneous state receipts	45,726,679	32,256,440
Miscellaneous communal receipts	41,813,070	44,713,920
Total of Ordinary Revenue	1,932,528,578	1,973,908,000
<i>Extraordinary and Special Revenue :—</i>		
Produce of loans	124,550,964	133,317,150
War indemnity due by Cochin-China	1,080,000	1,080,000
Profits of re-coinage of 20 and 50 centime pieces	1,500,000	1,000,000
Payment due from the 'Algerian Company'	16,666,666	16,666,666
Miscellaneous receipts	2,750,000	2,750,000
Total of Extraordinary and Special Revenue	146,547,630	154,813,816
Total Revenue	1,954,525,244 £78,181,009	2,128,721,816 £85,148,872

Estimated expenditure	1868	1869
<i>Ordinary Expenditure:—</i>	<i>Francs</i>	<i>Francs</i>
Civil List and dotations . . .	26,500,000	26,500,000
Senate and Legislative Body . . .	11,483,500	11,433,500
Legion of Honour	10,362,780	11,068,780
Interest on Funded debt	340,866,408	349,276,936
„ „ Floating debt	35,309,336	34,968,832
Annuities	88,458,539	90,544,476
Ministry of State	3,042,400	3,042,400
„ „ Justice and Public Worship	81,560,221	82,153,156
„ „ Foreign Affairs	12,933,200	13,164,200
„ „ Interior	206,505,815	215,247,935
„ „ Finance	18,436,354	119,447,827
„ „ War	348,131,238	370,860,778
„ „ Marine and Colonies . . .	148,051,482	161,338,422
„ „ Public Instruction	29,195,821	34,574,321
„ „ Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	76,274,703	95,448,903
„ „ Imperial House	12,079,100	12,151,600
Government of Algeria	14,944,100	14,808,700
Collection of revenue	232,838,124	234,275,113
Repayments and premiums	12,341,500	12,233,150
Departmental and communal expenses .	98,662,993	133,300,000
Total of Ordinary Expenditure . .	1,807,977,614	2,025,839,029
<i>Extraordinary and Supplementary Ex- penditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Justice	5,300,000	5,300,000
„ „ Interior	4,808,000	14,833,000
„ „ Finance	5,525,000	5,325,000
„ „ War	14,871,000	2,975,000
„ „ Marine and Colonies . . .	15,200,000	10,500,000
„ „ Public Instruction	1,535,000	1,820,000
„ „ Agriculture & Public Works	70,224,300	30,791,850
„ „ Imperial House	7,100,000	700,000
Government of Algeria	28,826,201	23,956,766
Total of Extraordinary and Sup- plemental Expenditure	146,489,501	102,501,616
Total Expenditure	1,954,467,115 £78,178,684	2,128,340,645 £85,133,626

According to these estimates, representing the 'projet de budget,' there is to be a surplus of 3,525*l.* in the year 1868, and of 15,246*l.* in the year 1869. In the 'budget rectifié' for 1868, the revenue of the year is calculated at 68,876,880*l.* and the expenditure at exactly the same sum, making an unexplained difference from the previous estimates of 9,304,129*l.* as regards the revenue, and of 9,301,804*l.* as regards the expenditure: The 'budget rectifié' is published generally one year, and the 'budget définitif' from two to three years later than the 'projet de budget.'

The following is a summary, in pounds sterling, of the financial accounts for the year 1867—the last exhibited closed—according to the report of the minister of finance, laid before the Legislative Body in the session of 1869.

<i>Projet de budget.</i>					£
Revenue .	.	.	.	.	76,098,461
Expenditure .	.	.	.	.	76,084,455
<i>Budget rectifié.</i>					
Revenue .	.	.	.	.	86,180,770
Expenditure .	.	.	.	.	86,179,313
<i>Budget définitif.</i>					
Revenue .	.	.	.	.	69,215,840
Expenditure .	.	.	.	.	76,218,320

In the subjoined two tables a survey is given of the revenue and expenditure of the Imperial government for twelve years, showing the budget estimates, the additions and the final accounts, in millions of francs.

Years				Budget estimates of Revenue	Additions	Actual ordinary Receipts	Loans and other extraordinary resources
				Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
1852 .	.	.	.	1,450	37	1,487	151
1853 .	.	.	.	1,454	70	1,524	133
1854 .	.	.	.	1,782	20	1,802	384
1855 .	.	.	.	2,712	81	2,793	1,257
1856 .	.	.	.	1,778	136	1,914	276
1857 .	.	.	.	1,743	56	1,799	116
1858 .	.	.	.	1,782	89	1,871	124
1859 .	.	.	.	2,144	35	2,179	451
1860 .	.	.	.	1,917	45	1,962	240
1861 .	.	.	.	1,864	142	2,006	1,863
1862 .	.	.	.	1,995	182	2,177	1,991
1863 .	.	.	.	2,091	173	2,264	2,083

Years	Budget estimates of Expenditure	Additions	Actual Expenditure	Years	Budget estimates of Expenditure	Additions	Actual Expenditure
	Mill. francs	Mill. frs.	Mill. francs		Mill. francs	Mill. frs.	Mill. francs
1852	1,505	8	1,513	1858	1,761	97	1,858
1853	1,488	60	1,548	1859	1,776	432	2,208
1854	1,429	459	1,988	1860	1,831	253	2,084
1855	1,573	826	2,399	1861	1,863	307	2,170
1856	1,620	576	2,196	1862	1,991	221	2,212
1857	1,752	140	1,892	1863	2,082	204	2,287

It will be seen that, while the ordinary revenue in the twelve years from the establishment of the Empire till the end of 1863 increased from 1,487 to 2,264 millions, the expenditure augmented in

the same twelve years from 1,513 to 2,287 millions of francs. With the exception of 1855, when the revenue was raised high above the average by special means, there was not a year without a large deficit.

To cover the ever recurring financial deficits, the Imperial Government, between the years 1854 and 1868, procured a series of loans, six in number, in sums, as to nominal capital, varying between 250 and 750 millions of francs, or 10,000,000*l.* and 30,000,000*l.* sterling. These loans were raised on a new principle, which proved highly successful, that of borrowing, not from a few large banking houses acting as agents, but directly from the people, or the mass of small capitalists, both in France and other countries. The following statement gives the nominal capital, rate of issue, capital subscribed for, and number of subscribers of the six loans :—

Date of loans	Nominal capital	Rate of issue, 3 per cent.		Rate of issue, 4½ per cent.		Capital subscribed for	Number of subscribers
		f.	c.	f.	c.		
First loan, March 14, 1854 .	250,000,000	65	25	92	50	468,315,400	99,224
Second loan, Jan. 3, 1855 .	500,000,000	65	25	92	0	2,198,356,170	180,480
Third loan, July 18, 1855 .	750,000,000	65	25	92	0	3,652,724,125	316,976
Fourth loan, May 7, 1859 .	500,000,000	60	50	90	0	2,509,639,193	690,230
Fifth loan, Jan. 12, 1864 .	300,000,000	66	30	—	—	4,847,000,000	542,061
Sixth loan, Aug. 2, 1868 .	450,000,000	69	25	—	—	15,151,890,210	781,292

The funded debt of France increased in the following proportions during the sixteen years from 1852 to the end of 1868 :—

Year, Dec. 31	Capital of debt	Capital of debt
	Francs	£
1852	5,516,194,600	220,647,784
1853	5,577,504,587	223,100,183
1854	5,669,655,012	226,786,201
1855	6,082,877,852	243,315,114
1856	7,558,040,822	302,321,633
1857	8,031,992,466	321,279,698
1858	8,422,096,777	336,883,871
1859	8,593,288,155	343,731,526
1860	9,334,012,006	373,360,481
1861	9,719,176,913	388,767,076
1862	9,924,874,218	396,994,968
1863	12,080,235,183	483,209,404
1864	12,315,946,794	492,637,872
1865	12,818,376,504	512,735,060
1866	13,157,923,671	526,317,347
1867	13,520,132,639	540,805,305
1868	13,831,723,110	553,268,928

The Floating Debt, consisting of Treasury bills, or 'Bons de Trésor,' funds borrowed from the Savings banks, the Army dotation fund, and the 'Caisse de cautionnement,' with many other securities, was reported to amount to 866,000,000 francs, or 34,640,000*l.* at the end of March, 1869. The greater portion of this debt bears no interest.

The following table shows the amount of interest paid on the various descriptions of the public debt of France, and sums charged to its account, in each of the years 1866 and 1869 :—

Description of Debt		1866	1869
FUNDED DEBT:—		Francs	Francs
4½ per cent. Rente	.	37,753,635	39,453,096
4 " "	.	446,096	446,097
3 " "	.	303,072,160	322,002,742
Total	.	841,271,891	861,901,936
SINKING FUND AND OTHER CHARGES:—			
Sinking fund	.	127,681,576	136,500,000
Loans	.	15,695,185	17,231,000
Interest on Floating debt	.	23,500,000	26,000,000
Interest on Guarantee money	.	8,500,000	8,700,000
Sound dues	.	248,832	248,832
Scheldt dues	.	340,504	—
Payment to Spain	.	20,000	20,000
Pensions and Annuities	.	80,878,574	90,574,476
Total	{ Francs	598,131,562	641,146,244
	£	23,925,262	25,645,849

The loan of August 2, 1868, added a charge of 19,516,245 francs, in 3 per cent. Rente, to the annual interest of the Funded Debt.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The military forces of France consist at present of three divisions, called in the 'Army Reorganisation Act' of 1868, which established them, the 'active army,' the 'army of reserve,' and the 'National Guard Mobile.' The law of 1868 fixes the duration of service in the active army at five years, at the expiration of which time the soldier has to enter the reserve for four years longer. The period of service of the young men who have not been comprised in the active

army is four years in the reserve, and five in the National Guard Mobile. An annual law on the subject divides each class called to draw in the conscription into two portions, one of which is incorporated in the active army, and the other forms part of the reserve. The duration of service in the active army, as well as in the reserve, counts from the 1st July of the year in which the young men have been inscribed on the rolls of the corps. In time of peace, the soldiers who have completed their period of service receive their liberation from the 30th June of each year. They only receive it, in time of war, after the arrival of the corps of the contingent destined to replace them. The young men drawn for the active army are permitted to get substitutes, but the privilege is withheld from the men of the reserve. However, they may permute with those of the National Guard, or furnish as substitute a man under 32 years of age, fulfilling the conditions required for military service, and liberated from all other obligations. Soldiers under arms are not admitted to exoneration, but they may get themselves replaced by soldiers of the same arm who have entered their fifth year of service. By the terms of the Act of 1868, the number of men to be draughted every year is fixed at 160,000, but more may be voted by the Legislative Assembly. The number to be called out in each department of France is settled by Imperial decree, and the contingent for each canton by the Prefect. As a rule, every Frenchman, aged 21, is obliged to serve in the army or in the Mobile National Guard. As described in the law of 1868, 'the National Guard Mobile is destined as an auxiliary to the active army in the defence of the fortresses, coasts, and frontiers of the empire, and in the maintenance of order in the interior. It can only be called out for active service by a special law, or in the interval of the session by a decree which must be presented within a delay of 20 days to the Legislative Body.' In the active army there are two subdivisions, one embodied immediately, the other maintained at home—'une portion maintenue dans ses foyers.' The following classes are exempted from service: those below the standard; those whose infirmities unfit them for soldiering; the eldest of a family of orphans; the only son or eldest son, or, in default of son or stepson, the only or eldest grandson of a widow, or of a blind father, or a father aged 70; the eldest of two brothers drawn for service, if the younger is fit to serve; those who have a brother actually serving, not as a substitute; those who have had a brother killed or disabled in the service.

Every man drawn for the active army has the right to buy a substitute. Such substitutes were procured formerly through private agencies; but an Imperial decree of April 26, 1855, organised a new system, making the right to furnish substitutes a Government monopoly. According to this system, the re-enlistment of old.

soldiers is greatly encouraged, so as to give the army a standing nucleus of experienced troops, who have made the military service their life-profession. The Government annually fixes the price to be paid for substitutes. It was fixed, in 1855, at 2,800 francs, or 112*l.*, was lowered, in 1857, to 1,800 francs, or 72*l.*, and was subsequently raised again to 2,800 francs, or 112*l.* In 1868, the pay for a substitute was settled by the Minister of War at 2,500 francs, or 100*l.* This sum, increased by various other items, is thrown into an army-fund, out of which the substitutes are paid a certain amount at the time of enlistment, besides receiving an increase of pay at the end of seven years, another increase at the end of fourteen, and a pension of one franc, or tenpence, a day, after a service of forty-five years. Soldiers are allowed to re-enlist as long as they are fit for service.

The details of the organisation of the regular army, on the peace-footing, are as follows:—

INFANTRY.

3	regiments of Imperial Grenadier Guards	.	.	6,600
4	" Voltigeurs	.	.	8,800
100	" Infantry of the Line	.	.	198,871
7	" Chasseurs	.	.	16,103
4	" Zouaves	.	.	9,746
1	" African Light Infantry	.	.	1,659
1	" Foreign Legion	.	.	2,577
3	" Tirailleurs of Algeria	.	.	6,000
1	" Veterans, and other troops	.	.	2,296

Total 124 regiments of Infantry, with 252,652 men.

CAVALRY.

1	squadron of Cent-Gardes	.	.	.	221
2	regiments of Carabiniers	.	.	.	1,764
12	" Cuirassiers	.	.	.	10,915
13	" Dragoons	.	.	.	11,631
9	" Lancers	.	.	.	8,103
13	" Mounted Chasseurs	.	.	.	11,876
1	" Imperial Guides	.	.	.	1,047
8	" Hussars	.	.	.	7,546
3	" Chasseurs d'Afrique	.	.	.	3,381
3	" Spahis	.	.	.	3,489
2	" Remonté and Cavalry school	.	.	.	2,825

Total 66 regts. and one squadron of Cavalry, with 62,798 men, 48,143 horses,

ARTILLERY.

6	regiments of	Foot Artillery	}	.	32,850
16	"	Horse Artillery			
2	"	Artificers	.	.	1,639
3	"	Train Artillery	.	.	3,709
2	"	Armourers and Gunmakers	.	.	1,684

Total 29 regiments of Artillery, 16,646 horses, with 39,882 men, 1,362 guns.

The regular army is completed by several regiments of engineers, by the gendarmerie, and the troops of the administration. The latter consist of 1,174 staff-officers; 819 chaplains, surgeons, and apothecaries; 370 veterinary surgeons; five companies of mechanics and engineers; 2,575 officers and privates of the Invalides; 2,480 officers and pupils of the military schools; 2,894 men of the Garde de Paris; 1,298 Pompiers, and various other troops, amounting altogether to 15,066 men, with 5,442 horses, on the peace-footing, and 33,365 men, with 12,000 horses, on the war-footing.

Summary of the French Army		Peace-footing		War-footing	
		Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Staff		1,773	160	1,841	200
Infantry		252,652	324	515,937	450
Cavalry		62,798	48,143	100,221	65,000
Artillery		39,882	16,646	66,132	49,838
Engineers		7,486	884	15,443	1,400
Gendarmes		24,535	14,769	25,688	15,000
Troops of the Administration		15,066	5,442	33,365	12,000
Total .		404,192	86,368	757,727	143,238

The effective force of the regular army, at the commencement of 1869, amounted, according to a report of the Minister of War, to 334,280 men, with 85,700 horses. Not counting as effective were 114,431 men on furlough, including whom the standing army was represented by 378,852 combatants stationed at home, 5,328 in Italy, and 64,531 in Algeria. The Army of Reserve numbered 198,546, and the National Guard-Mobile 381,723 at the commencement of 1869.

The staff of the French army is composed of 9 field-m Marshals; 170 generals of division, of whom 80 in the reserve; 340 generals of brigade, of whom 180 in the reserve; 1,251 staff majors, of whom 352 in the reserve, and 75 military interpreters. By a military law, strictly enforced, all general officers must retire from active service at the age of sixty-six, the only exception made being in favour of generals who 'have commanded in face of an enemy.'

The whole of France is divided into six 'Arrondissements militaires,' or corps d'armée, each commanded by a field-marshal. These again are separated in military divisions and sub-divisions, the latter of the same circumference as the departments.

2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1869, of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament, after official returns :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	2	1,800	62
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	18	16,000	311
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	9	4,100	106
Coast-guard ships (<i>Garde-côtes</i>)	7	3,850	25
Floating batteries (<i>Batteries flottantes</i>).	15	2,040	146
Sep. Flot. Batt. (<i>Batt. flot. démontables</i>)	11	360	22
Total, Ironclads	62	28,150	672
2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (<i>Canonnières</i>)	78	1,871	95
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (<i>Bâtim. spéciaux</i>)	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—			
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	2	—	440
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	—	57
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	—	25
Brigs (<i>Bricks</i>)	7	—	26
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (<i>Bâtiments de flotille</i>)	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113	—	672
Total War Navy	401	92,627	3,045

The following is a list of the 62 ironclads of the French navy, with nominal horse-power, number of guns, and, when given, strength of crew, at the end of 1869. The nominal horse-power of each vessel is calculated, after a rule which came into effect the 1st of January, 1867, on the basis of a fourth of the utmost power attainable by the engine, or, as officially described 'le quart du nombre de chevaux de 75 kilogrammètres que la machine est susceptible de développer, à toute puissance, sur les pistons moteurs.' Each vessel of the French navy is supposed to belong to one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the Empire, namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter preceding the name of each ironclad denotes the division on the register of which it stands:—

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crew
	<i>Vaisseaux cuirassés :—</i>			
C.	Magenta	900	10	684
L.	Solférino	900	52	765
	<i>Frigates cuirassées :—</i>			
L.	Friedland (4 turrets)	950	12	—
T.	Marengo (4 turrets)	950	12	—
B.	Océan (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Suffren (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Flandre	900	13	594
B.	Gauloise	900	17	594
B.	Guyenne	900	17	594
T.	Héroïne	900	17	594
B.	Magnanime	900	14	594
T.	Provence	900	16	594
T.	Revanche	900	17	594
T.	Savoie	900	17	594
L.	Surveillante	900	16	594
B.	Valeureuse	900	17	594
L.	Couronne	800	10	600
T.	Gloire	800	32	570
T.	Invincible	800	32	570
C.	Normandie	800	28	570
	<i>Corvettes cuirassées :—</i>			
L.	Alma	450	12	310
R.	Armide	450	12	310
C.	Atalanta (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Belliqueuse	450	10	300
C.	Jeanne d'Arc	450	12	310
B.	Lagalissonnière (2 turrets)	500	12	310
R.	Montcalm (2 turrets)	450	12	310
L.	Reine Blanche (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Thétis	450	12	310

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
	<i>Garde-côtes cuirassées :—</i>			
C.	Bélier	530	2	—
L.	Boule Dogue	530	2	—
B.	Cerbère	530	2	—
B.	Onondaga	250	2	75
C.	Rochambeau	1,000	14	590
C.	Taureau (cupola)	480	1	120
R.	Tigre	530	2	—
	<i>Batteries flottantes :—</i>			
L.	Arrogante	120	6	200
T.	Devastation	150	18	282
C.	Embuscade	120	4	200
C.	Foudroyante	150	18	282
L.	Implacable	120	6	200
L.	Imprennable	120	4	200
T.	Lave	150	18	282
L.	Opiniâtre	120	6	200
R.	Paixhans	150	10	212
R.	Palestro	150	10	212
R.	Peiho	150	10	212
C.	Protectrice	120	4	200
L.	Refuge	120	4	200
R.	Saigon	150	10	212
T.	Tonnante	150	18	282
	<i>Batteries flottantes démontables :—</i>			
T.	Numéro I.	24	2	—
T.	„ II.	24	2	—
T.	„ III.	24	2	—
T.	„ IV.	24	2	—
T.	„ V.	24	2	—
T.	„ VI.	40	2	—
T.	„ VII.	40	2	—
T.	„ VIII.	40	2	—
T.	„ IX.	40	2	—
T.	„ X.	40	2	—
T.	„ XI.	40	2	—
	Total	28,150	672	—

The most remarkable among the above iron-clads are the *Magenta*, *Solferino*, *Couronne*, *Normandie*, *Invincible*, and the cupola ship *Taureau*. The *Magenta* and *Solferino* are twin ships, having been built on the same lines at Lorient, where they were launched in 1861. They both have wooden hulls, with plates varying from 11 to 12 centimètres (4 to 4½ inches) in thickness. Their length is 86 mètres; breadth, 17 m. 30 c., and their armament consists of rifled breech-loading guns of the calibre 30 (corresponding to the Armstrong

100-pounder), furnished with 155 rounds each. They are two-deckers, carrying two tiers of batteries. Both vessels are not completely protected. They are iron-cased at the waterline and over the whole of the spar deck; but beyond this no parts but their guns are protected. Their distinguishing feature is that they have a ram or spur, which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armour plates of which it forms part. The ram is made of steel, and its weight is 12,000 kilogrammes: it projects about six mètres, or nearly 20 feet in the form of a hollow cone, with two long pieces like the neck pieces of a helmet, which fit the bows. No part of this spur-like prow is less than 12 centimètres, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick.

The *Couonne* is a 40-gun frigate of a peculiar model. Her form and dimensions differ from those of the preceding iron-clads, being more rounded at both ends, and more shapely to the eye. Her length is 80 mètres; breadth 16 m. 70 c.; her average draught, 7 m. 60 c.; displacement, 6,076 tons; height of her tier of guns, 1 m. 98 c.; her engines, 900 horse-power. She carries 650 tons of coal, which may be increased to 1,000. What distinguishes the *Couonne* is that her hull is of iron, constructed of plates 2 c. thick. The armour plating is fastened on the side by ribs and angle plates, the spaces between being filled with teak of 28 c., upon which rests a covering of iron of 3 c., separated by a teak backing of 10 c. from the armour plates, which have a thickness of 10 c. at the water-line, and 8 upon the top sides. The defensive armour thus consists of a double thickness of wood of 38 c., and a triple thickness of iron at the water-line of $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., including the skin of the ship. The system of protection was tried at Vincennes in 1857, and gave satisfactory results as to its solidity.

The *Normandie* is similar in construction to the *Couonne*. She is the first iron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic, having been to Mexico in 1862. The dimensions of the *Normandie* are—length at the load line, 253 feet 6 inches; breadth, 55 feet 3 inches; draught, 22 feet 9 inches; height of battery, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 5,600 tons. The length of the ship is therefore less than five times the breadth. The *Normandie* is armoured round and round on the wood plank and frame of the ships with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates. The *Normandie* carries an armament of 36 cast-iron rifled 32-pounders, or 4 guns less than the *Couonne*.

The *Invincible* is an exact reproduction of the *Normandie*. She is, like the former, a 36-gun frigate, her guns being of the calibre 30, which corresponds to the 100-pounder of Sir William Armstrong. Her engines are 900 horse-power nominal. Her length at the water-line is 78 mètres; breadth, 17; she draws 7 m. 75 c., the height of her lower tier being 1 m. 82 c.; and she is provided with 155

rounds in place of 110, the number allotted to the old vessels. Her rig, with the sails and masts, is rather heavier than that of the *Normandie*.

The *Taureau*, launched at Toulon on the 10th of June, 1865, is one of the most remarkable among the French iron-clads. The *Taureau* is a steam-ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space and with the greatest facility. She carries but a single gun, which weighs twenty tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from 3 feet under the water-line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is not practicable to walk on it, and it is held to be impossible to capture the vessel by boarding.

The largest iron-clad in the navy of France is the *Rochambeau*, formerly called 'Dunderberg,' a ram built for the United States, in 1865, and purchased by the French government in the summer of 1867, for the sum of 400,000*l*. The ram of the *Rochambeau* is part of the ship, and is not bolted or fastened on as is usually the case, but is an extension of the bow, which for 50ft. is a firm and solid mass of timber. This is covered over with heavy wrought-iron armour, and forms a beak, which, driven at a high rate of speed, it is said will pierce through the strongest ships. On the side of the vessel below the casemate the armour is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and placed on vertically in screw bolted slabs, from 12 feet to 15 feet long and 3 feet wide. The propeller and two rudders are protected by a shelf, which runs out aft and is braced to the stern and sides. Of the two rudders, the first is the one common to all ships, the other is placed above and forward of the propeller. The *Rochambeau* carries 14 guns, and has a total burthen of 5,090 tons.

The smaller of the French iron-clads are mainly destined for the attack and defence of coasts, roadsteads, or harbours. They comprise, besides the ordinary floating batteries built chiefly for the Russian and Italian wars, vessels, eleven in number, called 'Batteries flottantes démontables,' all of which can be taken to pieces, and carried any distance over land. At the end of 1869, these iron-

clads were 'en magasin,' that is, packed up and stored away at the arsenal of Toulon.

The greater number of the large unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine Ships of the Line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1869, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

The French navy is manned by conscription, like the army. The marine conscription, however, is of much older date than that of the land forces, having been introduced as early as the year 1683. On the navy lists are inscribed the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a sea-faring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. For administrative purposes, the five great 'divisions maritimes' are subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

According to the budget of the Minister of Marine and the Colonies for the year 1869, the French navy is officered by 2 admirals; 16 vice-admirals in active service, and 10 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 19 on the reserve list; 130 captains of first-class men of war; 286 captains of frigates; 825 lieutenants; 600 ensigns; and 300 midshipmen, or 'aspirants;'—altogether 2,218 officers. The sailors, afloat and on shore, numbered 39,346 in 1869, which, together with engineers, dockyard labourers, navy-surgeons, chaplains, and other 'personnel,' brought the grand total of men engaged in the service of the Imperial fleet up to 74,403. On the war-footing, the strength of the navy can be raised to 170,000 men, this being the number entered on the lists of the maritime conscription.

From the foregoing statement are excluded the marines, as well as the colonial troops, amounting, according to the budget for 1869, to 28,623 men, including 17,085 infantry soldiers, divided into 4 regiments; 4,132 artillery soldiers, in 1 regiment; and 1,001 artillery workmen, in 6 companies. The marine and colonial troops are commanded by 13 generals, of whom 6 are in active service, and 7 on the reserved list.

The progress of the French navy in the course of nearly a century is represented in the following figures:—In 1780 the fleet of war consisted of 60 first-class ships, 24 second-class, and 182 smaller vessels, or altogether 266 ships, with 13,300 guns, and 78,000 sailors. In 1790, the number had decreased to 246 ships, with 51,000 sailors, and less than 10,000 guns; while at the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, in which the greater part of the Imperial naval force was engaged, there were only 18 French men-of-war, with 1,352 guns. In 1844, the navy amounted to 226 sailing vessels, and 47 steamers, with 8,639 guns, and 24,513 sailors; and this strength was not increased till the year 1855, when the Government ordered the entire re-organisation of the navy, including a substitution of ironclads and steamers for wooden and sailing vessels, the result of which was the construction of the actual fleet of war.

Area and Population.

France has an area of 543,051 square kilometres, or 207,480 Engl. square miles, and is divided into 89 departments—86 previous to the annexation of Savoy and Nice—with 373 arrondissements, 2,941 cantons, and 37,548 communes. A census of the population is taken every five years, and the last, of May 15, 1866, showed the total to amount to 38,067,094, being an increase of 680,933 over the preceding enumeration of 1861. Not included in the returns of 1866 were the troops of the army and navy stationed out of France on the 15th of May, estimated to number 125,000. The following table gives the result of the census of 1866, according to the official returns:—

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population
Ain	5	35	450	371,643
Aisne	5	37	837	565,025
Allier	4	28	317	376,164
Alpes (Basses-)	5	30	251	143,000
Alpes (Hautes-)	3	24	189	122,117
Alpes-Maritimes	3	25	146	198,818

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population
Ardèche	3	31	339	387,174
Ardennes	5	31	478	326,864
Ariège	3	20	335	250,436
Aube	5	26	446	261,951
Aude	4	31	435	288,626
Aveyron	5	42	285	400,070
Bouches-du-Rhône	3	27	107	547,903
Calvados	6	37	765	474,909
Cantal	4	23	260	237,994
Charente	5	29	427	378,218
Charente-Inférieure	6	40	479	479,559
Cher	3	29	291	336,613
Corrèze	3	29	286	310,843
Corse	5	62	362	259,861
Côte-d'Or	4	36	717	382,762
Côtes-du-Nord	5	48	384	641,210
Creuse	4	25	261	274,057
Dordogne	5	47	582	502,673
Doubs	4	27	639	298,072
Drôme	4	29	367	324,231
Eure	5	36	700	394,467
Eure-et-Loire	4	24	426	290,753
Finistère	5	43	284	662,485
Gard	4	39	345	429,747
Garonne (Haute-)	4	39	578	493,777
Gers	5	29	466	295,692
Gironde	6	48	549	701,855
Hérault	4	36	382	427,245
Ille-et-Vilaine	6	43	350	592,609
Indre	4	23	245	277,860
Indre-et-Loire	3	24	281	325,193
Isère	4	45	552	581,386
Jura	4	32	583	298,477
Landes	3	28	330	306,693
Loir-et-Cher	3	24	297	275,757
Loire	3	30	323	537,108
Loire (Haute-)	3	28	262	312,661
Loire-Inférieure	5	45	213	598,598
Loiret	4	31	349	357,110
Lot	3	29	318	288,919
Lot-et-Garonne	4	35	316	327,962
Lozère	3	24	193	137,263
Maine-et-Loire	5	34	380	532,325
Manche	6	48	644	573,899
Marne	5	32	665	390,809
Marne (Haute-)	3	28	550	259,096
Mayenne	3	27	274	367,855
Meurthe	5	29	714	428,387
Meuse	4	28	587	301,653
Morbihan	4	37	243	501,084

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population
Moselle	4	27	629	452,157
Nièvre	4	25	312	342,773
Nord	7	60	660	1,392,041
Oise	4	35	700	401,274
Orne	4	36	510	414,618
Pas-de-Calais	6	43	903	749,777
Puy-de-Dôme	5	50	444	571,690
Pyrénées (Basses-)	5	40	559	435,486
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	3	26	480	240,252
Pyrénées-Orientales	3	17	231	189,490
Rhin (Bas-)	4	33	541	588,970
Rhin (Haut-)	3	30	490	530,285
Rhône	2	28	259	678,648
Saône (Haute-)	3	28	583	317,706
Saône-et-Loire	5	48	585	600,006
Sarthe	4	33	386	463,619
Savoie	4	29	326	271,663
Savoie (Haute-)	4	28	310	273,768
Seine	3	28	71	2,150,916
Seine-Inférieure	5	51	756	792,768
Seine-et-Marne	5	29	528	354,400
Seine-et-Oise	6	36	684	533,727
Sèvres (Deux-)	4	31	356	333,155
Somme	5	41	833	572,640
Tarn	4	35	316	355,513
Tarn-et-Garonne	3	24	194	228,969
Var	3	27	144	308,550
Vaucluse	4	22	149	266,091
Vendée	3	30	298	404,473
Vienne	5	31	296	324,527
Vienne (Haute-)	4	27	200	326,037
Vosges	5	30	548	418,998
Yonne	5	37	483	372,589
Total	373	2,941	37,548	38,067,094

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe, as exhibited in the following table. It must be remarked, however, that the numbers given under the first four periods are not the result of actual enumerations, but of official calculations, more or less uncertain. The population of 1700, when Corsica and the provinces of Lorraine, and Venaissin, or Avignon, did not belong to France, was made up after returns of the royal comptroller of finances, and is, probably, the least trustworthy; the counting of 1762 was undertaken with more accuracy, and is believed to be tolerably correct, as well as that

of 1772; but the numerical calculation of 1784, made by order of Necker, was again nothing but a rough estimate. Necker went upon the system of counting $25\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to every birth which had taken place during the preceding twelve months. The subsequent numbers are the proceeds of regular census returns:—

Year	Population	Increase during the period	Annual average of increase
1700	19,669,320		
1762	21,769,163	2,099,843	55,259
1772	22,672,000	902,837	90,283
1784	24,800,000	2,128,000	177,333
1801	27,349,003	2,549,003	149,941
1806	29,107,425	1,758,422	351,685
1821	30,461,875	1,334,450	90,295
1826	31,858,937	1,397,062	279,412
1831	32,569,223	710,286	142,057
1836	33,540,910	971,687	194,337
1841	34,230,178	676,809	135,362
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	254,062
1851	35,783,170	382,684	75,537
1856	36,039,364	256,194	51,238
1861	37,386,161	764,309	152,862
1866	38,067,094	736,113*	
		680,933	136,186

The drain upon the population caused by recent wars, and the cost of the same, are stated as follows, in a report of the British Secretary of Legation in France, dated July, 1869:—

Wars	Cost	Loss of Men
	£	
Crimea	340,000,000	80,000
Italy	60,000,000	60,000
China and Mexico	40,000,000	65,000
Total.	440,000,000	205,000

‘If to this drain be added the increase in the standing army,’ says the report, ‘it can scarcely be wondered at that the population should be in a stationary condition, and that such a state should have seriously affected, for some time, the national prosperity.’

There are 9 million families in France, 1 million of which are in easy circumstances. Of the 8 millions belonging to the industrial and working classes, 3 millions are inhabitants of towns. Whereas the town population of England is computed at four-fifths of the whole, in France it is about two-fifths of the whole.

* Increase through annexation.

Land is very equally distributed among the bulk of the population, and the same is the case with personal property. The funded debt of France, 540,000,000*l.* sterling, in round numbers, was held, on January 1, 1867, by 1,095,683 persons, giving a share of about 500*l.* to each. On the other hand, the national debt of Great Britain, 770,000,000*l.* sterling, was held in 1865 by only 126,331 persons, giving a share of more than 6,000*l.* to each on the average.

There are fully 6 million houses in France, the greater number of them cottages with small plots of land. Nearly the whole of these are freeholds belonging to their occupiers.

Official documents recently published show that from 1836 to 1861—that is to say, a period of 25 years—the rural population has undergone a diminution of 1·18 per cent., while that of the towns has constantly increased, but in very different proportions. In the towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, the augmentation is on the wane, while it is more than 60 per cent. in the towns of more than 20,000 souls. The following is the progressive increase in the population of the four principal towns of France, from 1820 to 1866, date of the last general census:—

Town	Population in 1820	Population in 1861	Population in 1866
Paris . . .	713,766	1,696,141	1,825,274
Lyon . . .	115,841	318,803	323,954
Marseille . . .	101,217	260,916	300,131
Bordeaux . . .	92,375	162,750	194,241

In 1846 the population of France was distributed as follows:—Rural, 75·58 per cent.; urban, 24·42 per cent. In 1861 the proportion was—Rural, 71·14 per cent; urban, 28·86 per cent. The decrease of the rural, and increase of town population, has continued since 1861, at an augmented rate.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum-total of all commercial transactions, and 'special commerce,' descriptive of such imports as are consumed in France, and such exports as have been produced within the country. The sum total of the general commerce of France in the years 1866–68 averaged 7,500 millions of francs, of which 3,500 millions represented the imports and 4,000 millions the exports. The value of the special commerce in each of the three years 1866–68 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Imports entered for home consumption	Exports of domestic produce and manufactures
	Francs	Francs
1866	2,793,484,000	3,180,609,000
1867	3,026,514,000	2,825,910,000
1868	3,398,572,000	2,906,790,000

The principal articles imported into France for home consumption in the three years 1866–68 were raw cotton, silk, wool, wheat, and coals. The value of the imports of cotton in each of the three years was :—

Cotton imports	1866	1867	1868
	Francs	Francs	Francs
From United Kingdom .	147,108,866	52,570,070	47,994,788
„ Turkey . . .	26,092,045	17,555,439	22,537,231
„ Egypt . . .	35,626,439	19,418,871	24,713,887
„ British India .	23,926,526	26,522,534	51,831,802
„ United States .	153,453,191	98,805,208	122,398,853
„ Brazil . . .	16,542,393	7,460,996	10,248,750
Total . . {	426,069,065 £17,042,762	236,952,281 9,478,091	295,440,823 11,817,633

The value of the imports of raw silk in each of the three years was :—

Silk imports	1866	1867	1868
	Francs	Francs	Francs
From United Kingdom .	72,121,590	76,305,463	91,227,225
„ British possessions in the Mediterranean }	11,270,543	11,449,628	2,743,425
„ Italy . . .	12,831,683	15,745,925	13,970,775
„ Turkey . . .	26,285,648	21,028,586	21,540,225
„ British E. Indies	3,147,525	9,705,717	8,463,900
„ China . . .	5,306,242	20,459,876	32,607,375
Total . . {	149,206,590 £5,968,264	175,026,844 7,001,074	217,004,250 8,680,170

The value of the imports of wool in each of the three years was:—

Wool imports	1866	1867	1868
	Francs	Francs	Francs
From United Kingdom .	71,999,368	74,441,779	78,870,480
„ Turkey . .	32,952,099	19,444,832	18,517,680
„ Rio de la Plata .	35,552,251	49,189,416	58,867,920
„ Uruguay . .	17,489,444	21,384,917	23,316,960
„ Belgium . .	14,327,435	13,005,585	19,901,280
„ Zollverein . .	14,063,510	7,183,711	10,394,160
„ Algeria . .	18,450,376	15,318,703	15,533,520
Total . . {	245,843,633 £9,833,345	223,691,661 8,947,266	265,318,560 10,612,742

The value of the imports of wheat in each of the three years was:—

Wheat imports	1866	1867	1868
	Francs	Francs	Francs
From United Kingdom .	2,094,487	12,266,388	7,412,400
„ Belgium . .	1,717,895	16,197,336	9,396,000
„ Russia . .	1,704,014	37,274,940	46,148,400
„ Zollverein . .	5,546,783	37,320,624	39,236,400
„ Italy . .	292,703	21,575,304	17,726,400
„ Turkey . .	598,650	26,223,228	117,867,600
Total . . {	16,539,981 £661,599	182,532,996 7,301,319	282,394,800 11,295,752

The value of the imports of coal in each of the three years was:—

Coal imports	1866	1867	1868
	Francs	Francs	Francs
From United Kingdom .	32,813,181	36,875,301	33,537,998
„ Belgium . .	74,917,076	70,703,900	73,721,354
„ Zollverein . .	21,112,822	23,006,569	23,754,803
Total . . {	128,855,126 £5,114,205	130,595,268 5,223,811	131,031,557 5,241,262

The three principal articles of home produce exported from France are silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, and wines. The value

of silk exports in the three years 1866–68 averaged 800,000,000 francs, or 12,000,000*l.*, nearly one-half of which went to the United Kingdom, while of woollen fabrics the average amount exported in the same period was of the value of 75,000,000 francs, or 3,000,000*l.*, rather more than one-fourth going to the United Kingdom. Of wine, the exports rose from 234,000,000 francs, or 9,360,000*l.* in 1866, to 245,000,000 francs, or 9,800,000*l.* in 1868; the value of the quantities shipped to the United Kingdom amounting, in 1866, to 1,456,060*l.*, in 1867 to 1,497,917*l.*, and in 1868 to 1,875,881*l.*

The subjoined tabular statement shows the real, or declared value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the ten years, beginning 1859 and ending 1868:—

Years	Exports from France to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> Produce into France
	£	£
1859	16,870,858	4,754,354
1860	17,774,037	5,249,980
1861	17,826,646	8,895,588
1862	21,675,516	9,209,367
1863	24,025,717	8,673,309
1864	25,640,751	8,187,361
1865	31,625,231	9,062,095
1866	37,016,754	11,700,140
1867	33,734,806	12,121,010
1868	34,584,343	10,652,734

The following table gives the real, or declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles of merchandize, and agricultural and other produce, which were exported from France to the United Kingdom during each of the two years 1867 and 1868:—

Exports from France to United Kingdom	1867	1868
Animals:	£	£
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	315,139	95,337
Sheep and lambs	12,468	481
Brass and bronze manufactures	80,431	63,561
Butter	2,265,147	2,156,824
China and porcelain ware	92,180	80,458

Exports from France to United Kingdom	1867	1868
Clocks and watches, viz. :	£	£
Clocks	198,136	215,310
Watches	178,040	183,677
Cotton, raw	113,595	60,590
Cotton manufactures	653,397	718,991
Cream of tartar	62,298	62,393
Eggs	889,653	900,635
Flax, undressed	49,380	38,942
Flowers, artificial	301,544	336,789
Fruit, raw	242,157	194,659
Garancine	211,483	275,263
Glass, plate	123,827	133,355
Hats of straw	945,626	1,083,509
Hides, tanned	257,336	265,429
Hops	452,312	149,776
Leather manufactures, viz. :		
Gloves	1,149,465	1,119,898
Boots and shoes	54,272	70,578
Boot fronts	11,155	4,579
Madder and madder root	242,634	236,539
Musical instruments of all sorts	192,343	201,607
Oil, rape	192,940	151,283
Oil-seed cakes	289,428	417,610
Oil or spirit of turpentine	84,423	51,539
Platting of straw, chip, or other materials	67,653	39,305
Potatoes	289,400	308,873
Resin	110,145	64,253
Seeds, clover	227,386	303,339
Silk, raw	2,658,498	2,504,466
" waste, knubs and husks	133,921	247,310
" thrown	402,817	839,077
Silk manufactures of Europe	7,016,401	8,396,079
Spirits, viz. brandy	1,365,612	1,294,873
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,087,708	1,158,059
Wine	1,497,917	1,875,881
Wool, sheep and lambs'	177,121	73,620
Woollen manufactures	1,511,177	1,483,558
All other articles except corn	4,892,292	5,175,101
Total, exclusive of corn and flour	31,090,857	33,033,401
Corn, flour, and other breadstuff	2,643,949	1,550,942
Grand total	33,734,806	34,584,343

The following table exhibits the real or declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1867 and 1868 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1867	1868
	£	£
Alkali, soda	44,686	62,585
Apparel and haberdashery	88,154	89,401
Beer and ale	44,680	24,704
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	123,144	116,065
Cement	76,535	60,570
Coals, cinders, and culm	937,178	872,568
Corn, wheat	231,476	78,893
„ wheatflour	1,481	2,908
Cotton yarn	581,765	256,366
„ piece goods	959,020	928,517
„ hosiery small wares	137,321	176,799
Drugs and chemical products	129,953	96,063
Earthenware and porcelain	44,528	35,473
Hardwares and cutlery	240,736	208,368
Horses	73,324	74,174
Linen yarns	277,348	236,579
„ piece goods	250,501	178,259
Machinery, steam engines	58,665	30,883
„ other sorts	447,454	349,929
Metals, copper, wrought and unwrought	318,834	350,623
„ iron, „ „	589,886	504,053
„ lead and shot	44,840	62,716
„ tin, unwrought	124,088	104,048
„ tin plates	74,148	40,261
„ zinc, wrought and unwrought	8,508	33,195
Naphtha, paraffine oil, &c.	34,656	30,595
Oil, seed	117,704	175,100
Painters' colours	38,366	38,968
Silk, yarn	73,150	93,551
„ thrown	96,138	342,936
„ manufactures	134,572	92,408
Spirits, British	1,055	1,833
Telegraph wire and apparatus	816	467
Wool, sheep and lambs'	359,637	349,064
Woollen yarn	556,305	893,561
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	1,637,557	356,501
„ „ worsted stuffs	1,279,631	1,187,425
„ „ flannels and carpets	107,591	159,631
„ „ of other sorts	86,313	204,751
All other articles	1,689,066	1,751,943
Total	12,121,010	10,652,734

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the imports of British produce and manufactures into France during recent years have not kept pace with the immense increase of exports from France to the United Kingdom.

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small

fishing vessels—'bateaux de la pêche côtière'—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on January 1, 1866 and 1867:—

Classification of Vessels	1866		1867	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards .	68	69,524	66	83,408
„ 700 to 800 tons . .	37	27,338	39	28,971
„ 600 to 700 „ . .	53	34,178	63	40,350
„ 500 to 600 „ . .	116	63,572	122	66,315
„ 400 to 500 „ . .	253	113,404	250	112,019
„ 300 to 400 „ . .	292	103,435	301	106,526
„ 200 to 300 „ . .	636	154,999	640	155,886
„ 100 to 200 „ . .	1,274	179,389	1,342	187,217
„ 60 to 100 „ . .	1,437	109,630	1,482	113,577
„ 30 to 60 „ . .	1,457	62,930	1,567	66,627
Under 30	9,646	89,685	9,765	81,940
Total	15,259	1,008,084	15,637	1,042,811

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. Of steamers, France possessed, on January 1, 1867, 96 of 200 horse-power, and above; 87 of between 100 and 200 horse-power; the same number of between 60 and 100; 76 of between 30 and 60, and 61 of less than 30 horse-power. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1867, was 407, of 129,777 tons, and 55,160 horse-power. There were 207 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 200 to those on the Atlantic. Of the total mercantile navy, enumerated in the preceding table, under date of 1867, there belonged 3,698 vessels, of 251,166 tons, to ports on the Mediterranean; and 11,939 vessels, of 791,645 tons, to ports on the Atlantic.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were but few lines in France. For a time, the idea was entertained of making all the railways which were to be built State property; but in the end it was determined, and settled by the law of June 11, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, already made, and about to be constructed, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, as implied by the name, representing the first-built main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, in most instances, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant

of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the capital expended for their construction.

The French railways at present are almost entirely—the exception being to the amount of less than 200 miles—in the hands of six great companies. The length of lines held by each of these companies on January 1, 1869, was as follows:—Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 3,921 kilomètres; Eastern of France, 2,656; Orleans, 3,361; Western of France, 2,104; Northern of France, 1,474; and Southern of France, 1,708 kilomètres. The six systems combined had thus, in 1869, an aggregate of 15,224 kilomètres, or 9,515 English miles in operation. The produce per kilomètre of the lines of the six great companies was in 1868 as follows in the order of their earnings:—Old network, Lyons, 82,034f.; Northern, 77,489; Western, 65,980f.; Eastern, 62,882f.; Southern, 45,449f.; and Orleans, 41,623f. There was an increase of earnings, in 1868 over the year 1867, on the Southern of 1,040f. per kilomètre; but the Western showed a diminution of 4,505f.; Orleans, of 3,460f.; Northern, of 3,416f.; Lyons, of 1,508f.; and the Eastern, of 715f. per kilomètre. The order in which the lines of the New network stood in the amount of their produce per kilomètre in 1868 was as follows:—Eastern, 62,798f.; Lyons, 26,737f.; Northern, 22,749f.; Western, 8,659f.; Orleans, 16,459f.; Rhone to Mont Cenis, 1,974f.; Southern, 12,013f. Those which showed an improvement in 1868 over 1867 were the Southern, 2,065f.; Western, 590f.; Eastern, 381f. On the others there was a falling off—the Northern, 775f.; Lyons, 745f.; and Orleans, 568f. per kilomètre. The receipts on the various small companies ranged from 46,444f., on the line from Somain to Auzin and the Belgian frontier, down to 4,669f. only on that from Vitré to Fougères, Brittany.

At the end of 1868 there were 36,800 kilomètres of lines of telegraphs in France. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1868 was, in round numbers, 4,000,000, of which one-fourth were international messages, and three-fourths for the interior. The total receipts amounted to 9,000,000 francs, or 360,000*l.*, the average produce being 1 franc, or 10*d.*, for every home, and 3 francs, or 2*s.* 6*d.*, for every international message.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1868 was 360,000,000, and they produced a revenue of 72,567,000 francs, or 2,922,680*l.* The post-office besides forwarded printed matter and parcels to the number of 325,000,000 at a revenue of 8,263,000 francs, or 330,520*l.*, and issued money orders to the number of 5,320,000, and the value of 157,000,000 francs, or 6,280,000*l.* for France, and to the number of 139,400,000, and the value of 6,600,000 francs, or 264,000*l.* for foreign countries.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 1,205,950 square kilomètres, or 463,827 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother country. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or capture, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	227,063
Cochin-China, old provinces	1861	22,380	502,116
„ new provinces	1867	33,864	477,000
Total of Asia		56,753	1,206,179
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegal settlements	1637	250,000	607,398
Gold coast and Gaboon	1843	20,000	186,133
Island of Réunion, or Bourbon	1649	2,511	207,886
„ „ St. Marie	1635	910	6,110
Islands of Mayotte and Nossi-Bé	1843	520	20,717
Total of Africa		273,941	1,028,244
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne	1604	90,854	24,432
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,645	151,594
Martinique	1635	988	139,109
St. Pierre and Miguelon	1635	210	3,799
Total of America		93,697	318,934
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854	17,400	29,000
Loyalty islands	1864	2,147	15,000
Marquesas islands	1841	1,244	10,000
Total of Polynesia		20,791	54,000
Total, colonies		1,114,782	2,607,357

II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia</i> :—			
Kingdom of Cambodge . .	1862	83,861	1,020,000
<i>Polynesia</i> :—			
Tahiti and Dependencies . .	1841	1,175	13,847
Touamotou islands	1844	6,600	8,000
Gambier	1844	30	1,500
Toubouaï and Vavïtou . .	1845	103	550
Total, protected countries . .		91,769	1,043,897
Total, colonies and protectorates		1,205,951	3,631,354

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, or Bourbon, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in America. The value of the imports of Réunion averages 1,300,000*l.* per annum, and of the exports 950,000*l.*, while Martinique receives imports of the annual value of 1,000,000*l.*, and sends away exports to the amount of 900,000*l.* and Guadeloupe with its dependencies has imports averaging 800,000*l.*, and exports of the value of 700,000*l.* The remaining colonies have very little trade except that derived from being military and naval stations. It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852–60, but the greater number of persons, chiefly political prisoners, that were transported, perished under the unhealthy climate.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of the Provisional Government of February 24, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see the part *Africa* of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* Approximate value 10*d.*, or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Gramme	=	15.434 grains troy.
„ Kilogramme	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Quintal Métrique	=	220 „ „
„ Tonneau „	=	2200 „ „
„ Litre, Liquid Measure	=	1.76 Imperial pints.
„ Hectolitre { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ gallons.
„ { Dry Measure	=	2.75 Imperial bushels.
„ Mètre	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ Kilomètre	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
„ Mètre Cube }	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ Stère }		
„ Hectare	=	2.47 acres.
„ Kilomètre Carré	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

The Gramme, that is the weight, in vacuo, of a Cubic Centimetre of distilled water at a temperature of 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit, or 4 degrees Centigrade, is the unit of weight. It is equal to 15.432349 grains Troy. The Gramme has for its subdivisions the Decigramme, or 10th of a Gramme; the Centigramme, or 100th of a Gramme; and the Milligramme, or 1000th of a Gramme. In trade and commerce, the weights most frequently used are the Kilogramme, of 1,000 Grammes; the Metrical Quintal, of 100 Kilogrammes; and the *Tonneau Métrique*, of 1,000 Kilogrammes. To facilitate the transactions of the shop and the market the use of the non-decimal *Half-Litre* and *Double-Litre*, and the *Half-Decilitre* and *Double-Decilitre*, are sanctioned by law, and these, with the *Litre*, are the chief measures in daily use. The English value of the *Litre* may be roughly stated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ Imperial pints.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHLAND.)

Constitution and Government.

THE ancient Germanic Empire, dissolved in 1806, and reconstituted as a confederacy of thirty-nine states, in 1815, is verging again towards unity in consequence of the war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia, which ended in the expulsion of the former from the Confederation, leaving the latter as the ruling power in Germany. Pending their final union under one government, the old states of the Confederation are ranged, provisionally, under two groups, as North Germany, and South Germany. North Germany, consisting of twenty-one states, is under the absolute and undivided leadership of Prussia, while South Germany, numbering five states, forms an unconnected cluster of semi-independent sovereignties. The two divisions are bound together, to some extent, by treaties of alliance between Prussia and the three principal states of South Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. By the treaty between Prussia and Bavaria, dated August 22, 1866, the two contracting powers mutually guarantee the integrity of their respective territories, with all the military forces at their disposal, it being further stipulated that, in case of war, the King of Prussia is to have the supreme command of the Bavarian army. The treaties between Prussia and Würtemberg, and Prussia and Baden, dated August 26 and August 18, 1866, are exactly similar, both providing a strict military alliance, and union of armies in time of war.

The whole of the states of North Germany are united in a federative empire by a constitutional Charter drawn up by the Prussian government in 1867, and adopted by a parliament, elected by universal suffrage—at the rate of one member per 100,000 souls—which assembled at Berlin on the 24th of February, and finished its labours on the 16th of April, 1867. The Charter called 'Die Verfassung des Norddeutschen Bundes' consists of fifteen chapters, comprising seventy-nine articles, with a preamble declaring that the governments of the states enumerated, namely, Prussia, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Schleiz, Reuss-Greiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, will form themselves into an 'ewigen Bund,' or eternal Union, 'for the

protection of the territory of the Union and its institutions, as well as for the care of the welfare of the German people.'

By the terms of the Charter of 1867, the legislative power of the North-German Confederation is vested in two representative bodies, the first delegated by the various governments, called the 'Bundesrath' or Federal Council, and the second, elected by the populations, styled the 'Reichstag' or Diet of the realm. To the Council each of the 21 governments of the Confederation sends a deputy, who has one vote, with the exception of the delegates of Brunswick and of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who have two votes each, of Saxony, who has four votes, and of the representative of Prussia, who has seventeen votes,—thus making a total of forty-four votes. The Diet, elected by universal suffrage for the term of three years, and meeting in annual session, is independent of the Council, but the members of the latter have the right to be present at the sittings, 'in order to make known the views of their respective governments.' To the Diet belongs the right of initiative in federal legislation.

The executive power of the Confederation is, according to the fourth chapter of the constitution of 1867, declared to be annexed to the Prussian Crown. The King of Prussia, styled Lord President, acts on behalf of the Federation in its intercourse with foreign states; he declares war or concludes peace, and he appoints the ambassadors. The Federal Council is presided over by a Chancellor of the Federation, or Bundeskanzler, appointed by the King of Prussia. The Lord President enforces the observance of the Federal laws, and has the right to compel disobedient or neglectful members to fulfil their federal duties. He has also the unrestricted command of the army and navy of the Federation, the organisation of the naval service, and the appointments of all officers and civil functionaries. To the cost of the general administration, the states composing the Confederation of North Germany have to contribute at the rate of their population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Federal budget for the year 1870—passed by the Diet, April 24, 1869—was based upon estimates of expenditure of 75,958,459 thalers, or 11,393,768*l.*, to be covered to the amount of 52 million thalers, or 7,800,000*l.* by Prussia, and the remainder by the other states of the Union. In the budget, the sum of 71,752,106 thalers was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 4,206,353 thalers of extraordinary disbursements. The total expenditure for the year 1869 was calculated at 72,734,601 thalers, of which the ordinary disbursements amounted to 68,683,817 thalers, distributed as follows:—

For the Federal Chancellery, Federal Council, and North German Parliament	198,913 thalers
For the Consulates	275,650 „
For the Federal Army	66,340,275 „
For the Federal Navy	1,868,979 „

The extraordinary expenditure for 1869 was calculated at 4,050,784 thalers, viz. :—

For the Federal Chancellery and Council	150,000 thalers
For the General Post Administration	27,999 „
For Telegraphs	322,780 „
For the Federal Navy	3,550,000 „

The expenditure for 1869 was covered by Prussia to the amount of 50,477,743 thalers, and by the contributions of the other Confederate states to the amount of 22,256,858 thalers.

Army and Population.

By the Charter of 1867, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Northern Federation: 'every North-German is liable to service, and no substitution is allowed.' The strength of the Federal Army on the peace footing is settled upon the basis of 1 per cent. of the population, and the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Federation. The annual budget of the Federal army is established upon the basis of 220 thalers or 33*l.* per soldier on active service, which amount is to be paid out of the customs' receipts, and should those receipts not be sufficient, the deficiency must be provided for by means of a tax in proportion to the population of each state. All the troops form one army, under the command of the King of Prussia. The commander-in-chief can order the displacement of the contingent, and is responsible for the perfect efficiency of the army. The Federal troops take the oath of fealty to the Federal generalissimo, who appoints the superior officers and the commanders of the fortress garrisons.

The organisation of the Federal army comprises 13 corps d'armée, the first of them formed by the Guards, divided into 2 divisions of infantry, each of 2 brigades, and of 1 division of cavalry of three brigades. The other 12 corps d'armée are formed of 2 divisions each, with the exception of that bearing the number XI., which has for third division the contingent of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, a province of which forms part of the Confederation. Each division of the Federal army is made up of two brigades of infantry, and one of cavalry, while the brigades are subdivided again into two regi-

ments. To each of the 13 corps d'armée is attached a brigade of artillery, a battalion of engineers, and a battalion of train. The total force comprises 118 regiments of infantry, 76 regiments of cavalry, 26 regiments of artillery, 13 battalions of engineers, and as many of train, contributed as follows by the States of the Confederation :—

States	Regiments of Infantry	Regiments of Cavalry	Regiments of Artillery	Battalions of Engineers and Train
Prussia	97	64	22	24
Saxony	9	6	2	2
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .	2	2	1	—
Oldenburg	1	1	—	—
Brunswick	1	1	—	—
Saxe-Weimar	1	—	—	—
Anhalt	1	—	—	—
Saxe-Meiningen and Co- burg-Gotha	1	—	—	—
Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarz- burg-Rudolstadt, Reuss- Schleiz, and Reuss-Greiz	1	—	—	—
Contingent of Hesse .	4	2	1	—
Total	118	76	26	26

The armed forces of the States not included in this list, namely, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, are, in virtue of special treaties, incorporated with the Prussian army.

The total strength of the army of the North-German Confederation amounts to 319,358 men on the peace-footing, and to 977,262 men on the war-footing. The summary comprises :—

	Peace-footing	War-footing
Field troops, privates and non-commissioned officers	287,481	511,826
Depôts, ditto	—	180,672
Garrison troops, ditto	13,046	265,082
Officers, staff, and military schools	18,831	19,682
Total	319,358	977,262

The army of the Confederation is commanded by 1 field-marshal, 1 field-zeugmeister, 41 generals, 70 lieutenant-generals, 92 major-generals, and 232 colonels. For further details regarding the army, see the next article, 'Prussia,' pp. 117-19.

The navy of the Confederation, maintained to some extent by the contributions of all the states, and cruising under the Federal flag—black, white, and red—is yet distinctly Prussian, both in origin and in development, up to the present time. See the next article, pp. 119-22.

The following table gives the area and population of the various States of North Germany and South Germany, according to the census of December 3, 1867:—

Names of States	Area, English sq. miles	Population in 1867
NORTH GERMANY:—		
1. Prussia	137,066	24,043,902
2. Saxony	6,777	2,423,586
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	560,618
4. Oldenburg	2,417	315,622
5. Brunswick	1,526	302,792
6. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	283,044
7. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	98,770
8. Saxe-Meiningen	933	180,335
9. Anhalt	869	197,041
10. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	816	168,735
11. Saxe-Altenburg	509	141,426
12. Waldeck	466	56,809
13. Lippe-Detmold	445	111,352
14. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	75,074
15. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	67,454
16. Reuss-Schleiz	297	88,097
17. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	31,186
18. Reuss-Greiz	148	43,889
19. Hamburg	148	305,196
20. Lübeck	127	48,538
21. Bremen	106	109,572
Total of North Germany	160,772	29,653,038
SOUTH GERMANY:—		
1. Bavaria	29,347	4,824,421
2. Würtemberg	7,675	1,778,479
3. Baden	5,851	1,434,970
4. Hesse	2,866	823,138
5. Lichtenstein	64	8,320
Total of South Germany	45,803	8,869,328
Total of Germany	206,575	38,522,366

Included in the North German Confederation, though still nominally under a government not forming part of it, is a province of Hesse, situated on the right bank of the river Main, embracing an area of 1,365 English square miles, with a population of 257,479. Adding this province—de facto, if not de jure, incorporated with Prussia—North Germany has an area of 162,137 English square miles, with a population, by the census of December 3, 1867, of 29,910,517 souls, or 185 to the square mile.

Trade and Commerce.

See *The Zollverein*, pp. 186–88.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See p. 189.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 189–91.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH GERMANY.

(NORDDEUTSCHER BUND.)

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France; appointed Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for Wirnitz, Posen, May 15, 1848; and took seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848; Commander-in-chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; appointed Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, Oct. 1, 1849; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the mental illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar. Offspring of the union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; general of infantry in the Prussian army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue five children, namely, Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862; Victoria, born April 12, 1866; and Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868. 2. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feldzeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are three children, namely, Prince Friedrich Karl, born March 20, 1828, and married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he

has one son and three daughters; Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced March 6, 1861; and Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, who married, May 26, 1853, Prince Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow, March 7, 1842. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 1, 1808; married, May 21, 1825, to Prince Friedrich of the Netherlands. 4. Prince *Albrecht*, born Oct. 4, 1809; general of cavalry; married, Sept. 14, 1830, to Princess Marianne of the Netherlands; divorced, March 28, 1849; re-married June 13, 1853, to Rosalie von Hohenau, born Aug. 29, 1820. Offspring of the first union are two children, Albrecht, born May 8, 1837, and Alexandrine, born Feb. 1, 1842, married to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Queen Dowager.—Queen *Elisabeth*, born November 13, 1801, the daughter of the late king Maximilian I. of Bavaria; married to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, then heir-apparent of Prussia, November 29, 1823; widow, January 2, 1861.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia. 2. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born February 12, 1826; author of 'Phædra,' a tragedy, Berlin, 1868. 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born October 29, 1811, the son of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; admiral in the Prussian navy; married, April 20, 1850, to Miss Theresa Elsler, born at Vienna, in 1806. 4. Princess *Elisabeth*, sister of the preceding, born June 18, 1815; married, October 22, 1836, to Prince Karl of Hesse-Darmstadt. 5. Princess *Marie*, sister of the preceding, born October 15, 1825; married, October 12, 1842, to the late King Maximilian II. of Bavaria; widow, March 10, 1864.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of Albrecht's line brought the province of Prussia to the Electors of Brandenburg,

whose own territories meanwhile had been greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, dying in 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January, 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of their domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of the new constitution, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become partly public property, in so far as a certain amount of the income is paid into the public exchequer. Nevertheless, the civil list of the sovereign does only partly figure in the budget, a sum of 2,573,000 thalers, or 384,640*l.*, being deducted directly from the produce of the domains, under the name of 'Krondotation,' or Crown allowance. From recent explanations of the ministers, it appears that the total amount of the 'Krondotation,' at present, reaches the sum of 3,073,099 thalers, or 460,964*l.*, exclusive of the cost of building and repairs of royal palaces, and similar items of expenditure.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following independent

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December, 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and May 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; and May 15, 1857. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king of the House of Hohenzollern, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line only, according to the rights of primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed and dismissed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected '*en bloc*' by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the king and in both Chambers. Projects of law rejected by either Chamber or by the king cannot be reproduced during the same session. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly

elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the

State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. Similar proceedings are necessary in case of arrest for debt. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to three dollars, or nine shillings, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a *Staatsministerium*, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The *Staatsministerium* is divided into eight departments, which are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count Otto von Bismarck-

Schönhausen, born in 1813, the son of a landowner in the province of Saxony; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, May 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Staatsministerium, September 23, 1862. Appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation, July 14, 1867.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—*Otto Camphausen*, born Oct. 21, 1812; studied jurisprudence, and entered the state service in 1834; Councillor of Finance, 1845; member of the second chamber of the Prussian Diet, 1850-52; President of the Seehandlung Company, 1849-69; appointed Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1869.

3. The Ministry of War and Marine.—General *Freiherr von Roon*, born April 30, 1803; entered the army, 1821; professor at the Military Academy, Berlin, 1829-32; chief of the staff in the campaign against the Baden insurgents, 1849; appointed Minister of War, December 5, 1859; and Minister of Marine, April 16, 1861.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count *Friedrich zu Eulenburg*, born Jan. 29, 1815; Chief of the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking, 1860-62; appointed Minister of the Interior, December 9, 1862.

5. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Gerhard Leonhardt*, appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 6, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *von Mühler*, appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, March 17, 1862.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Herr *von Selchow*, appointed Minister of Agriculture, December 8, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Count *Heinrich von Itzenplitz*, Minister of Agriculture, March 17, 1862; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, December 8, 1862.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 7,000 thalers, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The last is divided into three sections—one having the superintendence of schools, another of ecclesiastical affairs, and another of the public health. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organisation of the towns is more complicated than that of the com-

munes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the eastern states of the Prussian monarchy is embodied in a well-digested code entitled 'Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten,' which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom, and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. The provinces on the left bank of the Rhine follow, with some exceptions, the rules laid down in the 'Code Napoléon.' Primary proceedings in judicial matters take place before local courts established in the circles and towns; thence they may be carried before the provincial courts, or 'Oberlandes gerichte;' and in the last resort before the supreme tribunals at Berlin. All judges are independent of the Government. Juries exist in the Rhine provinces since the time of the French occupation, and in the other parts of the monarchy since the year 1849.

Church and Education.

The royal family belongs to the Reformed or Calvinist faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestant religion in its two branches of Lutheran and Calvinist preponderates, and is professed by 64·64 per cent. of the Prussian people. To the Roman Catholic Church belong 32·71 per cent. and to all other creeds 2·65 per cent. of the population. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics. Protestantism is otherwise gradually spreading among

the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important provinces, the regencies of Breslau and Liegnitz.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of 1864, more Roman Catholic priests than Protestant ministers, the number of the former amounting to 6,706, and of the latter to 6,531. The Protestants at the same date had 8,401 churches, and 1,113 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 5,548 churches, and 2,567 chapels, besides 243 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a-year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, Government does not guarantee the stipend either of Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes the clergy enjoy a public provision from the State. This is the case in the Rhenish provinces, in virtue of a concordat with Rome.

The system of public education in force in Prussia is held to be a more perfect one than any other on the continent of Europe. The main feature of it is that attendance at school is enforced by law. Every child, whether male or female, rich or poor, must attend a public school from the age of five years complete, till such time as the clergyman of the parish affirms that the child has acquired all the education prescribed by law for an individual in its station. Should a child not attend, its parents or guardians must satisfy the public authorities that it is receiving an appropriate education at home or in a private seminary. The school fees are exceedingly moderate; and the children of poor persons who are unable to pay them are instructed at the public expense.

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided

again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school with a view to matriculation at one of the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But every private as well as public establishment for education is placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered servants of the State.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of Prussia, according to the budget accounts, were as follows in each of the five years 1865 to 1869 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Thalers	£	Thalers	£
1865	150,714,031	22,607,104	150,599,164	22,589,874
1866	173,934,739	26,090,210	169,243,365	25,386,504
1867	168,929,873	25,339,480	168,929,873	25,339,480
1868	159,757,064	23,963,559	159,757,064	23,963,559
1869	167,536,494	25,130,474	167,536,494	25,130,474

The estimates for the years 1865 to 1867 did not include the revenue and expenditure of the annexed provinces, which were entered for the first time in the budget for 1868. Nevertheless the accounts of the latter year, as well as of 1869, show a diminution of both receipts and disbursements, owing to the transference of many sources of income, such as customs duties, and profits of Post Office and Telegraphs, and of some branches of expenditure, such as for army and navy, to the budget of the North German Confederation.

In the estimates for 1869, the sources of revenue are classed under eight ministerial departments, as follows :—

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1869.

		Thalers
1. Ministry of Finance:—		
Income from crown lands	.	20,963,141
Sale of lands	.	860,000
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax	.	12,974,000
House tax	.	4,452,000
Income tax	.	4,930,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	.	12,902,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	.	5,066,000
Railway dues	.	1,645,000
Miscellaneous	.	93,000
Total	.	42,062,000
Indirect taxes:—		
Share of Zollverein customs	.	4,560,650
Meal tax (Mahlsteuer)	.	1,689,450
Slaughter tax (Schlachtsteuer)	.	2,280,040
Stamps	.	7,365,500
Turnpikes	.	1,606,600
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	.	629,100
Miscellaneous	.	775,890
Total	.	18,907,230
State lottery	.	1,340,200
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	.	700,000
State Bank (Preussische Bank)	.	1,682,000
The Mint	.	298,097
State printing office	.	261,400
Miscellaneous	.	5,931,418
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	.	93,005,486
2. Ministry of Commerce and Public Works:—		
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	.	150,000
Mines, produce of	.	16,067,276
Forges, produce of	.	6,504,150
Salines, produce of	.	1,400,548
Miscellaneous	.	1,165,738
State railways	.	34,116,805
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	.	53,202,483
		59,404,017
3. Ministry of Justice	.	10,872,900
		12,915,110
4. Ministry of the Interior	.	703,318
		878,253
5. Ministry of Agriculture	.	891,672
		984,919

	Revenue— <i>continued</i> .	Thalers
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	107,207	120,234
7. Ministry of State	1,113,191	60,117
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13,810	930
Receipts from the Hohenzollern territory	262,857	167,428
Total estimated revenue	167,536,494	£25,130,474

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (fortdauernde) and extraordinary (einmalige und ausserordentliche) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (Betriebs-Ausgaben), administrative expenditure (Staatsverwaltungs Ausgaben); and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). In the estimates for 1869, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1869.

<i>Current Expenditure:—</i>	Thalers
Ministry of Finance	17,617,117
„ „ Commerce and Public Works	41,603,775
„ „ State	73,256
Total current expenditure	59,294,148
<i>Administrative Expenditure:—</i>	
Ministry of Finance	32,026,658
„ „ Commerce and Public Works	9,018,874
„ „ Justice	15,943,780
„ „ The Interior	8,242,488
„ „ Agriculture	2,283,648
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	6,222,004
„ „ State	394,659
„ „ Foreign Affairs	914,630
Charges for the Hohenzollern territory	220,628
Total administrative expenditure	75,267,369
<i>Charges on Consolidated Fund:—</i>	
Addition to 'Krongotation' of the King	1,500,000
Interest on public debt, including railway debt	16,973,637
Sinking fund of 'debt' „ „ „	8,178,433
Annuities	429,753
Chamber of Lords	40,910
Chamber of Deputies	243,000
Miscellaneous	122,807
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	27,488,540
Total ordinary expenditure	162,050,057
Extraordinary expenditure	5,486,437
Total expenditure	167,536,494
	£25,130,474

The public debt of the kingdom, exclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies in the session of 1869, as follows on January 1, 1869 :—

1. National debt bearing interest:—		Thalers
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatschuldscheine)		66,784,700
Voluntary loan of the year 1848		2,543,400
Loan of 1850		12,909,900
„ of 1852		11,850,600
„ of 1853		3,905,900
„ of 1854		12,064,100
Preference loan of 1855		11,670,000
Railway „ of 1855		6,426,300
Loan of 1856		14,853,300
„ of 1857		7,047,600
First loan of 1859, at 5 per cent.		27,928,100
Second loan of 1859		16,883,800
Loan of 1862		4,630,200
„ of 1864		16,820,000
First loan of 1867		29,682,400
Second loan of 1867		2,968,300
Third loan of 1867		9,782,975
Fourth loan of 1867		24,000,000
First loan of 1868		21,248,800
Second loan of 1868		20,000,000
Total national debt bearing interest		324,000,375
		£48,610,056
2. National debt not bearing interest:—		Thalers
Bank notes, called 'Kassen-Anweisungen'		18,250,000
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'		13,000,000
Total national debt not bearing interest		31,250,000
		£4,687,500
3. Provincial and railway debt:—		Thalers
Provincial loans		2,800,634
Loans for State railways		18,056,413
Total of provincial and railway debt		20,857,047
		£3,128,557
Total debt of the kingdom in 1869		376,107,422
		£56,426,113

On the enlargement of Prussia over its former limits, in 1866, it was arranged that the annexed states should, provisionally, only bear the burthen of the liabilities that had been incurred in their behalf, and that the incorporation of these debts with that of the kingdom at large should take place at some future

period. This had not been done at the commencement of 1869, when the debts of the annexed provinces amounted to—

	Thalers
Former kingdom of Hanover	22,146,050
„ Electorate of Hesse-Cassel	15,406,500
„ Duchy of Nassau	20,340,628
„ „ of Schleswig Holstein	377,092
„ Landgraviato of Hesse-Homburg	131,429
Total debt of annexed provinces	58,401,699
	£8,760,255

The greater portion of the debt of the annexed provinces was incurred for the establishment of state railways. Deducting the capital thus spent, and the interest of which is repaid by the undertakings themselves, from the national liabilities, the total debt of the kingdom, both old and new provinces, amounts to 251,196,693 thalers, or 37,679,504*l.*, being 10½ thalers, or 1*l.* 11*s.* per head of population.—(Report of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for nine years, with liability to be called upon for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the nobility, clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'—remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia

may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the ‘Landwehr,’ from the age of 20 to that of 36; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d’armée. The strength of a Prussian battalion in peace is 518 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d’armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d’armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of four field batteries and two mounted batteries. The corps d’armée are locally distributed through the monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. Previous to the war of 1866, Prussia had, besides the guards, eight corps d’armée, distributed through and called after the eight provinces of the kingdom, as follows:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhine-lands. By the annexation of the new territories three more corps d’armée were formed, namely 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; and 11, Hesse-Nassau.

The strength of the army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of April 1869:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	6,697	188,943	3,255
Riflemen, or ‘Jäger’	352	8,480	112
Infantry of the ‘Landwehr’	431	3,512	3
Cavalry	1,898	52,786	55,810
Artillery	1,672	31,854	10,037
Engineers	234	6,489	91
Military Train	156	2,925	1,599
Administrative and other troops	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	12,924	299,704	73,307

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace-footing. On the war-footing the numbers can be raised to 700,000 men. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about two weeks' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter five are fortified places of the first rank.

The number of officers composing the staff of the army was 1,180 at the end of April 1869. The list included 49 generals, 57 lieutenant-generals, 99 major-generals, 253 colonels, 228 lieutenant-colonels, and 699 majors. Attached to the staff were 1,289 surgeons, 573 veterinary-surgeons, 507 paymasters, and 454 master-gunsmiths.

Though Prussia has a large Roman Catholic population, the Protestant element preponderates in the army. The religious statistics of the year 1862 show that there are 11,298,276 Protestants, of whom 184,767 are in the army; 6,907,000 Roman Catholics, of whom 82,345 are in the army; 1,202 members of the Greek Church, of whom 6 are soldiers; 13,716 Anabaptists, of whom 8 are soldiers; 16,233 Dissenters, of whom 63 are soldiers; and 254,785 Jews, of whom 1,328 are in the army. This great preponderance of Protestants among the military is partly owing to the fact that out of nearly 8,000 officers in the active army, there are only a few hundred Catholics. In the military schools, out of 1,300 pupils, there are only from sixty to seventy Roman Catholics.

2. Navy.

The formation of a Prussian and North German navy dates only from 1848, but rapid progress has been made in it for the last few years. At the end of June 1869, the fleet of war consisted of the following steamers and sailing vessels:—

Screw Steamers.

Ironclads:—

	Horse power	Guns
König Wilhelm	1,150	23
Prinz Friedrich Karl	950	16
Kronprinz	800	16
Arminius	300	4
Prinz Adalbert	300	3
Hansa (building)	450	8

Frigates and Corvettes:—

	Horse power	Guns
Hertha	400	28
Gazelle	400	28
Arcona	400	28
Vineta	400	28
Elizabeth	400	26
Victoria	400	14
Augusta	400	14
Nymphe	200	17
Medusa	200	17

Gunboats:—

8 first-class, of 80 horse power and 3 guns each .	640	24
15 second-class, of 60 horse power and 2 guns each	900	30

Yacht:—

Grille	160	2
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2. *Paddle Steamers.*

Corvettes:—

Barbarossa (guard ship)	300	9
Preussischer Adler	300	4
Loreley	120	2
Total, Steamers	7,020	224

Sailing Vessels.

Frigates:—

Gefion	—	48
Thetis	—	36
Niobe	—	26

Brigs:—

Mosquito	—	16
Rover	—	16
Hela	—	8

Schooners and rowing boats:—

3 schooner-rigged vessels, of 2 guns each .	—	6
41 gunboats, of 2 guns each .	—	82
9 gunboats, of 1 gun each .	—	9
Total	7,020	539

The three largest ships of the Prussian navy are the iron-clads 'König Wilhelm,' 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' and 'Kronprinz.' The 'König Wilhelm,' built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April 1868, was designed by the chief constructor of the British navy, is of 5,938 tons burthen, with engines of 1,150 horse-power, and carries 23 rifled 96-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel, and capable of being fired with 75 lb. charges as often as twice in a minute. The length of 'König Wilhelm' is 365 ft., or 15 ft. shorter than the British iron-clad 'Warrior'; but her breadth is 2 ft. greater, being 60 ft. against the 'Warrior's' 58 ft. The armour

is 8 in. thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 in. at 7 ft. below the water line. Just aft of the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two immense bulkheads, each of 6 in. armour and 18 in. of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 ft. above the spar deck. Here the massy protections are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The 'König Wilhelm' has a crew of 700 men, and cost 3,250,000 thalers, or 487,500*l.* The second largest vessel of the Prussian navy, the 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French ships the 'Couronne,' and the 'Normandie.' The 'Friedrich Karl' is of 4,044 tons burthen, has sixteen guns, 950 horse-power, and a crew of 500 men. The third in the list of Prussian ironclads, the 'Kronprinz,' was built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched on the 6th of May 1867. The 'Kronprinz' is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 14 steel breech-loading guns of 7 tons, and two pivot guns. The fourth iron-clad afloat, the 'Arminius,' was also constructed in England, and is of 1,230 tons burthen, with 300 horse-power, carrying 4 guns; while the next, the 'Prinz Adalbert,' was built at Bordeaux, of 681 tons burthen, 300 horse-power, and 3 guns. Finally, the sixth iron-clad, the 'Hansa,' corvette, was building in the newly-founded royal dockyard of Danzig in the spring of 1869. The 'Hansa,' first iron-clad constructed in Germany, was designed to carry 8 heavy rifled guns, and will have 450 horse-power.

The Prussian and North German navy was manned, in the summer of 1869, by 2,471 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 27 captains, 44 commanders, and 133 lieutenants. There were, besides, five companies of marines, four of infantry, and three of artillery, numbering 1,200 men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of North Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

The expenditure for the navy enters in the budget of the North-German Confederation, and was settled as follows for the year 1869:—

Ordinary Expenditure:—

	Thalers.
Ministry of Marine	71,850
Administration of the Navy	44,250
Pay of seamen and marines	910,512
Repairs of ships	650,000
Marine hospitals	56,739
War material	755,566
Miscellaneous disbursements	147,488
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Total ordinary expenditure	2,636,405
Extraordinary expenditure	5,981,498
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Total expenditure	8,617,903
	£1,292,685

The extraordinary expenditure for the year 1869 was devoted entirely to the building of new ships, and the construction of docks.

Prussia has four ports of war, at Kiel, Danzig, and Stralsund on the Baltic, and Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-founded German navy, was opened by King Wilhelm I. on the 17th June 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour, is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two shipyards for the construction of iron-cased frigates of the largest size, and all the other parts of a naval establishment. The total cost of construction of Wilhelmshaven was 1,500,000*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,315 geographical, or 137,066 English square miles, on which lived, at the last census, 24,106,847 inhabitants. The kingdom is administratively divided into eleven provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-seven districts. (*Regierungs bezirke*), with three annexes. The following table gives the population, civil and military, of these provinces and districts, according to the last census, taken December 3, 1867:—

Provinces and Districts	Civil	Military	Total
I. Province of Prussia :—			
1. Königsberg . . .	1,054,096	10,320	1,064,416
2. Gumbinnen . . .	743,006	2,730	745,736
3. Danzig . . .	507,351	8,226	515,577
4. Marienwerder . . .	763,067	6,146	769,213
Total . . .	3,067,520	27,422	3,094,942
II. Posen—			
5. Posen . . .	979,777	13,592	993,369
6. Bromberg . . .	546,836	4,555	551,391
Total . . .	1,526,613	18,147	1,544,760
III. Pomerania—			
7. Stettin . . .	665,266	11,756	677,022
8. Köslin . . .	552,949	4,415	557,364
9. Stralsund . . .	215,353	2,749	218,102
Total . . .	1,433,468	18,920	1,452,488
IV. Silesia—			
10. Breslau . . .	1,853,162	14,317	1,367,479
11. Oppeln . . .	1,231,680	13,539	1,245,219
12. Liegnitz . . .	971,162	10,187	981,349
Total . . .	3,556,004	38,043	3,594,047
V. Brandenburg—			
13. Berlin . . .	678,070	21,735	699,805
14. Potsdam . . .	973,423	21,828	995,251
15. Frankfurt . . .	1,012,312	10,538	1,022,850
Total . . .	2,663,805	54,101	2,717,906
VI. Saxony—			
16. Magdeburg . . .	820,272	12,753	833,025
17. Merseburg . . .	854,522	11,354	865,876
18. Erfurt . . .	372,140	6,531	378,671
Total . . .	2,046,934	30,638	2,077,572
VII. Westphalia—			
19. Münster . . .	436,346	3,967	440,313
20. Minden . . .	472,476	5,798	478,274
21. Arnsberg . . .	791,396	1,966	793,362
Total . . .	1,700,218	11,731	1,711,949
VIII. Rhine province—			
22. Köln . . .	587,767	9,550	597,317
23. Düsseldorf . . .	1,236,610	9,007	1,245,617
24. Coblenz . . .	549,648	8,965	558,613
25. Trier . . .	572,682	8,517	581,199
26. Aachen . . .	479,276	3,041	482,317
Total . . .	3,425,983	39,080	3,465,063
IX. Hesse-Nassau—			
27. Cassel . . .	763,115	9,284	772,399
28. Wiesbaden . . .	605,943	6,640	612,583
Total . . .	1,369,058	15,924	1,384,298

Population—*continued*.

Provinces and Districts	Civil	Military	Total
X. Hanover— 29. Hanover .	377,714	8,360	386,074
30. Hildesheim .	373,024	3,890	376,914
31. Lüneburg .	377,714	3,873	381,587
32. Stade .	301,491	1,817	303,308
33. Osnabrück .	263,928	1,470	265,398
34. Aurich .	194,043	1,758	195,801
35. Clausthal .	33,958	23	33,981
Total. : .	1,921,872	21,191	1,943,063
XI. Schleswig-Holstein—			
36. Kiel	570,040	8,723	578,763
37. Schleswig . . .	398,535	7,478	406,013
Total. . . .	968,575	16,201	984,776
Duchy of Lauenburg. . . .	50,002	—	50,002
Principality of Hohenzollern . .	65,057	204	65,261
Jahde territory	1,583	118	1,701
Prussian troops in Confederate states	—	18,335	18,335
Total population of the } kingdom	23,746,790	310,055	24,106,847

The subjoined table gives the area of the eleven provinces, with their annexes, in German and English square miles:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Province of Prussia— Königsberg .	408·13	24,880
Gumbinnen .	298·21	
Danzig .	152·28	
Marienwerder	319·41	
Total	1178·3	
Posen— Posen	321·68	11,330
Bromberg	214·83	
Total	536·51	
Pomerania— Stettin	236·88	12,130
Cöslin	258·43	
Stralsund	79·02	
Total	574·33	
Silesia— Breslau	248·14	15,666
Oppeln	243·06	
Liegnitz	250·54	
Total	741·74	

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Brandenburg—Potsdam and Berlin .	382.51	15,505
Frankfurt . .	351.63	
Total . .	734.14	
Saxony—Magdeburg . . .	210.13	9,729
Merseburg . . .	188.76	
Erfurt . . .	61.74	
Total . .	460.63	
Westphalia—Münster . .	132.17	7,771
Minden . .	95.68	
Arnsberg . . .	140.11	
Total . .	367.96	
Rhine province—Köln . .	72.40	10,289
Düsseldorf . .	98.32	
Coblenz . .	109.64	
Trier . .	131.13	10,289
Aachen . .	75.65	
Total . .	487.14	
Hesse-Nassau—Cassel . .	184.18	5,943
Wiesbaden . .	99.03	
Total . .	283.21	
Hanover—Hanover . . .	106.67	14,846
Hildesheim . . .	93.59	
Lüneburg . . .	211.10	
Stade . .	119.15	14,846
Osnabrück . . .	113.73	
Aurich and Clausthal .	54.48	
Total . .	698.72	
Schleswig-Holstein—Kiel .	151.20	6,959
Schleswig . .	161.10	
Total . .	312.30	
Duchy of Lauenburg . . .	21.29	455
Principality of Hohenzollern . .	21.15	453
Jahde territory . . .	0.25	5
Total area of the Kingdom .	6,311.88	137,066

The census of 1867 gives the average density of the population at 176 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable—the density being highest in the manufacturing district of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There is a great number of towns, most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The ten largest of them, at the census of 1867, were Berlin, with 702,437; Br̄slau, with 171,926; Cologne, or Köln, with 125,172; Königsberg, with 106,296; Danzig, with 89,311; Magdeburg, with 78,552; Frankfort-on-the-Main, with 78,277; Hanover, with 73,979; Stettin, with 73,714; and Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, with 68,178 inhabitants. About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 land owners possessing each less than five morgen, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. However, a large portion of exports from, and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen, on which account the returns of them appear much smaller than they are in reality. Further particulars concerning the general commerce of Prussia will be found under the heading 'Zollverein,' pp. 186-88.

The direct commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the exports from Prussia to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Prussia in the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Prussia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Prussia
	£	£
1864	5,862,915 . .	1,136,416
1865	6,126,205 . .	2,102,714
1866	6,866,751 . .	1,800,412
1867	8,916,537	3,192,487
1868	8,408,052 .	3,353,493

The exports from Prussia to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce. The chief articles are wheat, to the amount of from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* per annum; other kinds of corn to the value of 1,000,000*l.*; and wood and timber to the average amount of 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The chief items of British imports into Prussia are iron, wrought and unwrought, to the value of 300,000*l.*; herrings in barrels, to the average value of 250,000*l.*; and cotton yarn, to the annual value of 240,000*l.*

The principal Prussian ports are Memel, Pillau, Königsberg, Danzig, Colberg, Swinemünde, Stettin, Wolgast, Stralsund, Kiel and Flensburg on the Baltic, and Altona, Harburg, Geestemünde, Leer and Emden on the North Sea. The merchant navy of Prussia on Jan. 1, 1869, numbered 1,460 vessels, of a total 203,306 lasts (2 tons each). Of these 197, with 188,177 lasts, were sailing-ships of more than 40 lasts; 383, with 9,567 lasts, coasters; 29, with 4,072 lasts, steamers; and 78, with 1,550 lasts, tugs and river-boats. Danzig had 144 ships, with 39,156 lasts; Stettin 188, with 27,228 lasts; Memel 106, with 23,582 lasts; Barth 242, with 23,871 lasts; Greifswald 57, with 9,137 lasts; Wolgast 62, with 7,750 lasts; Ueckermünde 41, with 7,103 lasts; and Königsberg 15, with 2,711 lasts. The former Hanoverian ports had 932 ships, with 62,148 lasts, and Schleswig-Holstein, besides a large number of small craft, 713 large ships with 53,776 lasts. The tonnage of the mercantile navy of the kingdom of Prussia, in 1864, was larger than that of Russia, but only two-thirds that of the Netherlands. In 1869 it surpassed that of the navies of commerce of both Russia and the Netherlands.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. An account of the chief industries based thereon is given in the following tables, which show the number of mines, smelting works, and foundries in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in 1866, and the number of persons, with their families, employed by them at the end of the same year:—

Mines	Number of Mines and Works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons and families employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Coal	417	371,842,299	33,032,910	151,345
Peat	512	100,428,921	4,736,265	33,289
Iron ore	1,111	34,484,135	3,927,573	30,496
Zinc ore	109	6,538,899	2,283,430	14,964
Lead ore	240	1,156,171	2,780,784	15,784
Copper ore	178	2 367,311	1,052,074	9,218
Total of principal and other mines . }	2,581	518,526,413	48,164,458	260,125

Smelting works and foundries	Number of Works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons and families employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Iron, pig	119	13,862,750	18,005,711	23,049
„ scale (Rohstahleisen)	6	941,700	1,541,004	569
„ raw, in castings . . .	31	633,602	1,761,687	6,399
„ cast wares	254	3,115,033	11,220,819	25,288
„ wrought, bar	258	8,085,894	26,693,444	49,863
„ „ plates	30	1,416,275	6,143,655	7,435
„ „ plates, tinned . . .	1	93,118	924,352	786
„ „ wire	82	661,735	2,816,221	5,670
Steel, raw	40	597,280	2,863,622	5,499
„ cast	11	1,279,095	12,520,165	10,995
„ refined	107	74,231	675,315	922
Zinc, raw	42	1,129,660	6,925,363	10,776
„ plates	7	352,873	2,624,118	1,011
Lead, pig	9	552,157	3,220,710	2,361
Copper, refined	11	59,633	1,823,534	2,131
„ coarse wares	27	47,566	1,820,221	1,604
Brass	32	36,905	1,289,371	871
Total	1,096	33,141,446	105,641,248	157,499

The trade and industry of Prussia is much fostered by its wealth in coal, which is sufficient not only to supply its own wants but serves as an important article of export into all parts of southern Germany, to France and Switzerland. The following table, compiled from official returns, gives a list of the chief coal districts, with the quantities of coal raised in each of the years 1862 and 1864, and the value at the place of origin:—

Coal Districts	Quantities produced		Value	
	1864	1862	1864	1862
	Tons	Tons	Thalers	Thalers
Upper Silesia	3,859,486	3,072,698	4,603,381	3,444,197
Waldenburg, Breslau, Liegnitz	1,063,931	892,282	1,970,294	1,679,909
Wettin and Löbejün, Merseburg	65,889	55,671	191,964	164,674
Minden	10,473	9,712	30,821	28,789
Ibbenbüren, Münster	98,255	103,845	242,170	275,850
Ruhr, Arensberg, Düsseldorf	8,037,705	6,128,791	12,088,348	9,706,095
Aix-la-Chapelle	751,257	687,651	1,849,931	1,767,942
Saar, Treves	2,660,749	2,137,741	6,563,424	5,498,147
Total	16,547,745	13,088,391	27,540,338	22,565,053

The production of coal in Prussia has enormously increased within recent years, as will be seen from the following statement, given after official returns. There were raised :—

	Tons
In the four years, 1838–41	2,901,713
In the five years, 1842–46	3,817,190
„ „ 1847–51	5,027,690
„ „ 1852–56	8,571,070
„ „ 1857–61	13,037,015
In the year 1862	16,903,520
In „ 1863	18,380,779
In „ 1864	21,197,266
In „ 1865 (estimate)	25,000,000
In „ 1866 (estimate)	27,000,000

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years. The coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the extreme south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their productive strata into Bavarian and French territory, offer about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The working of these pits is exclusively in the hands of the Government, and the produce is exported to the Middle and Upper Rhenish provinces, to the Moselle, Main, and Neckar, as far as Nürnberg, Munich, and Switzerland, to the eastern parts of France, Alsatia, the Upper Marne country, and to Paris.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. Of these railways, six lines—the most important that from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Königsberg and the Russian frontier, 101 German miles long—are State property; and fifteen others are under government control, having been partly constructed by State loans or subventions. The guarantees undertaken by the Prussian Government to facilitate the construction of private railways in the kingdom are to the total amount of 106,780,000 thalers, or about 15,000,000*l.* For the construction of railways in general, a debt had been incurred, in 1869, to the amount of 183,312,428 thalers, or 27,496,864*l.*, of which total the sum of 134,703,812 thalers was on behalf of the old provinces of the monarchy; 16,868,730 thalers, on behalf of the former kingdom, now province of Hanover; 15,207,600 thalers, on behalf of the former electorate of Hesse, now district of Cassel; and 16,532,286 thalers, on behalf of the former duchy of Nassau, now district of Wiesbaden. All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the state, and there is a tendency that, at a period not far removed, the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

II. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN).

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Johann I., King of Saxony; born Dec. 12, 1801, second son of Duke Maximilian of Saxony and of Princess Caroline of Parma. Studied jurisprudence, and, in 1822, entered the Ministry of Finance, of which he was nominated president in 1830. Commander-in-Chief of the national guards of the kingdom, 1831–1846. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his brother, King Friedrich August II., Aug. 9, 1854. Married Nov. 21, 1822, to

Amalie, Queen of Saxony, born Nov. 13, 1801, the daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Offspring of the union are three children, namely:—1. *Albert*, Duke of Saxony and heir-apparent, born April 23, 1828; married June 18, 1853, to Princess Caroline, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa. 2. *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and widow since 1855. 3. *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, of which union there are issue a son and two daughters, namely, Mathilda, born March 19, 1863; Friedrich August, born May 24, 1865; and Marie, born May 31, 1867.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony. The latter, after giving essential aid to the establishment of Protestantism, became Roman Catholic in 1697.

King Johann I. has a civil list of 863,575 thalers, or 128,000*l.* per annum; which includes a grant to the queen of 30,000 thalers, and the dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 235,000 thalers, or 35,250*l.* The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, valued at above 25,000,000 thalers, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the King is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and five representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate, worth at least 1,000 thalers a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed seven thalers, or about a guinea a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the second chamber three thalers, or 9s. Both houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Hermann von *Nostitz-Wallwitz*, appointed Oct. 20, 1866.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Robert *Schneider*, appointed November 1866.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Alfred von *Fabrice*, appointed October, 1866.

4. The Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Johann Paul von *Falkenstein*, appointed March 1855.

5. The Ministry of Finance. —Freiherr Richard von *Friesen*, appointed November 1858.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,361,861 Lutherans; 5,566 Calvinists; 458 members of the English Episcopal Church; 51,478 Roman Catholics; 1,649 *Deutsch-Katholiken*, or German Catholics; 413 members of the Greek Church; and 2,103 Jews. There are very nearly 1,400 Protestant churches in the kingdom. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By the law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is made compulsory, for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. On the average, 95 of every 100 children capable of instruction are in attendance at school.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget of Saxony was formerly voted for triennial periods, but more recently, annually. The actual expenditure—the income was larger—amounted, during the period

1849 to 1851 to	7,600,669	thalers,	or	£1,140,100	annually.
1852 „ 1854 „	8,281,728	„	or	1,242,254	„
1855 „ 1857 „	9,040,902	„	or	1,356,140	„
1858 „ 1860 „	9,365,243	„	or	1,404,786	„
1861 „ 1863 „	12,356,352	„	or	1,853,452	„
1864 „ 1866 „	13,658,984	„	or	2,148,848	„

Rather more than one-half of the public revenue is derived from taxes chiefly indirect, and the rest from state railways, canals, and telegraphs, together with the income of the formerly royal domains.

The details of the annual expenditure of the period 1864-66 were :—

	Thalers
Civil list of the King and Queen, dotation of the princes, and repair of royal residences	863,845
Interest on public debt	2,834,000
Ministry of Justice	384,703
„ of Interior	850,495
„ of Finances	474,395
„ of War	2,175,098
„ of Public Instruction and Ecclesiast. Affairs	390,833
„ of Foreign Affairs	94,445
Contribution to the expenses of the German Diet	35,000
Pensions	590,336
Public works	3,339,461
Fund of reserve	323,743
Total annual expenditure	12,356,352 or £1,853,452

The budget for the financial year 1868-69 was based on estimates of revenue of 13,871,057 thalers, or 2,005,659*l.*, and of expenditure to the same amount. Included in the latter was the sum of 1,545,490 thalers, or 231,824*l.*, forming the contribution of Saxony to the expenditure of the North German Confederation.

For the last few years there has been a gradually increasing surplus of income over expenditure, which is collected in a 'fund of reserve,' and made use of for the reduction of the public debt. A great part of this surplus was derived from the railway lines of the country, nearly all of which are State property, yielding a revenue of from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 thalers per annum.

The public debt amounted, in 1868, to 75,264,062 thalers, or 11,289,609*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows :—

	Thalers
Old debt	2,287
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830	5,204,075
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847.	7,789,000
4% ditto of 1852-66	42,648,400
3% ditto of 1855	4,285,300
Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway	3,335,000
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867	12,000,000
Total	75,264,062
	£11,289,609

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

Population.

The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, of the following area and population, according to the Zollverein enumerations of December 3, 1864, and of December 3, 1867 :—

Circles	Area in sq. m.	Population	
		1864	1867
Dresden	1,674	615,169	638,916
Leipzig	1,342	532,689	553,583
Zwickau	1,790	316,886	322,562
Bautzen	971	879,250	908,525
Total	6,777	2,343,994	2,423,586

The increase of population during the three years 1865-67 was at the rate of four per cent. in the towns, but of only one per cent. in the rural districts of the kingdom.

The population of the chief towns, according to the census of December 1867, was as follows :—

Dresden	156,024
Leipzig	90,824
Chemnitz	58,573
Zwickau	24,509

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. According to official returns the value of the commercial transactions at these fairs, established for nearly six centuries, has in recent years averaged 60 millions of thalers; or about 9 millions sterling. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

III. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN).

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich Franz II., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born February 28, 1823; the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia. Studied philosophy and theology

at the University of Bonn, 1840–42; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842. Married, November 3, 1849, to Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862. Married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess Anna, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865. Married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess Marie, born January 29, 1850, cousin of the reigning Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Issue of the first marriage are:— 1. Prince *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851. 2. Prince *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852. 3. Princess *Marie*, born May 14, 1854. 4. Prince *Johann*, born December 8, 1857. Issue of the second marriage is a daughter, Anna, born April 7, 1865; and issue of third marriage a daughter, Mathilda, born August 10, 1869.

Brother of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Wilhelm*, born March 5, 1827; colonel in the service of Prussia; married, Dec. 9, 1865, to Princess Alexandrina, born Feb. 1, 1842, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia.

Mother of the Grand-duke.—Grand-duchess *Alexandrine*, born February 23, 1803, daughter of the late King Friederich Wilhelm III. of Prussia; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-duke Paul Friedrich; widow, March 7, 1842.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who ravaged Spain and Portugal in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439. The princes of Mecklenburg received the ducal title from the Emperor Charles IV. in 1340, and assumed that of Grand-duke by permission of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815. Previous to 1701, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz formed but one State; but at that date the separation of the latter took place, in favour of a younger son of the reigning duke.

The Grand-duke has no civil list, or any other allowance from the country. His income consists of a large part of the revenues of the State domains, and is valued at above 120,000*l.* per annum. The Grand-duke is also sole proprietor of a line of railway, 55 miles long, from Güstrow to Neu-Brandenburg, which in great part runs through his own property. The court expenditure amounts to above 550,000 thalers, or considerably more than the cost of the whole civil administration of the State. The crown estates altogether comprise nearly one-fifth of the territory of the duchy, and are valued at 80,000,000 thalers, or nearly 12,000,000*l.* They are looked upon, in all respects, as the private property of the duke.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Nearly the whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 624. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined thirty-nine members; nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It is part of the prerogative of the committee to examine the working of the administration, as also to nominate a number of judges at the chief courts of justice. The Diet meets in annual session, alternately at the towns of Sternberg and Malchin, and every two years forms a joint assembly with the states of a part of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in common legislation for both duchies.

The executive is represented in a ministry appointed by and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There are four departments, called, respectively, the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of Finances. No official budget has ever been published. Unofficial statements of public income and expenditure give the amount of either in recent years at 388,599 thalers, or 58,285*l.* per annum, but it is put also as high as 3,404,030 thalers, or 510,604*l.* The public debt is said to amount to 8,843,944 thalers, or 1,326,591*l.*

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 560,618 at the census of Dec. 3, 1867, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. With the exception of 850 Roman Catholics, and 3,110 Jews, the whole of the subjects of the Grand-duke, in 1867, were Lutherans. Although the country is but thinly populated, emigration is carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants, and the population at several periods has been decreasing. The ownership of the soil is divided between the sovereign, who possesses about two-tenths of the land; the titled and untitled nobility, who possess seven-tenths, and various corporations and monastic institutions for Protestant noble ladies, who possess one-tenth. The agricultural population are little removed from the condition of serfs. At the

meeting of the Diet, in April, 1864, a bill was passed investing all landed proprietors with power to condemn the labourers on their estates for simple 'neglect of service' to a week's imprisonment, and, besides, 'twenty-five blows with a stick.' The bill became law in May, 1864. There are numerous restrictions on marriage, in consequence of which the proportion of illegitimate children is greater than in any other part of Germany.

IV. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852. 2. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

Brother and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Amalie*, born Dec. 21, 1818; married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Prince Otto of Bavaria, King of Greece 1832–62; widow July 26, 1867. 2. Princess *Friederike*, born June 8, 1820, married, Aug. 15, 1855, to Freiherr M. von Washington. 3. Prince *Elimar*, born Jan. 23, 1844, lieutenant in the service of Russia.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Peter*, born Aug. 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Czar Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau, born April 17, 1815. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, colonel in the service of Russia; married Sept. 5, 1863, to Marie von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; married Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. 4. Prince *Georg*, born April 17, 1848. 5. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850. 6. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from

Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. In 1854, Grand-duke Peter sold a district of 5,000 Morgen, or 3,154 acres, on the North Sea, with the harbour of Jahde, destined for a naval port, to Prussia, for the sum of 500,000 thalers, or 74,800*l.* The Grand-duke has a civil list of 85,000 thalers, or 12,750*l.*, besides an allowance of 85,000 thalers from the public domains, making his total income 25,500*l.* He draws, moreover, a revenue of nearly 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. Every 300 electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of twenty districts, representing 6,000 electors, appoint one deputy. No property qualification is required to become a member of the Diet. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments, called, respectively, the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; and the Ministry of Finances.

The budget, according to the terms of the Constitution, must be granted by the Diet from year to year. For the year 1865, the public revenue amounted to 2,387,231 thalers, or 358,084*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,386,110 thalers, or 357,916*l.*, leaving a surplus

of 1,121 thalers. The budget estimates for 1869, on the other hand, based on about the same amount of revenue and expenditure, exhibited a deficit of 167,000 thalers. The chief item of revenue is from customs, and next to it, from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the army, the civil list, and the interest of the public debt cost the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1869, to 7,969,000 thalers, or 1,195,350*l*.

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 3, 1867, of 315,622 inhabitants. Of these, 241,381 were Protestants, 72,077 Roman Catholics, and 1,527 Jews. Emigration carries off annually large numbers of the inhabitants of the Grand-duchy.

V. BRUNSWICK

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Brunswick, and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the Government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

Brother of the Duke.—Duke *Karl*, born October 30, 1804, the eldest son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Brunswick; succeeded his father, under the guardianship of the Prince-Regent, afterwards King George IV. of Great Britain, June 16, 1815; ascended the throne October 30, 1823. Fled the duchy on the breaking out of a riot at the city of Brunswick, September 8, 1830; was declared 'regierungsunfähig,' or 'unfit to govern,' by a resolution of the German Diet, December 2, 1830.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the two only representatives of the family being unmarried and sexagenarians, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between

the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of immense private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is believed that the Duke has bequeathed the whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting to 220,722 thalers, or 88,108*l.*, is not set down in the budget, being paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains. The ex-duke, Charles, residing chiefly at Paris, has also a large private income, amounting, it is stated, to above 200,000*l.* per annum.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 22, 1851. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-three members. Of these, nine are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; ten by the magistrates of the chief towns; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and eleven by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of two departments, namely, the Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs; and the Ministry of the Interior.

The budget was formerly voted for the period of three years, but since 1867, in conformity with the constitution of the North-German Confederation. For the year 1869 the estimates of revenue were 2,480,000 thalers, or 372,000*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1869, was 15,368,750 thalers, or 2,305,313*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 square miles, with a population of 302,792 inhabitants, according to the Zollverein census of 1867. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants in 1867 were members of the Lutheran Church, the exception being 1,676 Calvinists; 3,775 Roman Catholics; 216 members of other Christian sects, and 1,107 Jews. The latter enjoy civil and religious equality.

VI. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Charles Frederick and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Marie*, born February 3, 1808; married, May 26, 1827, to Prince Karl of Prussia. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now King Wilhelm I. of Prussia.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, brother of Grand-duke Karl Friederich; entered the British army as ensign, June 1, 1841; captain, May 19, 1846; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to the Queen, May 18, 1855; married, November 27, 1851, to Lady *Augusta Catherine*, born January 14, 1827, the daughter of the late Charles Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Würtemberg. Issue of the union are one daughter and four sons. 3. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army. 4. Princess *Amalia*, born May 20, 1830; married, May 19, 1853, to Prince Henry of Orange-Nassau, brother of King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony; which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to

Duke Karl August, patron of German literature, and friend of Göthe and Schiller.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 280,000 thalers, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to about one-sixth of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates; even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years, and a standing committee of nine members continues to sit during the adjournment.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments, which are, the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; and the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1863 to 1865 comprised an annual income of 1,658,668 thalers, or 248,808*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 1,654,558 thalers, or 248,189*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,110 thalers, or 619*l.*, for the year. Estimates for the period 1866-68 were based upon annual receipts of 1,730,131 thalers, and annual disbursements of 1,700,088 thalers, leaving a yearly surplus of 30,043 thalers. The public debt amounted to 4,560,000 thalers, or 648,000*l.*, on January 1, 1869.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 283,044 at the census of December 3, 1867.

There was, at that date, the following religious division of the inhabitants :—Protestants, 269,007; Roman Catholics, 9,927; Greek Catholics, 48; Mennonites, 2; other Christian sects, 43; Jews, 1,129.

VII. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring of the union is Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born July 22, 1848.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property. A territory of seven square miles, with 10,000 souls, which was added to the newly created Grand-duchy in 1815, was sold by the late Grand-duke Georg to Prussia, on May 21, 1819, for the sum of 1,000,000 thalers, or '100 thalers per soul.' It is calculated that the income of the Grand-ducal family amounts at present to at least 230,000*l.* a year.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which neither the towns

nor rural populations send any deputies. There are sixty-two such proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil-list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of 1867, numbered 98,770, is decreasing steadily, a strong tide of emigration having carried off nearly 8,000 inhabitants in a course of eight years. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations. Nearly one-fourth of the Grand-ducal property consists of forest lands.

VIII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855. Offspring of this union are a son and a daughter:—Bernhard, born April 1, 1851; and Marie Elizabeth, born September 23, 1853. Married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839. Offspring of this second marriage are two sons, Ernst, born September 27, 1859, and Friedrich, born Oct. 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 225,000 florins, or 18,750*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The ministry, which is responsible to the Chamber, consists of four departments, namely, the Ministry of the Ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Finances; and the Ministry of Justice, of Education, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The budget estimates for the year 1869 stated the revenue at 1,998,750 florins, or 166,553*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,987,812 florins, or 165,610*l.* The actual income for 1867 amounted to 2,137,895 florins, or 178,158*l.*, and the actual expenditure to 2,032,152 florins, or 169,346*l.* Nearly one half of the public revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke, which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1868, amounted to 4,253,620 florins, or 354,468*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on four millions of thalers employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1867, of 180,885 inhabitants. The whole of them at the date were Protestants, with the exception of 1,102 Roman Catholics, 44 Mennonites, and 1,629 Jews.

IX. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold, Duke of Anhalt, born Oct. 1, 1794, the son of Prince Friedrich of Anhalt-Dessau, and of Princess Amalia of Hesse-Homburg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his grandfather, Duke Leopold Friedrich, Aug. 9, 1817; married, April 18, 1818, to Princess Friederike of Prussia, who died Jan. 1,

1850. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824; married, April 28, 1853, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. 2. Prince *Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born April 29, 1831; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring of the marriage are four sons and two daughters. 3. Princess *Marie*, born Sept. 14, 1837; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847; and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 198,250 thalers, or 29,737*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

On Oct. 29, 1848, a charter was given to the duchy, which was repealed by decree of the sovereign of Nov. 4, 1851. A new constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified again by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, allows merely a nominal representation of the people, leaving nearly the whole legislative, as well as the executive, power in the hands of the duke.

The Government consists of three departments, namely, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Justice; the Ministry of Finance; and the Ministry of the Interior.

The financial accounts of the years 1866–69 exhibited an average public income of 1,889,492 thalers, or 284,902*l.*, and an expenditure of 1,851,183 thalers, or 277,676*l.* per annum. More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1869, to 3,658,125 thalers, or 548,718*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 197,041, according to the census of 1867. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

X. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thalers, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thalers, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thalers out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thalers

is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the direct vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputed seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha, and has to decide all legislative measures bearing upon questions affecting the whole duchy, while the provincial assemblies occupy themselves with affairs of a more local nature.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. The annual income of the former, during the years 1861-65, was 559,500 thalers, or 88,925*l.*, and the expenditure 385,669 thalers, or 57,851*l.*, leaving an annual surplus of 173,831 thalers, or 26,074*l.*, which was distributed between the Duke and the public exchequer, in the proportion of His Highness obtaining 120,121 thalers, or 18,022*l.*, and the country 53,680 thalers, or 8,052*l.* The State-revenue for the period 1861-65 was 606,500 thalers, or 90,975*l.* annually, and the public expenditure the same. In the budget estimates for 1865-69, the Crown-revenue was set down as 589,180 thalers, and the expenditure pertaining to it as 383,870 thalers, leaving a surplus of 205,310 thalers, while the State revenue and expenditure was fixed at 624,890 thalers. The public debt, in 1869, amounted to 1,988,645 thalers, or 308,296*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 3, 1867, the inhabitants of the former division numbered 49,490, and of the latter 119,245, giving a total of 168,735. The whole of the population are Protestant, with the exception of some 900 Roman Catholics and of 1,600 Jews.

XI. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst I., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824, the daughter of Duke Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Issue of the union is a daughter, Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854. Heir-apparent is the only brother of the Duke, Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829, and married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thalers, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thalers, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the *Ritterschaft*, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely,—the Ministry of the Ducal House, of Education, and Ecclesiastical Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice; and the Ministry of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the last period of 1865–68 exhibiting an annual revenue of 878,904 thalers, or 131,835*l.*, and an expenditure of 878,888 thalers, or 131,832*l.* The annual receipts during the term 1862–64

were 823,326 thalers, or 123,498*l.*, and the annual expenditure 800,343 thalers, or 120,051*l.*, leaving a surplus of 22,983 thalers, or 3,447*l.* a year. Very nearly one-half of the revenue is contributed by the State domains, and about one-third by indirect taxes. The public debt at the commencement of 1869 amounted to 1,047,352 thalers, or 157,103*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 3, 1867, of 141,426 inhabitants. With the exception of about two hundred Roman Catholics, they are all Protestant. There are no settled Jews. The inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last twenty years.

XII. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg Victor, Prince of Waldeck, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, Sept. 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son, namely:—1. Princess *Sophie*, born July 27, 1854. 2. Princess *Pauline*, born Oct. 19, 1855. 3. Princess *Marie*, born May 23, 1857. 4. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858. 5. Princess *Helena*, born Feb. 17, 1861. 6. Prince *Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born Jan. 20, 1865.

The family of Waldeck was enrolled by the Congress of Vienna among the sovereign houses of Europe on account of the distinguished services rendered by field-marshal Prince Georg of Waldeck in the wars against France. The present sovereign has a civil list of 245,000 thalers, or 36,735*l.*, being considerably more than one half of the revenue of the principality.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866,

Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (*Accessionsvertrag*) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1867, of 56,809. All adhere to the reformed Protestant faith, with the exception of 1,164 Roman Catholics, 873 Jews, and a few Christian dissenters, chiefly Mennonites.

KIII. LIPPE-DETMOLD.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE-DETMOLD.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., Prince of Lippe-Detmold, born Sept. 1, 1821, the son of Prince Leopold, and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1851; married, April 17, 1852, to Princess *Elizabeth*, born Oct. 1, 1833, daughter of Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Waldemar*, born April 18, 1824; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophia of Baden.

The house of Lippe-Detmold is a younger branch of the family of Lippe, the ancestor of the line being Count Simon VII., who flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century. A third line, Lippe-Brake, became extinct in 1709, and its territorial possessions, after a long struggle of arms, and a suit before the Imperial Aulic Council extending over a century, were divided between the two remaining houses, the greater share falling to Detmold. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince,

on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-rent of 9,000 thalers, or about 1,300*l*.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter was granted to Lippe-Detmold by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of fourteen members, one-half of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other half by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister, under whom are six presidents of departments.

The public revenue for the year 1866 amounted to 299,271 thalers, or 44,890*l*., and the expenditure to 277,818 thalers, or 41,673*l*., leaving a surplus of 21,453 thalers, or 3,217*l*.. The public debt, on December 31, 1866, was 347,755 thalers, or 52,063*l*..

The population, by the census of 1867, amounted to 111,352 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. The surface is partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Hermann, or Arminius, exterminated the Romans under Varus.

XIV. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Albert, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born April 30, 1798; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Prince Günther, June 28, 1867; married July 26, 1827, to Princess *Augusta* of Solms-Braunfels, who died Oct. 8, 1865. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elisabeth, born Oct. 1, 1833; married, April 17, 1852, to Prince Leopold II. of Lippe-Detmold. 2. Prince Georg, heir-apparent, born Nov. 23, 1838, captain in the service of Prussia.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 145,300 florins, or 12,108*l*., exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, which have been declared the property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of

April 21, 1821, which underwent several alterations in 1848, and again in 1854. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of fifteen members, five of which are elected by the nobility, five by the inhabitants of towns, and five by the rural population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1864–66, the public income was settled at 2,582,322 florins, or 215,200*l.*, and the expenditure for the three years was fixed by the Chamber at exactly the same sum. Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l.*

The population numbered 75,074 in the year 1867, living on an area of 340 English square miles. The whole of the inhabitants of the principality are Lutherans, with the exception of 93 Roman Catholics and 113 Jews.

XV. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Günther II., Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess Mathilda of Hohenlohe - Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. 2. Prince *Karl*, heir-apparent, born Aug. 7, 1830; major in the service of Prussia. 3. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 150,000 thalers, or 22,340*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by the late sovereign, Günther I., who exercised the trade of brewer as a monopoly in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The government is absolute, a charter, granted in 1849, having been, after many changes, finally abolished in 1857. The Prince exercises his authority through an executive divided into three departments. Accounts issued by the department of finance report a revenue, uniform for several years, of 644,678 thalers, or 96,701*l.*, and an expenditure of 616,733 thalers, or 92,511*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,190*l.* There is a considerable public debt, the amount of which is not accurately known.

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 811 English square miles, containing a population, in 1867, of 67,454 souls. The census returns stated the population to be all members of the Protestant faith, with the exception of 101 Roman Catholics, and 174 Jews.

XVI. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ).

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XIV., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII., and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess Louise of Würtemberg. Offspring of the marriage are two children, Prince Heinrich, heir-apparent, born Nov. 10, 1858; and Princess Elisabeth, born Oct. 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the princely Reuss family. By the extinction of several other closely related lines, the house of Schleiz obtained a large increase of territory at the end of the latter and the commencement of the present century. The civil list of the Prince amounts to about 20,000*l.* per annum. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 156), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of liberal tendencies was granted by the Prince to his subjects, Nov. 30, 1849, but modified April 14, 1852, and again, June 20, 1856, when its principal enactments were destroyed. The chief prerogative of a Chamber of Representatives which has been left to exist, is the right of petition to the sovereign. The latter has the whole legislative and executive power, as well as the appointment of all public functionaries. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income and expenditure, of which accounts are published at irregular intervals, is stated to average 285,664 thalers, or 42,820*l.*, and the expenditure 278,400 thalers, or 41,695*l.*

The census of 1867 gave a population of 88,097, on an area of 297 English square miles. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans.

XVII. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Adolf, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg and of Princess Ida of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. Princess *Hermína*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. Prince Georg, heir-apparent, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. Prince Hermann, born May 19, 1848. 4. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. It was only in 1807 that the two counts of Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe-Detmold were elevated to the rank of princes, and became independent rulers of their estates, by espousing the cause of Napoleon, as members of the Rheinbund. They would have been struck from the list of sovereigns by the Congress of Vienna, but for the protection of Prince Metternich, who preferred having two crowned heads more in Europe to giving their territories to Prussia. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality, notwithstanding which the court is known to be deeply in debt. The Crown domains are mortgaged to the extent of 2,980,000 thalers, or about half a million sterling.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

Representative institutions of a very limited character were given to Schaumburg-Lippe in 1816. They comprise Landstände, or a Diet composed of all the noble landed proprietors, with four deputies of towns and six of the rural districts. The functions of this Diet are chiefly consultative, and to the Prince belongs the whole legislative and executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the President of the Government.

The budget, as far as it is known through statements laid at intervals before the Diet, comprises an annual revenue of 228,000 thalers, or 34,050*l.*, and an expenditure of the like amount. There exists a comparatively large public debt, particulars of which, however, are not published.

The last census, of 1867, gave a population of 31,186 souls, on an area of 212 square miles.

XVIII. REUSS-GREIZ.

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born March 28, 1846, the Son of Prince Heinrich XXI., and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, November 8, 1859; assumed the government March 28, 1867. Regent of Reuss-Greiz from 1859 to 1867 was the Prince's mother, Princess *Caroline*, born March 19, 1819, daughter of Landgrave Gustav of Hesse-Homburg; married October 1, 1839, to Prince Henry XXI.; widow, November 8, 1859.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed the Fowler, who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich', 'The Stout', 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. Previous to 1814 there were three reigning houses of Reuss; but the Congress of Vienna 'mediatised' the branch of Schleiz-Köstritz. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, averaged 200,000 thalers, or 29,500*l*. There was a small public debt, in 1869, to the amount of 100,000 thalers, or 14,750*l*.

The population of the principality amounted, in 1867, to 43,889 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. Nearly all are members of the Lutheran Church.

XVIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the State and Free City of Hamburg was published on the 28th September, 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January, 1861. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is intrusted, in common, to two chambers of representatives, the Senate, and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of which number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 192 members, 84 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 108 members, 48 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 187*l*., over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 60 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a *Bürger-Ausschuss*, or committee of the house, consisting of twenty deputies, of which no more than five are allowed to

be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the Free City in each of the years 1865 and 1866 amounted to :—

Sources of Revenue	1865	1866
	Marks Current	Marks Current
Income from State Property	1,658,554	1,688,059
Taxes and Duties	8,267,280	8,811,300
Emoluments and Fines	731,300	696,100
Extraordinary Receipts	77,257	70,374
Total {	10,734,391 £659,717	11,265,833 692,379

The expenditure in the same two years was as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1865	1866
	Marks Current	Marks Current
Senate and House of Burgesses	461,148	442,448
Foreign Affairs	101,750	118,575
Administration of Finances	4,457,350	4,455,140
Courts of Justice	387,459	340,019
Education	153,398	144,714
Army	927,150	927,030
Public Works	1,871,877	2,184,459
Trade and Navigation	302,938	316,290
Police	816,005	876,390
Charitable Institutions	818,400	929,300
Suburbs and Rural Districts	179,749	186,549
Extraordinary Expenses	307,167	344,919
Total {	10,734,391 £659,717	11,265,833 692,379

The budget estimates for the year 1867 were based upon a revenue of 11,999,450 marks current, or 749,996*l.*, and an expenditure of 13,574,450 marks current, or 848,408*l.* The increase in expenditure, and consequent deficit, was due to the entrance of the Free City into the North German Confederation, to the cost of common government of which, and maintenance of army, Hamburg had to contribute, in the year, the sum of 2,334,000 marks current, or 145,875*l.* For the privilege of remaining a

'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg had to pay, the same year, the sum of 1,749,725 marks current, or 109,357*l*.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1868, was as follows :—

Description of Debt	Marks Banco
Old debt	23,224,298
Loan from fire insurance	26,001,000
State bonds	7,080,000
3% Loan of 1866	10,000,000
Total	<div> <div>Marks Banco</div> <div>£</div> <div>66,305,298</div> <div>4,722,897</div> </div>

A considerable part of this debt was incurred after the great fire in 1842, and spent in rebuilding the city on a new and improved plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 3, 1867, of 306,507 inhabitants. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of the Free City. The state consists of three divisions, the city proper, the suburb of St. Paul, and the township of Bergedorf, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 3, 1867 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg	189,145
Suburb of St. Paul	33,086
Township of Bergedorf	84,276
Total	306,507

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1858, when the total number of inhabitants was 210,973. A large stream of the German emigration to America flows through Hamburg. In the year 1866, there embarked 39,040 emigrants, in 97 vessels, and in 1867 the number of emigrants was 38,214, in 93 vessels.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany, and more than nine-tenths of that of the three Free, or 'Hanse Towns.' The subjoined tabular statement gives the total value of the exports from the Hanse Towns to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Hanse Towns, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from the Hanse Towns to the United Kingdom	Imports of British <i>Home Produce</i> into the Hanse Towns
	£	£
1864	7,922,853	13,373,131
1865	8,837,585	15,091,373
1866	10,576,620	13,555,988
1867	9,415,188	17,229,251
1868	9,245,501	19,320,647

The exports from the Hanse Towns to the United Kingdom consist mainly of the agricultural produce of Germany, such as wheat, barley, oats, flour, butter, wool, and live and dead meat. The exports of wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn, in the five years 1864–68, averaged 500,000*l.* in value; of flour, 250,000*l.*; of butter, 800,000*l.*; of wool, 750,000*l.*; and of live and dead meat—the former chiefly oxen and sheep, and the latter bacon—nearly one million sterling. The staple imports from the United Kingdom into the Hanse Towns are cotton and woollen manufactures, the value of the former averaging 1,200,000*l.*, and of the latter above 4,000,000*l.* per annum.

The total number and tonnage of the merchant vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, at the commencement and end of each of the years 1865 and 1866, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Mercantile Navy of Hamburg	1865		1866	
	Vessels	Lasts of 8 tons	Vessels	Lasts of 8 tons
Effective on January 1st	530	79,380	539	83,710
<i>Increase.</i>				
Home built	12	2,296	7	1,142
Foreign built	20	3,552	24	4,700
Bought	42	6,781	14	1,881
<i>Decrease.</i>				
Wrecked	14	1,660	26	3,882
Broken up	1	159	—	—
Sold	50	6,480	51	6,714
Effective on 31st December	539	83,710	509	80,837

The mercantile navy of Hamburg is more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, to that of Denmark and Belgium together.

XIX. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to the constitution of Dec. 29, 1851. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies, the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of Nov. 30, 1866, after the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Main with Prussia, is established at Lübeck. It is composed of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The direction of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year.

The budget of Lübeck for the year 1868 exhibited a revenue of 1,852,000 marks current, or 122,125*l.*, and an expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half goes for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1868, to 19,403,800 marks current, or 1,212,737*l.* Rather more than one-fifth, 3,985,300 marks, of the liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; of the rest, 7,385,500 marks, borrowed at 4%, date from 1850, and 8,070,000 marks, at 3½%, from the year 1863.

According to the census of December 3, 1867, the state comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 48,538, including a Prussian garrison of 645 men. The city

proper had 36,353, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,185 inhabitants at the date of the census operation.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1868, fifty-nine sea-going vessels, among them thirteen steamers. Particulars of the commerce of the free city with England are summed up under that of Hamburg, chief of the 'Hanse Towns.'

XX. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The Free City of Bremen is governed by a Senate of thirty members, acting under the legislative authority of the General Assembly of citizens, sitting under the name of the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses. The Convent is divided into committees, and presided over by members of the College of Aldermen, in whom is vested a portion of the executive power. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments, namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The public revenue for the year 1866 amounted to 1,858,992 thalers, or 309,834*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,163,019 thalers, or 360,503*l.* Very nearly one-half the revenue is raised by indirect taxes; while about the same amount is expended for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in 1867, to 11,734,165 thalers, or 1,760,124*l.* This sum includes a railway loan of four million of thalers, at 4½ per cent., negotiated in 1859.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the state amounted, in 1867, to 109,572, inclusive of a garrison of 780 Prussian soldiers. The inhabitants of the city proper numbered 74,945 at the census date, the rest living at the port of Bremerhaven, and in the rural districts. The state comprises an area of 106 English square miles.

The territory of Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the river Weser, was bought from the Hanoverian Government in the year 1827, for the sum of 77,200 thalers, and has proved of great advantage to the commercial interests of the Free City, having become of late years the seat of an extensive shipping trade, as well as the chief

outlet of the vast German exodus to America. There embarked at Bremerhaven :—

In 1854	76,875	emigrants, in	362	vessels.
„ 1855	31,550	„ „	174	„
„ 1856-60, annual average	32,450	„ „	183	„
„ 1861-65 „ „	20,397	„ „	126	„
„ 1866	61,877	„ „	179	„
„ 1867	73,971	„ „	226	„

Total 1854 to 1867 . . . 528,595 emigrants in 2,484 vessels.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the state of Bremen, in each of the five years 1863 to 1867, was as follows :—

Years	Sailing and Steam Vessels		Steamers	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1863	302	206,324	10	19,608
1864	298	206,800	10	19,148
1865	294	219,352	11	23,128
1866	291	221,192	14	32,094
1867	287	231,174	16	37,921

The value of the imports into Bremen in each of the years 1865 and 1866 is shown in the subjoined table :—

Imports	1865	1866
BY SEA.	Thalers	Thalers
From Transatlantic Ports	27,626,880	32,378,880
„ European Ports and the Levant	£22,113,656	23,523,095
Total by Sea {	49,740,536 £8,290,089	55,901,502 9,316,917
BY LAND AND RIVER.		
From the Zollverein	23,290,423	28,996,666
„ other States	£4,263,414	4,325,144
Total by Land and River {	27,553,837 £4,692,306	33,321,810 5,563,635
Total Imports, including Specie {	77,294,373 £12,882,395	89,223,312 14,870,552
Imports of Specie only {	116,262 £19,377	1,820,923 303,487

The following table gives the value of the exports of Bremen in each of the years 1865 and 1866 :—

Exports	1865	1866
By Sea.	Thalers	Thalers
To Transatlantic Ports	16,634,742	22,241,707
„ European Ports and the Levant	£15,823,452	16,124,177
Total by Sea {	32,458,194 £5,409,699	38,365,884 6,394,314
By Land and River.		
To the Zollverein	33,207,718	34,488,074
„ other States	£5,213,931	7,475,356
Total by Land and River {	38,421,649 £6,403,608	41,963,430 6,993,905
Total Exports (Merchandise and Specie) {	70,879,843 £11,813,307	80,329,314 13,388,219
Exports of Specie only {	6,800 £1,133	20,400 3,400

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 15,562,445 thalers in 1865, and to 17,360,425 thalers in 1866. The exports from Bremen to the United Kingdom were of the value of 4,015,825 thalers in 1865, and of 4,358,885 thalers in 1866.

To Bremen and its river harbour of Bremerhaven was conceded, in 1868, together with Hamburg, the privilege of remaining 'free ports,' exempt from the customs limits of the Zollverein. In compensation for the loss of import and export duties thus arising, the state has to pay a certain sum, proportioned to its trade, annually to the government of the North-German Confederation. It amounted in 1867 to 252,390 thalers, or 32,858*l*. See '*Zollverein*,' at the end of the article '*Germany*,' pp. 186–88.

NON-CONFEDERATE STATES OF SOUTH GERMANY.

I. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II. and his consort, Queen Marie, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Otto*, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.—*Marie*, Queen of Bavaria, born October 15, 1825, second daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, uncle of King Wilhelm I.; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncles and Aunts of the King.—1. Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess *Augusta* of Austria, born April 1, 1825. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter, namely, *Ludwig*, born January 7, 1845, and married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess *Maria Theresa* of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849; *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846; *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850; and *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852. 2. Princess *Adelgunda*, born March 19, 1823; married March 30, 1842, to the Archduke of Austria-Este, late reigning Duke of Modena, *Francisco V.* 3. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 26, 1826. 4. Prince *Adelbert*, born July 19, 1828, Major-General in the Bavarian army; married August 25, 1856, to Princess *Amalia*, Infanta of Spain, born October 12, 1834. Issue of the marriage are two sons and one daughter, namely, *Ludwig Ferdinand*, born at Madrid, October 22, 1859; *Alfonso*, born January 24, 1862; and *Isabella*, born August 31, 1863.

Great-Uncles and Great-Aunts of the King.—1. Empress *Charlotte*, born February 8, 1792; widow, since March 2, 1835, of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria. 2. Prince *Karl*, born July 7, 1795, field-marshal in the Bavarian service; married, in 1808, to Mdle. Bolley, who died in 1838; married, in second nuptials, May 11, 1859, to Mdle. Henrietta von Frankenburg, who died April 20, 1866. 3. Queen *Elisabeth*, born November 13, 1801; widow, since Jan. 2, 1861, of the late King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. The Queen is twin-sister of 4. Queen *Amalie*, born November 13, 1801; married November 21, 1822, to King Johann of Saxony. 5. Princess *Sophie*, born January 27, 1805; married November 4, 1824, to Archduke Franz Karl of Austria. The princess is twin-sister of 6. Queen *Marie*, born January 27, 1805; widow of the late King Friedrich August of Saxony. 7. Princess *Ludovica*, born August 30, 1808; married, September 9, 1828, to Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta von Wallersee. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867, of which union there is offspring a daughter, Amalie, born Dec. 24, 1865. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 8, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by

Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, stands fixed at present at 2,985,799 florins, or 248,817*l.*, but it is stated that the actual revenue of the reigning house is of nearly twice the amount.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of ‘Reichsräthe,’ or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of ten florins, or 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a ‘Staatsrath,’ or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and the Ministry of State, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, born March 31, 1819; appointed Minister of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, Jan. 5, 1867.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Lütz, formerly private secretary to the king, appointed September 15, 1867.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Winfried Hermann von Harbach, appointed March 30, 1868.

4. The Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Franz von Gresser*, appointed August 1, 1866.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—*Adolf von Pfretzsch*, appointed July 1, 1866.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—*Dr. Gustaf Schlör*, appointed August 1, 1866.

7. The War Department.—General Baron *Sigmund von Prankh*, appointed August 1, 1866.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century or more; but the number of Jews diminished considerably, and there was a slight decrease in the proportion of Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church. According to a table annexed to the official Returns of the Census of Dec. 3, 1867, there were in the year 1840, to every 1,000 inhabitants,

Roman Catholics	. . . . .	710·79
Protestants	. . . . .	274·52
Jews	. . . . .	13·58
Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church	. . . . .	1·11

while in 1867 the numbers were—

Roman Catholics	. . . . .	712·94
Protestants	. . . . .	275·73
Jews	. . . . .	10·33
Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church	. . . . .	1

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—‘Ober-Consistorium’—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. The Roman Catholic Church is richly endowed, possessing, according to semi-official statements, property amounting to above 100 millions of florins, or 8,500,000*l.* A large proportion of this wealth consists of landed estates, which are annually increasing in value. The State, besides, pays 1,562,000 florins, or 130,000*l.*, annually to the clergy. The Archbishop of Munich has a Government salary of 20,000 florins,

or 1,667*l.*, and the Archbishop of Würzburg, 15,000 florins, or 1,250*l.* Three of the bishops have an allowance of 10,000 florins, and the other three of 8,000, exclusive of episcopal residences. The Constitution guarantees complete religious liberty to all inhabitants of the State, and Protestants as well as other dissenters enjoy unrestricted freedom of worship, and are eligible to all civil offices and military appointments.

In the year 1861 there were in the kingdom 7,126 schools, with 8,205 teachers. Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and attendance on them is compulsory for all children till the age of fourteen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual public revenue and expenditure of Bavaria for the financial year ending September 30, 1866, were as follows:—

Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	9,975,513	831,293
Indirect taxes	22,690,604	1,890,884
State monopolies and establishments	10,755,004	896,250
State domains	10,283,243	856,937
Miscellaneous receipts	390,722	32,566
Total net revenue	54,095,156	4,507,930
Proceeds of part of a government loan voted by the Chambers, June 24, 1866	16,448,102	1,370,675
Total revenue	70,543,258	5,878,605

Expenditure	Florins	£
Interest on the public debt	13,828,657	1,152,388
Civil list	2,985,799	248,817
Council of state and legislature	79,786	6,649
Ministerial departments	7,345,732	612,144
Government establishments	9,261,814	771,818
Army	40,894,759	3,407,896
Contributions to provincial funds	626,928	52,244
Public buildings	1,018,393	84,866
Pensions of civil servants	761,689	63,474
Miscellaneous expenses	957,729	79,811
Extraordinary expenditure for various purposes	512,099	42,675
Total expenditure	78,273,385	6,522,782

It will be seen that there was in the financial year 1865–66 a deficit of 7,218,028 florins, or 601,502*l.*, which was to be provided for from the proceeds of the loan of June 24, 1866.

The financial estimates for 1866–67 and 1867–68 provided for a revenue of 72,000,000 florins, or about 6 millions sterling, while the estimates for 1868–69—drawn up on a different plan, so as to give the net, instead of the gross receipts and disbursements—set down the revenue as 58,508,588 florins, or 4,875,715*l.* In the budget of 1868–69, as in that of preceding years, the estimates of expenditure were made out to be covered exactly by the receipts.

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1853 to 1867, on the 1st of January of each year:—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1853	131,418,158	53,743,000	185,161,558	15,430,130
1854	129,386,602	66,703,700	196,090,302	16,340,858
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1858	122,839,495	88,643,834	211,483,529	17,623,629
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	316,493,364	26,374,447
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	342,903,514	28,575,292
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 146 million florins, are the property of the State. The net revenue derived from them in the year 1866 amounted to 5,909,501 florins, or 492,458*l.*

Army and Population.

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the Landwehr, or militia. All men, from the age of 21, are liable to serve, with the exception of the upper nobility—hohe Adel—who are entirely free from conscription; while the sons of the lower nobility and superior employes in the service of the State have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The period of service, according to the law of army-reorganisation passed Jan. 30, 1868; is eleven years, of which three have to be spent in the permanent army, three in the army of reserve, and five in the Landwehr.

The composition of the permanent army was as follows at the end of 1868 :—

	Men
16 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions	28,304
10 battalions of Jäger infantry	5,870
10 regiments of cavalry, each of 5 squadrons	7,290
52 batteries of artillery, with train	6,361
10 companies of engineers, with train.	1,212
4 companies of sanitary troops	624
6 detachments of victualling troops	288

Total strength of permanent army 49,949

The army of reserve, in course of re-organisation in 1868-9, numbered about 30,000 men. Though nominally in existence throughout the kingdom, the third division of the armed forces, the Landwehr, is practically to be found only in a few of the larger towns of the kingdom. By a treaty signed August 22, 1866, the command of the army of Bavaria devolves in time of war upon the King of Prussia.

The kingdom embraces an area of 29,347 English square miles, with a population, in 1867, of 4,824,421. By a treaty dated August 22, 1866, two strips of territory in Upper and Lower Franconia, embracing an area of 291 square miles, with 32,976 inhabitants, had to be ceded to Prussia. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight Kreise, or circles, of the following extent and population, according to the two last triennial census returns, taken in accordance with the regulations of the Zollverein, of December, 1864, and of December, 1867 :—

Circles	Area in English square miles	Population in 1864	Population in 1867
Upper Bavaria	6,614	818,485	827,669
Lower Bavaria	4,113	583,959	594,511
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,206	625,157	626,066
Upper Palatinate	4,198	490,292	491,295
Upper Franconia	2,226	527,647	535,060
Middle Franconia	2,798	562,826	579,688
Lower Franconia	8,334	617,819	584,972
Suabia	3,858	581,255	585,160
Total	29,347	4,807,440	4,824,421

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table, which gives the result of each census taken in Bavaria since the introduction of the triennial system :—

Year of Census	Population	Triennial Increase or Decrease
1834.	4,246,779	—
1837.	4,315,468	Increase 68,689
1840.	4,370,974	„ 55,506
1843.	4,440,327	„ 69,353
1846.	4,504,874	„ 64,547
1849.	4,520,751	„ 15,877
1852.	4,559,452	„ 38,701
1855.	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858.	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861.	4,689,837	„ 74,089
1864.	4,807,440	„ 117,603
1867.	4,824,421	„ 16,981

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration. According to an official statement, the total number of emigrants who left Bavaria with the knowledge and sanction of the government, during the thirty-three years from 1834 to 1867, was 273,000; but this figure is supposed to represent barely one-half of the number of persons who actually quitted the country during that period, it being known that every year masses of individuals emigrate secretly, that is, without obtaining the permission of the authorities, as required by law.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 3, 1864, and of Dec. 3, 1867 :—

Towns	Capital of the Circle of	Population	
		1864	1867
Munich (München)	Upper Bavaria . . .	167,054	170,688
Nürnberg . . .	Middle Franconia .	70,492	77,895
Augsburg . . .	Suabia	49,333	50,067
Würzburg . . .	Lower Franconia .	41,082	42,185
Ratisbon (Regensburg) .	Upper Palatinate .	29,893	30,357
Bayreuth . . .	Upper Franconia .	19,208	19,464

It will be seen that in none of the larger towns of Bavaria did any great increase of population take place between the years 1864 and 1867. The most considerable was that shown by Nürnberg, the principal manufacturing city in the kingdom.

II. WÜRTENBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTENBERG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl I., King of Würtemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Grand-duchess Olga of Russia, daughter of Czar Nicholas I.

Sisters of the King.—1. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Würtemberg. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, major-general in the service of Würtemberg.

Half-Sisters of the King—Offspring of the second marriage of King Wilhelm I. with Grand-duchess Catharine of Russia. 1. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Count Alfred von Neipperg, eldest son of Count Adam Neipperg, and of Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, Duchess of Parma, former consort of the Emperor Napoleon I. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Friedrich*, born Feb. 21, 1808, the son of Duke Paul of Würtemberg, uncle of the king, and of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg; married Nov. 20, 1845, to his cousin, Princess Catharine, daughter of King Wilhelm I. Issue of the union is a son, Prince Wilhelm, born Feb. 25, 1848. 2. Prince *August*, brother of the preceding, born Jan. 24, 1818, general of cavalry in the service of Würtemberg. 3. Princess *Charlotte*, sister of the preceding, born Jan. 9, 1807; married, Feb. 20, 1824, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia; widow, Sept. 9, 1849.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Würtemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created at the marriage Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Franz, born Aug. 27, 1837, created Prince von Teck Dec. 1, 1863, and married to Princess Mary of Cambridge June 12, 1866; Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836; and Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838, and married in 1863 to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Würtemberg, nephew of the king; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-

Philippsthal. 3. Prince *Eugen*, brother of the preceding, born Dec. 25, 1820; married, July 15, 1843, to Princess Mathilde of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; colonel of infantry in the service of Austria. 5. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829. 6. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Württemberg, born July 11, 1844, the daughter of Prince Eugen. 7. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

The former duchy of Württemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king was fixed at a sum of 882,400 florins, or 73,566*l.*, with an additional amount for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Württemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—Abgeordneten—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 superintendents of the Protestant Church; one Roman Catholic bishop; two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by

the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the *Staats-Gerichtshof*, is appointed guardian of the constitution and rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom consists of six ministerial departments, presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The departments are:—

1. The Ministry of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs.—Friedrich Karl, *Freiherr von Varnbüler*, born May 13, 1809; member of the House of Deputies, 1844–64; appointed Minister of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, Sept. 24, 1864.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Herr *von Mitnacht*, appointed Sept. 27, 1868.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Herr *von Gessler*, appointed Sept. 24, 1864.

4. The Ministry of Education and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *Golther*, appointed April 5, 1861.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—Herr *von Renner*, appointed Oct. 6, 1864.

6. The Ministry of War.—General Baron *von Wagner*, appointed Sept. 10, 1868.

At the side of the Ministry stands a Privy Council, which the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The last census of Würtemberg, of Dec. 3, 1867, states the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,220,199; Roman Catholics, 543,601; Dissenters of various denominations, 3,017; and Jews, 11,662. It will be seen that the Protestants form 68 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Würtemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the

supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church, which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—*Kirchenrath*—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs. Most independent of the State are the small number of Christian Dissenters, including a singular sect called the *Kornthaler*.

Education is compulsory in Würtemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477, which is attended, on the average, by nearly a thousand students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Chambers grant the budget for the term of three years, commencing on the first of July. The last budget embraces the period beginning July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1870. For this financial period of three years, the income was calculated at 64,445,459 florins, or 5,370,454*l.*, and the expenditure to the same sum. The revenue for the two triennial periods 1861–64 and 1864–67 was as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1861–64	1864–67
	Florins	Florins
State domains	20,414,404	24,344,103
Direct taxes	10,995,000	11,190,000
Indirect taxes	18,515,105	14,692,682
Other sources	2,258,134	—
Total for the 3 years { Florins	47,182,643	51,226,785
£	3,931,887	4,268,899

The annual expenditure during the two triennial periods ending June 1864, and June 1867, was as follows:—

Years				Total Amount	Years				Total Amount
				Florins					Florins
1862	.	.	.	15,223,722	1865	.	.	16,467,307	
1863	.	.	.	15,719,233	1866	.	.	16,984,232	
1864	.	.	.	16,239,688	1867	.	.	17,741,169	
Total for the 3 years				Florins £					Florins £
				47,182,643 3,931,887					51,192,708 4,266,059

The average expenditure for the two financial periods amounted, exclusive of the construction of railways, canals, roads, and other public works, to 15,223,786 florins, or 1,268,649*l.* per annum. The details of the expenditure were:—

Civil list of the king.	Florins
Allowances to other members of the royal family	882,400
Public debt	244,792
Salaries and pensions	3,527,665
Department of foreign affairs	940,130
" of justice	213,866
" of the interior	1,068,685
" of education and ecclesiastical affairs	1,752,958
" of war	1,947,019
" of finance	3,586,249
Parliamentary representation	811,270
Miscellaneous	178,687
	70,065
Total	15,223,786
	£1,268,649

The public debt of Würtemberg has more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing chiefly to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which, without exception, are State property. The capital of the funded debt, at five annual periods, was as follows:—

	Florins	£
1862 December 31	70,343,442	5,861,953
1864 " "	76,578,542	6,381,545
1866 " "	84,406,940	7,033,911
1867 May 11	98,343,670	8,195,306
1868 " "	126,860,470	10,571,706

The whole capital of the funded debt was borrowed at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and the net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounting to between six and seven per cent., the investment so made has contributed, and is contributing, largely towards lightening the burthens of the taxpayers.

Army and Population.

The army is formed by conscription, to which all healthy men who have passed the age of twenty-one are liable. Substitution is not allowed. The number of recruits to be raised is determined every three years by a special law passed by the Chambers. The period of service is seven years, four of which have to be spent in the regular army, and the rest in the army of reserve. According to official documents, the army of Würtemberg consisted, at the commencement of 1869, of the following troops:—

8 regiments of infantry	.	.	.	.	9,587 men
4 " of cavalry	.	.	.	.	2,210 "
6 companies of artillery	.	.	.	.	1,650 "
Quartermaster's staff and train	.	.	.	.	703 "
Total	.	.	.	.	14,150 men

This was the 'peace-footing,' and represented, as nearly as possible, the actual number of troops under arms. On the 'war-footing' the number is raised to 34,405 men. By a treaty signed August 26, 1866, the command of the army of Würtemberg devolves in time of war upon the King of Prussia.

The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, of the following area and population, according to the census of December 3, 1864, and December 3, 1867:—

Circles	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		1864	1867
Neckar	1,306	512,107	523,994
Black Forest	1,861	435,045	444,967
Danube	2,384	420,310	427,280
Jaxt	2,124	380,866	382,238
Total	7,675	1,748,328	1,778,479

The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs, and there are but two towns in the kingdom, with above 20,000 inhabitants; the first, Stuttgart, counting 75,781; and the next, Ulm, 24,739, at the census of 1867. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, is drawing off vast numbers of the people.

III. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich I., Grand-duke of Baden, born September 9, 1826; second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852, under the title of 'Regent'—his elder brother, Ludwig, suffering under mental disease, having the nominal honours and title of Grand-duke allowed to him. Assumed the title of 'Grand-duke of Baden,' September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. Offspring of the union are 1. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born July 9, 1857. 2. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. 3. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, offspring of which union are two children, namely, Marie, born July 26, 1865, and Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. 3. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832. 4. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, September 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen. 5. Princess *Cecilia*, born September 20, 1839; married, August 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia, and, on becoming a convert to the Greek faith, adopted the name of Olga Feodorowna.

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with *Stephanie Beauharnais*.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,000*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 752,490 florins, or 62,700*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 300,000

florins, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 10,000 florins, or 833*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 1,500 florins, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of six departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The departments are, the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Finances and of Commerce; and the Ministry of War. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions, both to the legislature and to every individual citizen who may choose to lodge complaints against them before the 'Oberhofgericht,' or Superior Tribunal of the country.

The budgets are granted for the term of two years by the Chambers. For the term 1868 and 1869 the estimates were—

	1868	1869	1868-69
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Gross revenue . . .	19,327,343	19,328,263	38,655,606
Cost of Collection . . .	4,888,242	4,868,366	9,756,608
Net revenue . . .	14,439,101	14,459,897	28,898,998
Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary . . .			33,884,933 £ 2,823,744
Deficit . . .			4,985,935 £ 415,494

The actual revenue for the years 1866-67 amounted to 18,680,327 florins, or 1,556,694*l.*, per annum, and the actual expenditure to 20,364,416 florins, or 1,697,035*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from direct taxation, a fourth from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and the rest from customs and miscella-

neous sources. Rather more than one-third of the expenditure is set down under the head of 'General cost of administration,' and one-fifth is assigned to the department of the minister of war.

All the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The receipts and expenditure of this fund, in each of the years 1866 and 1867, were as follows:—

Receipts	1866	1867
	Florins	Florins
Post-office	1,785,006	1,785,006
Railway	13,696,029	14,790,224
Baden share in receipts of Main-Neckar Railway and Telegraph	115,147	122,381
Steam navigation on Lake of Constance .	141,487	141,487
Total	15,747,669	16,839,098

Expenditure	1866	1867
	Florins	Florins
Post-office	1,520,543	1,544,099
Railway, ordinary	10,193,703	10,910,730
„ extraordinary	185,936	185,936
Steam navigation	131,805	131,805
Total expenses	12,031,987	12,772,570

The public debt is, like the budget, divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1868, to 32,285,000 florins, or 2,690,416*l*.

The charge for interest on the railway debt amounted to 2,975,365 florins, or 247,947*l*., in the year 1867.

Army and Population.

The army is formed by conscription. Substitution, however, is allowed, the Government undertaking the charge of the same at a fixed cost. In 1862, the price was fixed by the Minister of War at 550 florins, or 46*l*., for the troops of the infantry; and at 600 florins, or 50*l*., for the cavalry and artillery. The time

of service is six years in the active army, and two years further inscription among the troops of the reserve. But, as a rule, about three-fourths of the time is allowed to be passed on furlough.

The nominal strength of the army consisted, in 1867, of—

5 regiments of infantry . . .	10,907 men
2 „ of dragoons . . .	1,870 „
1 „ of artillery . . .	2,077 „ with 38 guns
Staff, &c.	65 „
<hr/>	
Total	14,919 men, with 38 guns

The actual number of men under arms, 'on the peace-footing,' seldom amounts to more than between 7,000 and 8,000. In the year 1859, when the German Diet ordered the 'war-footing,' the army mustered, on an inspection, 20,722 men, with 5,209 horses and 57 pieces of ordnance.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 5,851 English square miles, with 1,434,970 inhabitants at the census of December 3, 1867. The population has not greatly increased since the year 1816, when it amounted to 1,005,899. The numbers augmented at a rate of rather less than 10,000 souls annually, till the year 1846, when there was a period of decrease, extending till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. Since 1855, there has been again a gradual increase.

The decline of population has been chiefly owing to emigration. From 1840 to 1849, the number of emigrants was 23,966, and from 1850 to 1855, it rose to 62,444. In the year 1852, no less than 14,366 people left the country; in 1853, the numbers were 12,932, and in 1854 they rose to 21,561. Most of the emigrants were families possessed of some property. It was ascertained that the emigrants of 1853 carried with them property amounting to 1,923,903 florins, or rather more than 100 florins—8*l.* 7*s.*—per head. The great majority of the emigrants went to North America; but about two per cent. were induced, previous to 1856, to go to the French settlements in Algeria. The result of this Algerian emigration proved so disastrous that it has been discontinued.

IV. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig III., Grand-duke of Hesse, born June 9, 1806, the son of Grand-duke Ludwig II. and of Princess Wilhelmine of

Baden. Appointed co-Regent of Hesse, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection, March 5, 1848; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 16, 1848. Married, Dec. 26, 1833, to Princess Mathilde, daughter of King Ludwig of Bavaria; widower, May 25, 1862.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Karl*, born April 23, 1809; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Princess Elisabeth of Prussia, born June 18, 1815. Offspring of the union are—(1) Prince *Ludwig*, born Sept. 12, 1837; married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice of Great Britain; issue, three daughters and one son, Victoria, born April 5, 1863, Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1864, Irene, born July 11, 1866, and Ludwig, born Nov. 25, 1868. (2) Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838. (3) Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.—2. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hanke, born Nov. 12, 1825, on whom the title of Princess of Battenberg has been conferred. Offspring of the union are four sons and one daughter, called Princes and Princess of Battenberg. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, now Czar Alexander II.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list. The late grand-duke, Ludwig II., found his allowance of 581,000 florins, or 48,417*l.*, quite insufficient for his wants, and for many years there was a struggle between the Government and the representatives of the country about the payment of the grand-ducal debts. These were ultimately discharged out of the public funds; but, in 1855, the civil list was found to be in debt again to the amount of 1,100,000 florins, or 91,666*l.* The Chambers refused to pay this new debt; but after long debates it was agreed on ultimately to discharge the amount provisionally, deducting it gradually from the grants of the civil list. The latter was raised, at the same time, to 625,000 florins, or 52,083*l.*, besides allowances to the princes and the grand-ducal court, amounting altogether to 751,800 florins, or 62,650*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution bears date, Dec. 17, 1820; but was somewhat modified in 1848, and again in 1856. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two Chambers, called the Upper and the Lower House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes

of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the Grand-duke. The Lower House consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The members of the Lower House are chosen by an indirect mode of election—the original voters, or ‘Urwähler,’ first polling the electors, or ‘Wahlmänner,’ and these, in their turn, the representatives. The Chambers have to meet at least once every three years. On certain occasions, both Houses vote together, as when a proposition of the Government has been accepted by one House and refused by the other, and a final decision is to be arrived at.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice; and the Ministry of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. For the three financial periods from 1860 to 1868 they were as follows:—

Financial Periods	Annual Revenue		Annual Expenditure	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1860–62 . .	9,096,664	758,055	9,066,796	755,566
1863–65 . .	9,292,963	774,413	9,031,835	752,653
1866–68 . .	9,497,008	791,417	9,372,962	781,080

The public debt amounted, at the commencement of 1867, to 15,245,000 florins, or 1,270,000*l.*, the greater part of which was incurred for the establishment of a network of State railways.

Although a state of South Germany, the troops of the Grand-duchy are included in the army of the North-German Confederation, forming the third division of the eleventh corps d’armée.

The country is divided into three provinces,—Upper Hesse, Starkenberg, and Rhenish Hesse, the first of which, embracing an area of 1,365 English square miles, with a population, in 1867, of 257,479, forms part of the North-German Confederation, and, being garrisoned by Prussian troops, is only nominally subject to the government of the Grand-duke. Inclusive of Upper Hesse, the area of the Grand-duchy is 2,866 English square miles, with 823,138 inhabitants, according to the enumeration of Dec. 3, 1867. The population was divided, as to religion, at the census date, in 558,597 Protestants, chiefly Lutherans, 228,095 Roman Catholics,

10,357 Christians of other denominations, and 26,089 Jews. Three Protestant superintendents and a Roman Catholic bishop direct the ecclesiastical affairs of the population.

V. LICHTENSTEIN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIECHTENSTEIN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Johann II., Prince of Lichtenstein, born Oct. 5, 1840, the son of Prince Aloys and Princess Francisca, daughter of Count Kinsky; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 12, 1858. Heir-apparent is the Prince's only brother, Prince Franz, born Aug. 28, 1853.

The princely family of Lichtenstein is said to derive its origin—together with the reigning houses of Great Britain and of Brunswick—from the Longobard Marquis d'Este, who married Cunizza, a Suabian heiress, at the commencement of the eleventh century. Partly on account of this antiquity of the family, and partly because of its immense wealth, the Congress of Vienna, which sequestrated, or 'mediatised,' territories of much larger extent, left the principality of Lichtenstein a sovereign state, governed by its hereditary rulers. The private estates of the reigning Prince, situated in Bohemia and Moravia, embrace an area of over 2,200 English square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants—or thirty-four times the extent, and forty-eight times the population of the principality of Lichtenstein—and are stated to yield an annual revenue of five millions and a half of Austrian florins, or 550,000*l.* From the principality itself the prince derives no income.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A constitution was given to the principality on Oct. 15, 1862, by the terms of which the legislative power is vested in a House of Representatives, comprising fifteen members, three chosen by the reigning prince, and the other twelve by the people. The Chamber assembles every year without being summoned by the prince. The latter is bound to reside in the country for part of the year, and to appoint a governor in his absence. The total revenue amounts to about 55,000 florins, or 5,500*l.*, and the expenditure to very nearly the same. Lichtenstein has no public debt. There is neither a militia nor standing army in the principality. The population, according to the census of 1867, numbered 8,320 souls, living on an area of 64 English square miles. Lichtenstein is the smallest sovereign State in Europe.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The North German Confederacy is connected with the states of South Germany, besides by military treaties (see p. 98), by the strong tie of common commercial interests. These are embodied in the Zollverein, or Customs' League. As in the formation of modern political alliances tending towards the unity of Germany, so in the earlier attempt of creating commercial and industrial combinations, Prussia took the lead. The first step towards the establishment of the Zollverein was taken in the year 1828, when, by special treaties, the grand-duchy of Hesse and the duchy of Anhalt were brought within the customs' limits of Prussia. Previous to this date the various states of Germany were under complete commercial separation, each having its own tariff of import and export duties, its own line of custom-houses, and in most cases its own system of money, weights, and measures; but the efforts of the Prussian government caused the gradual overthrow of these barriers to mutual intercourse, by the extension of the bond of union inaugurated in the treaties with Hesse and Anhalt. In 1829, the two Saxon duchies of Meiningen and Coburg-Gotha were induced to join the Zollverein, and four years after, in 1833, its boundaries were vastly enlarged by the entrance into it of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony. The circle was completed within the next thirty years, during which all the states of Germany, with the exception of the two duchies of Mecklenburg, and the three free cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, were brought into the great commercial union. The two Mecklenburg duchies, together with Lübeck, acceded to it on September 1, 1868; so that, at this date, the whole of both North and South Germany, with the sole exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen—allowed to remain 'free ports' until further agreement—were included within the limits of the Zollverein.

The administration of the Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1877, is carried on by delegates of the various states composing it, with a central government at Berlin.

There is a twofold representation, that of Governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body, elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, meet in annual session at the beginning of the year. In the

Zollverein Council are vested the chief functions of the executive, while the Zollverein Parliament has legislative, together with some administrative powers. The Council has three committees, sitting in permanence, the taxes and customs committee, the trade committee, and the finance committee.

All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, pro rata of population, among the members of the league. The chief sources of revenue are import and export duties, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco, that of imports being by far the most important. The gross receipts of the customs of the Zollverein in the year 1865 amounted to 23,991,085 thalers, of which there came from import dues 23,923,365 thalers, and from export dues 991,085 thalers. In comparison with the year 1864 there was a diminution in the receipts from import dues of 445,749 thalers, and from export dues of 95,507 thalers, making a total of 541,256 thalers, or 81,188*l.* The share of the amount of receipts coming to Prussia, when the division was made, was 10,826,271 thalers, or 1,623,940*l.* The total receipts from the spirit tax amounted, for 1865, to 11,553,867 thalers, or 1,733,080*l.*, and the transit dues upon spirits, for the same period, to 9,853 thalers, or 1,478*l.* After deducting for defects of registration, compensations, back payments, &c. there remained for division the sum of 9,145,684 thalers, or 1,871,855*l.*, of which sum Prussia and the states and countries in close union with her received the sum of 7,773,745 thalers, or 1,166,069*l.* 15*s.* As regards the production of sugar from beet-roots, there were, in the year 1865, in employment 295 factories, of which 252 were in Prussia; 25,695,694 centners of fresh beet-roots were used, and the tax upon beet-root sugar, inclusive of register defects, deduction of back payments, and expenses of administration, amounted to 6,148,304 thalers, or 922,245*l.*, of which Prussia received 3,252,144 thalers, or 487,821*l.* The duties levied on wine in the year 1865 amounted to 106,393 thalers, or 15,809*l.*, and those upon tobacco leaves and tobacco manufactures to 120,313 thalers, or 18,046*l.* The total sum for division was 226,982 thalers, or 34,047*l.*, of which Prussia received 156,886 thalers, or 23,531*l.* There were used for the cultivation of tobacco in the Zollverein 92,914 Prussian morgen—in Prussia about 28,154 morgen—and the amount of tobacco obtained from the dried leaves was 676,140 centners—in Prussia 185,423 centners. The yields were on an average about 7·28 centner per morgen.

According to an official report upon mines, foundries, and salines, it appears there were produced in the Zollverein in the year 1865, from the coal pits, 388,179,637 centners of coals, 124,078,356 centners of brown coal (Bovey), 52,400,407 centners of iron ore,

703,650 centners of gold and silver ore, 3,398,944 centners of lead ore, 3,122,785 centners of copper ore, 6,265,983 centners of zinc ore, besides other products, making a total of 578,966,407 centners, of which Prussia produced 463,846,947 centners. The total amount of works was 4,788, of which there were in Prussia 2,313.

In the smelting establishments there were produced 16,162,897 centners of raw iron in streaks or veins, 790,114 centners of raw steel iron, 1,140,150 centners of casting ware from ore, 3,814,737 centners of casting ware from raw iron, 3,286,780 centners of bar iron and rolled iron, 1,386,000 centners of iron plate, 701,342 centners of iron wire, 1,427,179 centners of steel, 84,276 lbs. of gold, 148,689 lbs. of silver, 713,163 centners of lead ('Kaufblei'), 74,140 centners of litharge, 15,892 centners of lead plates, 66,768 centners of rose copper, 52,895 centners of wrought copper, 43,402 centners of brass, 1,184,956 centners of sheet or bar zinc, and 349,509 centners of zinc plates, making a total of 37,389,783 centners in 1,744 works, of which 1,177 were in Prussia.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the growth of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports from the states of the Zollverein, including the Hanse towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1859 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany.
1859	10,157,141	11,940,360
1860	14,898,813	13,356,210
1861	13,668,373	12,968,329
1862	14,801,309	12,654,814
1863	14,168,046	13,415,991
1864	14,796,335	15,388,233
1865	16,222,243	17,758,779
1866	18,592,259	15,652,185
1867	18,331,725	20,421,738
1868	17,653,553	22,674,140

It will be seen from the preceding table that while the exports from Germany to the United Kingdom increased 70 per cent. in the ten years 1859-68, the imports of British produce and manufactures augmented nearly 100 per cent. in value during the same period, or at the average rate of above one million sterling per annum.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Grosschen</i>	.	.	.	.	= 3 <i>s</i> .
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i>	.	.	.	.	= 110½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Ship Last</i> , of timber	.	.	.	.	= About 80 cubic feet.
„ <i>Scheffel</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ Imperial bushel, or about 5½ to the Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	.	.	.	.	= 6 feet.
„ <i>Schock</i>	.	.	.	.	= 60 pieces.
The <i>Tonne</i>	{	Weight	.	.	= 2,270 lbs. avoirdupois.
		Measure of coals	.	.	= 6 bushels.
„ <i>Loth</i>	.	.	.	.	= 225 grains troy, about 9½ dwts.
„ <i>Morgen</i>	= 0·65 acre.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 15 gallons.
„ <i>Acker</i>	= 1·37 English acre.
„ <i>German Meile</i>	= 4 miles, 1,056 yards.

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小地盤 野村十 千代松樹十南

The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover has a dark, textured background, possibly black or dark brown. A large, stylized, light-colored graphic element, resembling a flower or a starburst shape, is prominently displayed on the left side of the cover. The graphic is composed of several pointed, petal-like shapes radiating from a central point. The overall appearance is that of a vintage or artistic book cover.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III. and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and two daughters (see Prussia: Reigning Sovereign—page 104). 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters:—Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George, born June 3, 1865; Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Alexandra, born July 6, 1868; and Augusta, born Nov. 26, 1869. 3. Princess *Alice*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. Issue, three daughters and one son (see Hesse—page 183). 4. Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; created earl of Kent, earl of Ulster, and duke of Edinburgh, by letters patent of May 24, 1866. 5. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, formerly captain in the 3rd Regiment of Lancers of the Prussian army. Issue, two sons, Christian, born April 14, 1867, and Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869. 6. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848. 7. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. *George V.*, ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince *George*, Duke of Cam-

bridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Issue, two children, Victoria, born May 26, 1867, and Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868.

Aunt of the Queen.—Princess *Augusta*, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the ‘heirs of her body, being Protestants.’ The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other government officers. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.* By 39–40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1–2 Vic. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* ‘for the support of Her Majesty’s household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown

of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1868 amounted to 41,617*l.*, being rather a smaller sum than in the two preceding years. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1868 amounted to 13,737*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 27,880*l.*, or two-thirds of the gross income, leaving in this instance a somewhat smaller balance at the end of the year than at its beginning. The payment to Her Majesty's use in 1865 was 26,000*l.*, in 1866 29,000*l.*, and in 1867 29,000*l.*

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—15,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Ludwig of Hesse; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to her daughter, the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall for 1868 amounted to 78,447*l.*, the salaries and other expenses to 23,195*l.*, and the sum of 55,252*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1867, the sum paid over was 54,927*l.*, and in 1866 it was 53,403*l.*, showing a gradual increase from year to year. The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total annual charge of 111,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
		George I.	1714
		George II.	1727
		George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837
<i>House of Stuart.</i>			
Charles II.	1660		
James II.	1685		

The average duration of the reigns of the sovereigns of Great Britain, exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two centuries and a half—has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. ‘The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,’ says Sir Edward Coke, ‘is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.’ And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is ‘the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.’ The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—*caput, principium, et finis*—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writs of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By 4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, ‘It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.’ Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, ‘that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.’ By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was

enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Budget are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been brought to a conclusion fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by commissioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of post-

poning the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall immediately convene for six months, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II. Both Lords and Commons met together at the period of the Commonwealth, as well as in the Convention Parliament of 1688, when there had been no summons from the Crown; but otherwise, and excepting these instances, it has been a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every lawful Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation by patent;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for the duration of a Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages can only be created by royal patent, the peer being thereby summoned 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the Upper House, which

resolves itself into a committee of privilege. Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' All the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, have the privilege of voting by proxy, and may thus take part in the decisions of the assembly without personal attendance.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1869, consisted of 464 members, of whom 4 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, twenty dukes, 18 marquesses, 110 earls, 23 viscounts, 24 bishops, 215 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, 28 Irish representative peers, and 4 Irish spiritual peers. The list included 13 minors, reducing the actual constituency of the Upper House in the session of 1869 to 451. Deducting the Irish and Scottish representative peers, and the prelates, the number of hereditary peerages, at the end of July, 1869, was 389. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 233. In the forty years 1830–69, there were issued 163 patents of peerage, namely 34 under the administration of Earl Grey; 89 under Lord Melbourne; 11 under Sir Robert Peel; 24 under Earl Russell; 23 under Viscount Palmerston; 25 under the Earl of Derby; 4 under Mr. Disraeli; and 8 under Mr. Gladstone. (See page 208 for duration of office of the above heads of the government).

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen.

III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom sit and vote together. For a long time after knights, citizens, and burgesses obtained the privilege of being called to the Parliaments, they were elected only '*ad faciendum quod de communi concilio ordinabitur*,' whereas the peers were summoned '*locuturi et super prædictis negotiis tractaturi*.' Since the enactment of the statute 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, in the year 1429, regulating the election of knights of the shire, numerous Acts have been passed for the election of members of Parliament. Previous to that statute, the Crown had a very large and absolute power in limiting and prescribing, by royal writs, the numbers and qualifications of the persons to be elected, as well as of the constituencies. However, the distribution of the franchise in counties has always been far less variable and irregular than in boroughs, in nearly all cases two members being elected for every county. For cities and boroughs the constituencies varied greatly from time to time, and in incorporated boroughs depended chiefly on ancient customs and the terms of old charters and privileges. The number of cities and boroughs for which writs were issued in the time of Edward I., and thence to Edward IV., appears to have been 170. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies, including counties, had become reduced to 147. In that reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales. In all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House has remained nearly the same to the present time.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from

52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 180 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 21 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the union.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months, been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bond fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled

to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding, been the occupier, as owner, or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The result of the new Reform Act in enlarging the constituencies is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total number of electors, in boroughs and counties of England and Wales, in 1868 and in 1866:—

ELECTORS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1868	1866	Increase
Boroughs . . .	1,220,715	514,026	706,689
Counties . . .	791,916	542,633	249,283
Total . . .	2,012,631	1,056,659	955,972

It will be seen that the total constituencies of England and Wales were nearly doubled by the Reform Act, increasing from rather more than one million to two millions, or, more accurately, an increase of 90½ per cent. The largest portion of this increase was in the boroughs, the electors of which became 137 per cent., or more than one and a third times more numerous than before. The rate of increase in the counties, on the other hand, was not more than 46 per cent.

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon

every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, with the same qualifications as in England.

The Reform Bill of 1867–68 left in force all the old legal requirements for electors. Under them, aliens, persons under twenty-one years of age, of unsound mind, in receipt of parochial relief, or convicted of felony and undergoing a term of imprisonment, are incapable of voting. No one can be a member of Parliament who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and no excise, custom, stamp, or other revenue officer is eligible. Priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic clergymen, government contractors, and sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also disqualified. Since 1840, the judge of the Admiralty Court is excluded from being elected; the same holds good with respect to all the later judges, except the Master of the Rolls. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible. No foreigners, even when naturalised, unless the right be conceded in express terms, and no persons convicted of treason or felony, are eligible for seats in Parliament.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the session of 1869, the House of Commons numbered 658 members, returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom :—

ENGLAND AND WALES :				Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	.	.	.	187
199 cities and boroughs	.	.	.	301
3 universities	.	.	.	5
Total of England and Wales				493
SCOTLAND :				
33 counties	.	.	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	.	.	26
4 universities	.	.	.	2
Total of Scotland				60
IRELAND :				
32 counties	.	.	.	64
33 cities and boroughs	.	.	.	39
1 university	.	.	.	2
Total of Ireland				105
Total of United Kingdom				658

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1869, that whereas the actual distribution of representation leaves England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60, and Ireland 105, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 469 for England and Wales, 69 for Scotland, and 120 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 496 for England and Wales, 93 for Scotland, and 69 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 482 for England and Wales, 81 for Scotland, and 95 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y.	M.	D.
George III. . .	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5	11	18
" . . .	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4	1	25
" . . .	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0	4	15
" . . .	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5	3	7
" . . .	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5	6	16
" . . .	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1	6	25
George IV. . .	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6	1	9
" . . .	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3	8	10
William IV. . .	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0	5	28
" . . .	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1	5	20
" . . .	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1	11	1
" . . .	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2	5	0
Victoria . . .	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	9
" . . .	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	6
" . . .	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	11	9
" . . .	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4	4	16
" . . .	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1	11	23
" . . .	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
" . . .	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2	5	25
" . . .	20th	10 Dec. 1868	—	—	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1838, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the situation of First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following high officers:—The First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries of State. Several other ministerial functionaries, however, have seats in the Cabinet; but never less than three, and rarely as many as seven or eight of the latter class, are called to that station. Their offices are as follows:—Commissioner of Works and Buildings, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate-General, Postmaster-General, Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Poor Law Board, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The selection usually falls upon

those amongst the latter mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially announced; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by any Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, formed December 9, 1868, consists of the following fifteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832–45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834–5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841–3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845–6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847–65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, December 1852 to February 1855, and again June 1859 to July 1866; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865–8; returned M.P. for Greenwich, Nov. 1868.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord Hatherley, born 1801, second son of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., M.P. for the City of London; educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1827; M.P. for Oxford, 1847–53; Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1849–51; knighted, 1851; Solicitor-General, 1851–2; one of the Vice-Chancellors, 1853–68; a Lord Justice, Feb. to Dec. 1868; elevated to the peerage as Lord Hatherley, Dec. 10, 1868.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—Earl De Grey and Ripon, born 1827, eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon; returned M.P. for Huddersfield, 1853, and for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, 1857; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1859–61; Secretary of State for War, 1863–6; Secretary of State for India, Feb. to July 1866.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Earl of Kimberley, born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852–6; Ambassador to Russia, 1856–8; again Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1859–61; Lord-

Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864–6; created Earl of Kimberley, July 1866.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right. Hon. Robert Lowe, born 1811, son of the Rev. Robert Lowe, of Bingham, Notts; educated at Winchester, and at University College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1842; one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, 1852–5; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1855–8; Vice-President of the Board of Education of the Privy Council, 1859–64; M.P. for Kidderminster, 1852–9; M.P. for Calne, 1859–68; returned first M.P. for the University of London November 1868.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, born 1815, second son of John Bruce-Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; police magistrate of Merthyr-Tydfil and Aberdare, 1847–52; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1862–4; Vice-President of Board of Education, 1865–6; M.P. for Merthyr-Tydfil, 1852–68; returned M.P. for Renfrewshire, 1868.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Earl of Clarendon, born 1800, eldest son of Hon. Geo. Villiers, brother of second earl; entered the diplomatic service, 1819; succeeded to the earldom, 1838; Envoy Extraordinary to Spain, 1833–9; Lord Privy Seal, 1840–1; President of the Board of Trade, 1846–7; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1847–52; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 1853 to January 1855, and again February 1855 to February 1858; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1864–5; for the third time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, November 1865 to July 1866.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848–51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851–2; Lord President of the Council, 1852–4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1854–5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859–66.

9. *Secretary of State for India*.—Duke of Argyll, born 1823, eldest son of the seventh duke; succeeded to the title, 1847; Lord Privy Seal, 1852–5; Postmaster-General, 1855–8; again Lord Privy Seal, 1859–66.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, born 1813, son of John Cardwell, Esq., merchant of Liverpool; educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1838; M.P. for Clitheroe, 1842–7; Secretary to the Treasury, 1845–6; M.P. for Liverpool, 1847–52; President of the Board of Trade, 1852–55; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1859–61; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1861–4; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1864–6; M.P. for Oxford since 1853.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, born 1827, son of the Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1864–5; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1865–6; M.P. for Pontefract since 1860.

12. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. John Bright, born 1811, son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, Rochdale; entered as chief partner in the firm of Bright & Brothers, cotton spinners and manufacturers of Rochdale; one of the leading members of the Anti-corn-law League, 1838–46; M.P. for Durham, 1843–7; M.P. for Manchester, 1847–57; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857.

13. *Postmaster-General*.—Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863–6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857–68; returned M.P. for New Radnor, 1869.

14. *President of the Poor-Law Board*.—Right Hon. George Joachim Göschen, born 1831, son of Wilhelm H. Göschen, Esq., banker, of London; educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford; member of the firm of Fröhling & Göschen, bankers, 1853–64; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, November 1865 to January 1866; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, January to July 1866; M.P. for the City of London since 1863.

15. *Chief Secretary for Ireland*.—Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, born 1823, son of Lieut-Col. Chichester Fortescue, of Dromiskin, Co. Louth; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, 1854–5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857–8, and 1859–66; M.P. for Louth since 1847.

The following is a list of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury					Dates of Appointment	
Robert Walpole	.	.	.	.	October 10,	1714
James Stanhope	.	.	.	.	April 10,	1717
Earl of Sunderland	.	.	.	.	March 16,	1718
Sir Robert Walpole	.	.	.	.	April 20,	1720
Earl of Wilmington	.	.	.	.	February 11,	1742
Henry Pelham	.	.	.	.	July 26,	1743
Duke of Newcastle	.	.	.	.	April 21,	1754
Earl of Bute	.	.	.	.	May 29,	1762
George Grenville	.	.	.	.	April 16,	1763
Marquis of Rockingham	.	.	.	.	July 12,	1765
Duke of Grafton	.	.	.	.	August 2,	1766
Lord North	.	.	.	.	January 28,	1770
Marquis of Rockingham	.	.	.	.	March 30,	1782

Earl of Shelburne	July 3,	1782
Duke of Portland	April 5,	1783
William Pitt	December 27,	1783
Henry Addington	March 7,	1801
William Pitt	May 12,	1804
Lord Grenville	January 8,	1806
Duke of Portland	March 13,	1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23,	1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8,	1812
George Canning	April 11,	1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10,	1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11,	1828
Earl Grey	November 12,	1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14,	1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10,	1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18,	1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1,	1841
Lord John Russell	July 3,	1846
Earl of Derby	February 27,	1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28,	1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8,	1855
Earl of Derby	February 26,	1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18,	1859
Earl Russell	October 18,	1865
Earl of Derby	July 6,	1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 25,	1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9,	1868

The list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. These Articles are chiefly compiled from others drawn up shortly after the Reformation in 1552, in the reign of Edward VI. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is

signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, and Oxford, created by Henry VIII., have always been conferred by letters patent from the Crown; and the recently created bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester were conferred in the same manner. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of all England. He has within his province the bishoprics of Canterbury, Rochester, London, Winchester, Norwich, Lincoln, Ely, Chichester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Worcester, Lichfield, Hereford, Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, Gloucester and Bristol, Peterborough and Oxford. He has the privilege of crowning the Kings of England, and is the usual channel of communication with the Crown or the Ministers on constitutional questions affecting the interests of the Church. The Archbishop of York's province consists of the six northern counties, with Cheshire and Nottinghamshire; and includes the bishoprics of York, Chester, Durham, Carlisle, Ripon, Manchester, and the Isle of Man. He has the privilege to crown the Queen Consort, and to be her perpetual chaplain. The archbishops are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church,

presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1869 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 12,600,000, leaving about 9,300,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends.

The number of Roman Catholics in England has greatly increased within the last forty years. In the year 1830, there were, in England and Wales, 434 priests; the churches were 410; and there were 16 convents. The total number of Roman Catholic priests in England and Wales in 1869 was 1,489; the number of churches, chapels, and 'mission stations' 1,122; the monasteries,

or convents of men, 67 ; the nunneries, or convents of women, 214 ; and the colleges 18, including some preparatory colleges. Of the Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales in 1869, there were 640 registered for marriages. There were thirteen high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales in the year 1869, namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops in England presiding over as many 'dioceses,' united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland was presided over, in 1869, by four bishops, and geographically divided, not into 'dioceses,' but into 'districts.' These were three in number, the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern. These districts numbered 201 clergy, who served 207 chapels and mission stations. Besides these, there were in Scotland 18 convents for women and two colleges. The total Roman Catholic population of Great Britain was estimated in 1869 at 2,000,000.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The Scottish Church is a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who is always resident, and of a greater or smaller number of individuals, of whom, however, there must always be two selected as elders. The principal duty of the latter is to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are very numerous, being estimated as comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, recently formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, some dating as far back as 1741. The Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches may be said to divide the Scottish nation among them. There are also bodies of Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion

of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1869, at 25,000.

The census of Ireland in 1861 stated that there were 4,505,265 Roman Catholics, 693,357 persons belonging to the Established Church, 523,291 Presbyterians, 45,399 Methodists, 4,532 Independents, 4,237 Baptists, 3,695 Quakers, 393 Jews, and 15,666 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoe—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra-ticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. There are numerous monasteries and convents.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, in union with

the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, is in course of dissolution as a state establishment. By 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, 'An Act to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Ireland,' which obtained the royal sanction on July 26, 1869, it is decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century. A recent report of the Registrar-General shows that 32·7 per cent. of the male minors who married in 1841 were obliged to sign the register with marks. This proportion diminished year by year till 1866, when it was 23. The progress of education among women has been still greater. In 1841 48·8 per cent. of minors were unable to write their names; but in 1867 there were only 23 per cent. In the whole quarter of a century, from 1842 till 1866, the proportion of men who write has risen from being only two-thirds to be three-fourths, and of women from being a half to be two-thirds. But the spread of education over the kingdom has been very unequal. It appears from a parliamentary return, issued in the session of 1867, that more than a third of the Welshmen who married in the year 1865 had to 'make their mark;' very nearly a third of the men of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, were put to the same predicament; more than a third of the men of Suffolk, 35 per cent. of the men of Bedfordshire, 38 per cent. of the men of Staffordshire, and 40 per cent. of the men of Monmouthshire. In all Lancashire, one man in every four who married had to make his mark. Foremost among the ignorant districts, so far as concerns women, stands South Wales, with more than half its women unable to write their names; and in North Wales, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, the number exceeds 46 in 100. In Bedfordshire, two women in every five who married in 1865 had to make their mark. In the eastern counties, and in many counties in the southern half of England, more women signed, in 1865, the marriage register than men. Westmoreland had, in 1865, the largest proportion of men able to write, nine in every ten; and Sussex the largest proportion of women, more than eight in every ten.

From a report of the Army Medical Department; giving an account of the state of education among the recruits in the British army, it appears that of every 1,000 recruits examined in the year 1864, in English districts, 239 were unable to read or write, 37 able to read only, and 724 able to read and write. In Scotch districts the numbers were respectively 163, 157, and 680. In Irish districts the result appears as 318, 104, and 578. Compared with the results

for 1861, there is a decrease in the proportion of uneducated in England, but scarcely any difference in Scotland and Ireland.

The following official return, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1860-68:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1860 . . .	6,012	1,158,827	751,325
1861 . . .	6,259	1,215,782	773,831
1862 . . .	6,113	1,292,560	813,850
1863 . . .	6,227	1,315,988	846,805
1864 . . .	6,470	1,332,553	862,817
1865 . . .	6,867	1,470,473	901,750
1866 . . .	7,134	1,510,721	919,922
1867 . . .	7,601	1,605,409	978,322
1868 . . .	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1860 . . .	1,260	161,421	132,909
1861 . . .	1,446	180,701	146,104
1862 . . .	1,456	183,680	150,999
1863 . . .	1,512	196,794	162,120
1864 . . .	1,421	188,904	148,317
1865 . . .	1,573	207,335	155,995
1866 . . .	1,619	213,487	162,133
1867 . . .	1,739	231,898	169,131
1868 . . .	1,843	246,041	181,698
Total for Great Britain			
1860 . . .	7,272	1,320,248	884,234
1861 . . .	7,705	1,396,483	919,935
1862 . . .	7,569	1,476,240	964,849
1863 . . .	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925
1864 . . .	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134
1865 . . .	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745
1866 . . .	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867 . . .	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463
1868 . . .	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780

The annual parliamentary grants to popular education in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 83,406*l.* in 1848; to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 326,436*l.* in 1854; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862. In 1863, the grant was reduced

to 721,386*l.*; in 1864, to 655,036*l.*; in 1865, to 636,306*l.*; in 1866, to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868, to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.* The grants for popular education in Ireland amounted to a total of 2,948,669*l.* in the ten years 1860-69; in 1868, it was 360,195*l.*; and in 1869, it was 373,950*l.* A return stating, for the year ending August 31, 1868, the actual income of 8,937 schools in Great Britain receiving annual grants from the Parliamentary vote, and having an average attendance of 1,197,975, shows that they received the largest item of their income, 508,772*l.*, from the school pence; from the Government, 484,010*l.*; from voluntary contributions, the schools having 194,745 subscribers, 443,523*l.*; 66,820*l.* from endowments, and 43,008*l.* from various sources, bringing the whole income of the year to 1,546,933*l.* The expenditure rather exceeded that amount, and averaged 1*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per scholar. As regards Ireland, during the ten years 1860-69 the sums voted for public education represented a total of 2,948,669*l.*, the amount raised by school fees was only 360,363*l.*, and by local subscriptions and from endowments, 111,437*l.*; the two items together amounting to but 471,801*l.*, or less than a sixth of the sums voted by Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement gives the official account of the gross public revenue of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1869:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	22,424,000	0	0
Excise	20,462,000	0	0
Stamps	9,218,000	0	0
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,494,000	0	0
Property Tax	8,618,000	0	0
Post Office	4,660,000	0	0
Crown Lands	360,000	0	0
Miscellaneous:—			
Produce of the sale of Old Stores and other Military and Naval extra receipts	899,260	5	4
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the effective and non-effective charges of British troops serving in that country	837,000	0	0
Allowance out of Profits of issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	138,578	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,481,153	7	4
	<hr/>		
	3,355,991	12	8
Total Revenue	<hr/>		
	72,591,991	12	8

The following statement exhibits the official account of the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1869 :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	22,454,094	14	4			
Terminable Annuities	3,951,155	11	8			
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	91,250	0	0			
Interest of Exchequer Bills	112,027	10	7			
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	5,918	9	8			
Interest of Bank Advances in aid of Ways and Means	3,879	9	0			
				26,618,325	15	3
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:						
Civil List	406,629	13	0			
Annuities and Pensions	282,013	13	11			
Salaries and Allowances	140,461	6	10			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	165,790	5	8			
Courts of Justice	714,452	4	10			
Miscellaneous Charges	177,939	0	6			
				1,887,286	4	9
SUPPLY SERVICES:						
Army	15,000,000	0	0			
Navy	11,366,545	5	6			
Abyssinian Expedition	5,000,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous Civil Services	8,983,018	11	10			
Salaries, Superannuations &c. of Customs and Inland Revenue	2,576,164	6	5			
Ditto ditto of Post Office	2,445,137	18	6			
Packet Service	1,096,338	0	6			
				46,467,204	2	9
Total Ordinary Expenditure				74,972,816	2	9
Expenses of Fortifications provided for by Money raised per Acts 28 and 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145				525,000	0	0
Total Expenditure				75,497,816	2	9
Excess of Total Expenditure over Revenue in the year ended March 31, 1869				2,905,824	10	1.

It will be seen that the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1869, amounted to 72,591,991*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The total gross expenditure was 75,497,816*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of 2,905,824*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1869, consisted of the sum of 4,707,258*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, of which amount 3,775,717*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was lying at the Bank of England, and 931,541*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* at the Bank of Ireland.

The following statement gives an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under-mentioned periods. ended September 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year :—

—	Quarters ended			
	Dec. 31, 1868	March 31, 1869	June 30, 1869	Sept. 30, 1869
	£	£	£	£
Customs . .	5,998,000	5,485,000	5,515,000	5,333,000
Excise . .	5,431,000	5,990,000	4,971,000	4,326,000
Stamps . .	2,220,000	2,542,000	2,486,000	2,179,000
Taxes . .	1,287,000	431,000	1,430,000	318,000
Property-tax . .	2,018,000	3,271,000	2,489,000	1,128,000
Post Office . .	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,120,000	1,200,000
Crown Lands . .	112,000	102,000	74,000	74,000
Miscellaneous . .	863,095	1,088,888	762,044	668,740
Totals . .	19,079,095	20,109,888	18,847,044	16,226,740

—	Year ended Sept. 30, 1869	Year ended Sept. 30, 1868	Year ended Sept. 30, 1869	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs . .	22,331,000	22,590,000	—	259,000
Excise . .	20,718,000	19,875,000	843,000	—
Stamps . .	9,427,000	9,250,000	177,000	—
Taxes . .	3,466,000	3,507,000	—	41,000
Property-tax . .	8,906,000	7,281,000	1,625,000	—
Post Office . .	4,670,000	4,590,000	80,000	—
Crown Lands . .	362,000	347,000	515,000	—
Miscellaneous . .	3,382,767	2,867,562	15,205	—
Totals . .	73,262,767	70,307,562	3,255,205	300,000

The budget estimates for the financial year 1869–70—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 8, 1869—were as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1869–70.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1869–70.	
	£		£
Customs	22,450,000	Interest and management	
Excise	20,450,000	of debt	26,700,000
Stamps	9,350,000	Consolidated Fund Charges	1,700,000
Assessed taxes	3,550,000	Army	14,230,000
Income tax	8,800,000	Navy	9,997,000
Crown lands	375,000	Collection of Revenue . .	4,976,000
Post-office	4,880,000	Packet Service	1,090,000
Miscellaneous	3,000,000	Civil Service Estimates . .	9,530,000
	<u>72,855,000</u>		<u>68,223,000</u>

According to these estimates, there would have been a surplus in the financial year ending March 31, 1870, of 4,632,000*l.*, but for the expenses of the expedition to Abyssinia, amounting, on the whole, to above 9,000,000*l.* The payment of this sum having been spread

over several years, the share falling to the period 1869-70 was calculated to absorb almost the entire estimated surplus, leaving only 32,000*l*. To raise a new surplus, in order to be able to take off burthens upon trade, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to resort to an improved system of collecting the revenue derived from direct taxation, the object being to gather these imposts beforehand, in one instalment, at the beginning of the year, instead of in divided portions. The proposal was adopted by the House of Commons, the votes of which left the final summary of the budget estimates for the financial year 1869-70 as follows:—

Estimated excess of revenue over expenditure	£ 32,000
Gains by changes in the mode of collecting taxes	3,350,000
Estimated total surplus	3,382,000
Reductions in taxation	2,940,000
Estimated actual surplus	442,000

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual revenue for the last fifteen years:—

Years ended	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget
	Net amounts		
	£	£	£
March 31, 1855 . . .	59,496,000	59,496,154	+ 154
„ 1856 . . .	67,139,000	66,704,491	— 1,434,509
	Gross amounts		
„ 1857 . . .	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062
„ 1858 . . .	66,365,000	67,881,513	+ 1,516,513
„ 1859 . . .	63,920,000	65,477,284	+ 1,557,284
„ 1860 . . .	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669
„ 1861 . . .	72,248,000	70,283,674	— 1,964,326
„ 1862 . . .	70,283,000	69,674,479	— 608,521
„ 1863 . . .	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561
„ 1864 . . .	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964
„ 1865 . . .	67,128,000	70,313,436	+ 3,185,436
„ 1866 . . .	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292
„ 1867 . . .	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568
„ 1868 . . .	69,970,000	69,600,218	— 369,782
„ 1869 . . .	73,150,000	72,591,991	— 558,009

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual expenditure for the last fifteen years, with the difference

between the calculated and real expenses, and the surplus or deficiency of income :—

Years ended	EXPENDITURE			Surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of Income
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget	
	Net amounts			
	£	£	£	£
March 31, 1855 .	63,039,000	65,692,962	+ 2,653,962	— 6,196,808
„ 1856 .	86,034,000	88,428,345	+ 2,394,345	— 22,723,854
	Gross amounts			
„ 1857 .	81,113,000	75,588,667	— 5,524,333	— 3,254,605
„ 1858 .	65,434,000	68,128,859	+ 2,694,859	— 247,346
„ 1859 .	63,610,000	64,663,882	+ 1,053,882	+ 813,402
„ 1860 .	69,207,000	69,502,289	+ 295,289	+ 1,587,380
„ 1861 .	73,534,000	72,792,059	— 741,941	— 2,508,385
„ 1862 .	69,875,000	71,116,485	+ 1,241,485	— 1,442,006
„ 1863 .	70,040,000	69,302,008	— 737,992	+ 1,301,553
„ 1864 .	68,283,000	67,056,286	— 1,226,714	+ 3,152,678
„ 1865 .	67,249,000	66,462,206	— 786,794	+ 3,851,230
„ 1866 .	67,349,000	65,914,357	— 1,434,643	+ 1,897,935
„ 1867 .	67,031,000	66,780,396	+ 250,604	+ 2,654,172
„ 1868 .	71,287,000	71,236,242	— 50,758	— 1,636,024
„ 1869 .	77,858,000	74,971,816	— 2,885,184	— 2,380,835

The expenditure for 1859–60 included 858,057*l.* for military operations in China, not provided for in the budget estimates ; and the expenditure for the seven years 1860–67 was irrespective of the amount paid for fortifications, provided for by annuities, under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Vict., and not estimated in the budget. The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and of other services to the amount of 1,268,000*l.*—being a total of 6,868,000*l.* extraordinary disbursements.

It will be seen from the above table that, as regards the nine last financial periods, in each of the two years ending March 31, 1861 and 1862 respectively, there was a deficiency of revenue, the amount of such deficiency being 2,508,385*l.* in 1861, and 1,442,006*l.* in 1862, and that in each of the five subsequent years there was a large surplus—viz. 1,301,553*l.* in 1863, 3,152,678*l.* in 1864, 3,851,230*l.* in 1865, 1,897,935*l.* in 1866, and 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was again a considerable deficit, namely. 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 2,380,835*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869. The deficit of both periods was due entirely to the expenditure of the expedition to Abyssinia.

During what may be called the surplus period, there has been an un-interrupted reduction of taxation. The details of the changes made in taxation in the eight years from 1861-2, to 1868-9, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1862	Customs :— Repealed : Hats or bonnets } of straw . } Paper, books, } and prints . } Reduced : Hops 5,372 Wine 244,158 Excise : Paper duty repealed 1,350,000 Property tax re- } duced 1,060,000 Total 2,689,558	£	Customs :— Chicory, raw or } kiln-dried . } Excise :— Duty on chicory } increased from } 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. } per cwt.; licen- } ces to retail spi- } rits in bottles, } table beer, and } methylated } spirits } Stamps :—imposed . 60,000 Total 80,000	£
1863	Customs :— Hop duty repealed . 98,671 Excise : Hop duty repealed : 250,000 Stamps 5,000 Total 353,671		Excise :— Brewers' licences : } —increased . . . } 230,000 Victuallers' occa- } sional licences } Duty on chicory : } increased . . . } 2,000 Stamps :—increa- } sed or imposed . } 20,500 Total 252,500	
1864	Customs :— Duties reduced : Tea 1,641,541 Tobacco 74,055 Charges on bills } of lading re- } pealed } 180,723 Property tax re- } duced } 2,750,000 Total 4,646,319		Customs :— Duty on Chicory : } —increased . . . } 6,811 Excise :— Chicory :—increased 1,000 Stage carriages . 11,000 Beer dealers :—ad- } ditional licence } 2,000 Beer retailers . 10,000 Total 30,811	
1865	Customs :— Reduced : Sugar & molasses 1,741,272 Confectionery . 3,112 Excise :— Tea licences reduced 15,000		Excise :— Occasional licen- } ces to beer and } wine retailers } and dealers in } tobacco } 1,000	

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1865	Stamps:— Licences trans- ferred to the excise } Fire insurance } duty } Property tax re- duced } }	£ 110,000 255,000 1,230,000	Sugar used in brewing:—Duty increased } Licences:—vari- ous trade, trans- ferred from } Stamps } Chicory duty in- creased } }	£ 6,000 110,000 2,000
	Total . . .	3,354,384		119,000
1866	Customs:— Tea duty reduced . Excise:— Malt duty reduced . Stamps:— Fire insurance } duty reduced } Taxes:— Property tax re- duced } }	2,214,981 10,000 520,000 2,600,000	Customs:— Sugar cane juice } duty increased }	1,576 1,576
1867	Customs:— Repealed: Pepper . Timber and wood . Ships built of wood Reduced: Wine } in bottles . } Excise:— Mileage duties of stage carriages } reduced . } Post horse li- cences reduced . } }	124,171 314,221 7,070 71,000 69,000 16,000		
	Total . . .	601,462		
1868	Stamps:— Marine Insu- rances reduced . } Assessed Taxes:— Duties on Dogs } reduced . } }	210,000 105,000	Excise:— Dog licences } transferred from } Assessed taxes } at reduced rate } Taxes:— Income Tax in- creased . } } Total . . .	150,000 1,450,000 1,600,000
	Total . . .	315,000	Taxes:— Income Tax in- creased . } }	1,450,000
1869	Nil	—		

The following comparative table exhibits the amount of national revenue and expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom at twelve annual periods:—

Year ending Mar. 31.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1831	2	4	11	2	2	5
1841	1	18	3	1	17	2
1851	2	1	5	1	18	9
1861	2	8	10	2	10	7
1862	2	8	0	2	9	1
1863	2	8	5	2	7	5
1864	2	7	10	2	5	7
1865	2	7	7	2	5	0
1866	2	5	7	2	4	2
1867	2	6	4	2	4	8
1868	2	6	2	2	7	3
1869	2	7	9	2	9	4

In the fifteen years 1855 to 1869, the total expenditure of the United Kingdom, after deducting charges of collection, increased from 65,721,755*l.* to 69,951,514*l.* The largest expenditure, amounting to 88,453,385*l.*, was in the year ending March 31, 1856, and smallest 60,147,914*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1859. Thus the fluctuations in expenditure altered to the extent of 28 millions sterling within four years, which was due entirely to the varying amount of charges for the army and navy. The cost of the two services was 30,122,000*l.*, in the year ending March 31, 1855, and it rose to the vast sum of 51,661,000*l.* in 1856. It sank to 34,270,000*l.*, in 1857; to 25,000,000*l.* in 1858; and to 22,500,000*l.* in 1859. This was the year of lowest expenditure, after which the charges fluctuated between 27 and 31 millions, coming down again to 24,800,000*l.* in 1866. For the next three years a fresh rise set in, the cost of the forces amounting to 25,351,641*l.* in 1867; to 28,587,531*l.* in 1868; and to 31,366,545*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869; the last two periods including an expenditure of 7,000,000*l.* for the Abyssinian war. The average annual cost of the army and navy for the last fifteen years may be stated at 27 millions, or as nearly as possible the same as the charge on account of the national debt. These two great branches of expenditure together consume about three-fourths of the total revenue of the United Kingdom.

The national debt, offspring of a series of deficits, produced by extraordinary expenditure for the army and navy in periods of war, dates from the time of the Revolution, and grew up in the proportions sketched in the following tabular statement:—

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt, funded and unfunded	Interest and manage- ment
Debt at the revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, and charge thereon 31st of March, 1869	749,314,132	26,618,326

The state of the national debt for the sixteen years, from 1854 to 1869, has been as follows:—

Financial Years ending March 31	Description of debt		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£
„ 1855 . .	752,064,119	23,151,400	775,215,519
„ 1856 . .	775,730,994	28,182,700	803,913,694
„ 1857 . .	780,119,722	27,989,000	808,108,722
„ 1858 . .	779,225,495	25,911,500	805,136,995
„ 1859 . .	786,801,154	18,277,400	805,078,554
„ 1860 . .	785,962,000	16,228,300	802,190,300
„ 1861 . .	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
„ 1862 . .	784,252,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
„ 1863 . .	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139
„ 1864 . .	777,429,224	13,136,000	790,565,224
„ 1865 . .	775,768,295	10,742,500	786,510,795
„ 1866 . .	773,313,229	8,187,700	781,500,929
„ 1867 . .	769,541,004	7,956,800	777,497,804
„ 1868 . .	741,190,328	7,911,100	749,101,428
„ 1869 . .	740,418,032	8,896,100	749,314,132

There are to the charge of the funded debt, not included in the above statement, a constantly varying amount of terminable annuities, the estimated capital of which, on the 31st of March, 1869, amounted to 47,546,935*l*.

The balance in the Exchequer for the fifteen years 1855–69 amounted to:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
March 31, 1855 .	3,949,775	March 31, 1863 .	7,263,839
„ 1856 .	5,600,621	„ 1864 .	7,352,548
„ 1857 .	8,668,371	„ 1865 .	7,690,922
„ 1858 .	6,657,802	„ 1866 .	5,851,314
„ 1859 .	7,789,083	„ 1867 .	7,294,151
„ 1860 .	7,972,864	„ 1868 .	4,781,846
„ 1861 .	6,672,132	„ 1869 .	4,707,259
„ 1862 .	5,288,676		

Taking the population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1861, the average share of each individual in the capital of the national debt amounted, in 1869, to 25*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*., while that in the annual interest was 17*s*. 7*d*.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690.

From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, or the Field Marshal commanding-in-chief,* a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in chapters, or 'votes'—27 in 1869—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. In time of war, or rebellion, troops are subject to martial law, and might be punished for mutiny or desertion. But as soon as armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which then alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier; so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution. Parliament nevertheless retains the power

* The difference between Commander-in-Chief and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is that the Commander-in-Chief is appointed by patent for life, while the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is nominated by a letter of service, and holds his appointment during Her Majesty's pleasure. The Duke of Cambridge, actual head of the British Army, is the Field-Marshal commanding-in-chief, and not, as sometimes called, Commander-in-Chief.

to make any reduction in its numbers, or even to terminate its legal existence by a single vote.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1869, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year 1869–70, is to consist of 127,336 men. This force is composed of the following regiments, depots, and training establishments :—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Depatmental Staff	875	—	—
REGIMENTS :			
Royal horse artillery	76	128	1,564
Life guards and horse guards	87	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line	520	949	7,939
Royal artillery	729	1,658	12,997
Riding establishment	7	13	205
Royal engineers	401	394	3,868
Military train	93	184	1,521
Foot guards	257	453	5,250
Infantry of the line	3,647	6,756	56,700
Army hospital corps	1	225	778
Commissariat and Store staff corps	2	180	819
West India regiments	156	225	2,520
Colonial corps	129	272	3,010
Total	6,105	11,629	98,200
DEPOTS OF INDIAN REGIMENTS :			
Royal horse artillery	15	35	404
Cavalry	44	143	627
Royal artillery	36	70	1,341
Infantry	312	728	5,840
Total	407	976	8,212
RECRUITING AND TEACHING ESTABLISHMENTS :			
Cavalry depots	10	13	—
Infantry depots	59	97	—
Recruiting establishments	21	50	—
Instruction in gunnery	1	26	43
„ engineering	—	16	—
„ musketry	18	30	20
Total	109	232	63
TRAINING SCHOOLS AND FACTORIES :			
Cadet company, Woolwich	14	22	10
Royal military college, Sandhurst	28	36	1
Regimental schools and factories	41	403	4
Total	80	461	15

Years 1868-69.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff .	875	—	—
„ regiments	6,104	11,629	98,200
„ depots of Indian regiments	407	976	8,212
„ recruiting and teaching establishments	109	262	63
„ training schools and factories	83	431	15
	7,578	13,398	106,490
Total force, officers and men, the cost of which is defrayed from Army Grants }	—	—	127,366

The year 1869-70 shows a decrease in the army of 11,325 men over the previous year. The number of men provided for in the army estimates of 1868-69 was 138,691. The decrease embraced chiefly the royal artillery, infantry of the line, and colonial corps.

The British forces in India, exclusive of depots at home, comprise the following troops, granted by Parliament for the year 1869-70:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Royal horse artillery	200	253	2,680
Cavalry of the line	352	593	4,466
Royal artillery and engineers	1,016	795	7,936
Infantry of the line	2,028	3,658	39,730
Total	3,596	5,299	54,812

The total force of the British army in India amounts, consequently, to 63,707 men. The number in the year 1868-9 was 64,466.

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole army of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for 1869-70, as well as former years, contain votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces. The army estimates provide 952,700*l.* for the disembodied militia in the year 1869-70. The number to be called up for twenty-seven days' training is stated at 128,971, but a deduction is made from the amount of pay required to the extent of one-fourth for cost of officers and men not enrolled or absent. The second class of auxiliary forces, the yeomanry cavalry, had 89,300*l.*

voted to it in the army estimates of 1869–70, of which sum 43,218*l.* was to be expended in the payment of 7*s.* a day, for 8 days in the year, to 15,435 non-commissioned officers and men. The third class of auxiliary forces, the volunteers, had a vote of 414,000*l.* for the year 1869–70, being an increase of 28,880*l.* over the preceding year. The capitation grants to the volunteers are calculated at 254,180*l.*, distributed to the artillery, at the rate of 30*s.*; to the light horse, engineers, and rifles, at 20*s.*, with 10*s.* for extra efficiency; and at the rate of 5*s.* as travelling allowance for administrative battalions. The vote for the fourth and last class of reserve forces, namely the army reserve, including enrolled pensioners, was 81,200*l.* for 1869–70, an increase of 16,600*l.* over the preceding year. The capitation grants to the volunteers in 1868–69 amounted to 205,500*l.*, or 48,680*l.* less than the vote for 1869–70.

The strength of the volunteer force of the United Kingdom in the year 1869 comprised 199,306 enrolled men, of whom 174,548 were efficient, and 28,758 non-efficient. The numbers, fluctuating at times, have been gradually on the increase since the year 1859, when the force was organised, as shown in the following tabular statement, giving the strength of the enrolled volunteers, efficient and non-efficient, in each of the years 1860 to 1869 :—

Year	Efficients	Non-Efficients	Total enrolled number
1860	105,918	12,425	118,343
1861	140,100	21,139	161,239
1862	131,420	26,398	157,818
1863	113,511	49,424	162,935
1864	123,707	46,837	170,544
1865	133,848	44,636	178,484
1866	142,849	38,716	181,565
1867	155,216	32,648	187,864
1868	170,581	28,614	199,195
1869	174,548	28,758	199,306

The volunteer corps now in existence were organised in conformity with a notice from the War Office, dated May 12, 1859, sanctioning their formation, under the provisions of the Act Geo. III., cap. 54.

The total cost of the British army, as voted by Parliament for the year 1869–70, is to amount to 14,230,400*l.*, while in 1868–9 the votes were for 15,455,400*l.* The following is an abstract of the particular votes for 1869–70, with the corresponding sums of the year 1868–9 :—

	1868-9	1869-70
I. REGULAR FORCES		
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	£ 5,749,200	£ 5,313,800
Commissariat establishment, services, and movement of troops	1,292,500	1,185,600
Clothing establishments, services, and supplies	496,900	460,800
Barrack establishment, services, and supplies	706,300	512,900
Divine service	42,800	43,800
Martial law	23,000	2,000
Medical establishment, services, and supplies	380,800	366,800
II. RESERVE FORCES:		
Militia and inspection of reserve	986,800	952,700
Yeomanry	88,000	89,300
Volunteers	385,100	414,000
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	64,600	81,200
III. STORES:		
Manufacturing departments and war stores	1,491,400	1,150,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS:		
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	968,400	884,000
V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		
Military education	169,300	158,200
Surveys of the United Kingdom, and topographical department	118,600	118,500
Miscellaneous services	142,700	90,600
Administration of the army	224,600	223,400
Total effective services	13,331,000	12,047,600
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
Rewards for military service	26,700	27,000
Pay of general officers	72,000	73,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers	470,800	480,500
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	157,000	156,400
Pensions and allowances to wounded officers	23,800	22,300
In-pension	33,600	34,400
Out-pension	1,184,600	1,239,300
Superannuation allowances	135,200	132,000
Militia and volunteer corps	20,700	17,900
Total non-effective services	2,124,400	2,182,800
RECAPITULATION:		
Effective services	13,331,000	12,047,600
Non-effective services	2,124,400	2,182,800
Total effective and non-effective services	15,455,400	14,230,400

It will be seen that the estimates for 1869-70 show a net decrease of 1,225,000*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1868-9 having been 15,455 400*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1869-70 being 14,230,400*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the

year 1869-70, is 1,435,000*l.*, as compared with 1,568,000*l.*, the amount paid in during 1868-9. The total number of men paid out of the army estimates was 140,578 in 1865-6, 138,117 in 1866-7, 139,163 in 1867-8, 138,691 in 1868-9, and 127,367 in 1869-70.

According to the army estimates for 1869-70, the total strength of the British forces at home and abroad, including two native India regiments for service in China and the Straits Settlements, was 204,158. During the years 1866-68, there were at home, on an average, in cavalry, infantry, artillery, and engineers, 4,470 officers and 79,654 men, of whom 3,021 officers and 53,456 men were in England and the Channel Islands. The residue of the home strength, 27,647 officers and men, were in Scotland and Ireland, thus unequally divided that as few as 3,409 were in Scotland, and as many as 24,238 in Ireland.

From a return made to the House of Commons, at the end of the session of 1864, it appears that, in April, 1864, there were 109,760 non-commissioned officers and men in the army who declared themselves Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 other Protestants, and 58,508 Roman Catholics. Returns, issued in 1866, including 182,932 soldiers in the army, show 6·80 per cent. with a superior education, and a further 63·67 per cent. able to read and write. Of the remaining 29·52 per cent., 16·55 could read but not write, and 12·97 could neither read nor write. In the infantry of the line the proportion of uneducated men, or men not found able both to read and write, was 45·62 per cent. in 1860, but only 35·71 in 1865.

The classes from which the army is drawn are shown in a return issued in the session of 1867, giving the results of recruiting for several years. It appears from this statement that of every 1,000 recruits 563 came from England and Wales, 112 from Scotland, and 320 from Ireland; while of every 1,000 men that offered themselves, 386, or more than one-third, were rejected as unfit for military service. Of every 1,000 applicants, 618 were labourers or servants, 175 out-door artisans, 142 in-door artisans, and 65 shopmen or clerks.

The militia establishment in 1869 comprised 42 regiments in England and Wales, with 134,335 men and officers. Lancashire contributed seven, Cheshire two, Gloucestershire two, Kent two, Middlesex five, Yorkshire nine, Surrey three, Warwickshire two, Staffordshire three, and Norfolk two regiments. The total number of privates present at training on the day of inspection in 1869 amounted to 54,225; there were 1,195 absent with and 3,519 without leave. The numbers required to complete the regiments were 1,187 officers, 321 non-commissioned officers, and 24,529

privates. There were 16 militia regiments, including all arms, in Scotland, in 1869, forming an establishment of 432 officers, 441 non-commissioned officers, and 10,452 privates. In Ireland there are 48 militia regiments of all arms, numbering nominally 1,201 officers, 1,262 non-commissioned officers, and 30,710 privates; but no training took place in the years 1867-69.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1869-70, the sum provided for military education was 158,200*l.*, or 1*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* per head of the effective strength of the army. The most costly of educational establishments for the army is the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, the allowance for which in the estimates of 1869-70 was 42,063*l.* Twenty 'Queen's cadets,' orphan sons of officers who have died in the service, in reduced circumstances, are educated here gratuitously; and twenty cadets, under similar circumstances, for the army of India, are nominated by the Secretary of State for India, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, is carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The constitution of this Board has latterly undergone great modifications. It now consists of five members: the First Lord, always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, -changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of a Permanent Secretary, and the heads of five departments, called Accountant-General of the Navy, Comptroller of Victualling, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, and Director of Transports. The duties of each member of the Board as recently rearranged are as follows:—The First Lord has supreme authority over everything, and all questions of grave importance are

referred to him for his immediate decision. He also is the dispenser of all patronage. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Third Lord has the management of the dockyards, and superintends the building of the ships. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord is answerable for the accounts. The Financial Secretary makes all purchases of stores, and is what his name implies, the authority for all matters connected with Finance. The different departments of the Admiralty are being reorganised. At present there is a Secretary's department presided over by a Permanent Secretary; and seven other departments, under the Accountant-General, the Controller of Victualling, the Superintendent of Stores, the Superintendent of Contracts, the Medical Director-General, the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, and the Director of Transports.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1869, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1870, will be 9,996,641*l.* as compared with 11,177,290*l.* voted for the year 1868–9, or a decrease of 1,160,649*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1869–70 as compared with the votes for 1868–9 :—

	1868-9	1869-70
	£	£
Wages to seamen and marines	3,036,634	2,762,353
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,335,842	1,172,268
Admiralty office	182,364	168,704
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	243,926	224,073
Scientific branch	63,565	62,820
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,223,562	1,086,004
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	87,179	80,671
Medical establishments at home and abroad .	64,824	54,757
Marine divisions	20,709	16,566

	1868-9	1869-70
Naval stores for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet and coastguard; steam machinery, and ships built by contract:	£	£
Naval stores	892,908	801,572
Ships &c. built by contract	1,092,500	767,070
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	814,237	749,816
Medicines and medical stores	78,164	79,300
Martial law and charges	20,865	18,144
Miscellaneous services	175,800	120,650
Total for the effective service	9,332,579	8,164,768
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	700,166	723,231
Military pensions and allowances	550,447	569,728
Civil pensions and allowances	223,498	222,566
Total for the naval service	10,806,690	9,680,293
FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.		
Army department (conveyance of troops)	350,600	316,348
Grand total	11,157,290	9,996,641

It will be seen that under the various heads there are items of decrease and, in a few instances only, increase. The most important items of decrease in 1869-70 are—Wages to seamen and marines, 274,281*l.*; victuals and clothing for do., 163,574*l.*; and naval stores, and ships &c. built by contract, 416,766.

The sum of 9,996,641*l.*, set down as the expenses for the naval establishment in the year 1869-70, does not exactly represent the total cost. All the ammunition and guns supplied to the navy come under the direction of the Secretary of State for War, and as such are entered on the Army Estimates. On the other hand, the Admiralty takes the charges for conveyances of troops among the expenses for the navy.

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1869-70 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :		FOR THE COASTGUARD :	
Seamen	33,480	Afloat, Seamen	2,957
Boys, including 3,100 for training	7,000	„ Boys	528
	40,480		2,925
Marines, afloat	8,000	On shore, officers and men.	4,325
„ on shore	6,000		
	14,900	Total	7,250
Total	54,480		

Included in the number of 33,480 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the naval estimates, were 190 flag officers; 54 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 3,108 other commissioned officers, on active service. The chief officers were 2 admirals, 5 vice-admirals, and 7 rear-admirals.

The strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, giving the number of steam ships afloat and building, together with the number of effective sailing ships, on the 1st February 1869:—

Classes of Ships	STEAM			Sailing ships afloat	Total steam and sailing
	Afloat	Building	Total		
Armour-plated ships, iron, 3rd rates, screw	9	.	9	.	9
" " wood, 3rd rates "	7	.	7	.	7
" " iron, 4th rates "	3	7	10	.	10
" " wood, 4th rates "	2	.	2	.	2
" turret ships, iron, 4th rates "	2	2	4	.	4
" " wood, 4th rates "	1	.	1	.	1
" " iron, 6th rates "	2	.	2	.	2
" corvettes, iron, 6th rates "	1	.	1	.	1
" " wood, 6th rates "	2	.	2	.	2
" sloops, wood .	2	.	2	.	2
" gun boats, iron, and iron and wood .	2	.	2	.	2
" gun boats, iron, and iron and wood . hydraulic	1	.	1	.	1
" floating batteries, iron . screw	3	.	3	.	3
" " wood "	1	.	1	.	1
Ships of the line "	44	2	46	2	48
Frigates "	32	.	32	.	32
" paddle	3	.	3	1	4
Block ships screw	2	.	2	1	3
Corvettes "	21	5	26	2	28
Sloops "	36	2	38	.	38
" paddle	8	.	8	.	8
Small vessels "	10	.	10	.	10
Despatch vessels "	4	.	4	.	4
Gun vessels screw	51	3	53	.	54
Gun boats "	67	.	67	10	77
Tenders, tugs, &c. . . . "	10	.	10	.	10
" " paddle	41	.	41	1	42
Mortar ships "	.	.	.	2	2
Troop and store ships screw	12	.	12	.	12
" " paddle	1	.	1	.	1
Transports for India reliefs screw	5	.	5	.	5
Yachts paddle	4	1	5	.	5
Total screw	318	22	340	—	—
" paddle	71	1	72	—	—
Grand total	389	23	412	19	432

Not included in the above list are several ships for the defence of the colonies.

The total naval force of the United Kingdom, in commission and in reserve and building, was as follows at the end of June 1869:—

	Total number of ships	Total horse-power	Total number of guns	Total tonnage
In commission	281	61,645	2,734	332,134
In reserve and building	349	44,253	5,248	273,815

There served in the fleet or commission, 33,644 sailors, officers and men; 6,455 boys; and 6,998 marines, being a total naval complement of 47,097.

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted at the end of September, 1869, of 43 vessels, including those on the stocks. The following is the list, in alphabetical order of names, of these 43 ironclads, with specification of armament, horse-power, material of hull, cost and other particulars. Those vessels marked D after the name were built at the dockyards, and the rest at private establishments:—

Name of vessel	Number of guns	Horse- power	Hull, whether wood or iron	Cost of hull and engines	Thickness of armour-plating
Achilles D.	26	1,250	Iron	444,590	4½
Agincourt	28	1,350	Iron	446,115	5½
Bellerophon D.	15	1,000	Iron	343,076	6
Black Prince	28	1,250	Iron	357,993	4½
Caledonia D.	24	1,000	Wood	264,658	4½
Captain	6	900	Iron	¹ 335,000	8, 7, 4, & 3
Defence	16	600	Iron	237,586	4½
Enterprize D.	4	160	Wood	60,438	4½
Favourite D.	10	400	Wood	146,439	4½
Glatton D.	2	500	Iron	² 145,000	12 to 10
Hector	18	800	Iron	283,649	4½
Hercules D.	14	1,200	Iron	³ 401,000	9, 8, 6, & 5
Hotspur	2	600	Iron	⁴ ———	11 & 8
Invincible	14	800	Iron	⁵ 221,757	8 to 6
Iron Duke D.	14	800	Iron	⁶ 196,000	8 to 6
Lord Clyde D.	24	1,000	Wood	273,824	4½ & 5½
Lord Warden D.	18	1,000	Wood	316,837	4½ & 5½
Minotaur	26	1,350	Iron	452,827	5½
Monarch D.	7	1,100	Iron	⁷ 366,000	7, 6, 5, 4½ & 4
Northumberland	28	1,350	Iron	459,109	5½
Ocean D.	24	1,000	Wood	253,813	4½
Pallas D.	8	600	Wood	183,576	4½

¹ Accounts not complete. Estimated price, including masts and yards.

² Engines not ordered. Estimated price of hull only.

³ The estimated cost.

⁴ Contract not made.

⁵ Estimated cost. Accounts not complete.

⁶ Estimated cost of hull only. Engines not ordered.

⁷ Estimated cost. Accounts not complete.

Name of vessel	Number of guns	Horse-power	Hull, whether wood or iron	Cost of hull and engines	Thickness of armour-plating
				£	inches
Penelope D. . .	11	600	Iron	⁸ 188,400	6 & 5
Prince Albert . .	4	500	Iron	201,613	4½
Prince Consort D.	24	1,000	Wood	226,995	4½
Repulse D. . .	12	800	Wood	⁹ 184,088	6 & 4½
Research D. . .	4	200	Wood	66,884	4½
Resistance . . .	16	600	Iron	242,336	4½
Royal Alfred D.	18	800	Wood	269,370	6 & 4½
Royal Oak D. . .	24	800	Wood	234,691	4½
Royl. Sovereign D.	5	800	Wood	¹⁰ 127,387	5½
Scorpion . . .	4	350	Iron	110,579	4½ & 3
Swiftsure . . .	14	800	Iron sheathed with Wood	¹¹ ———	8 to 6
Sultan D. . .	13	1,200	Iron	¹² 320,000	9, 8, & 6
Triumph . . .	14	800	Iron sheathed with Wood	¹³ ———	8 to 6
Valiant . . .	18	800	Iron	312,777	4½
Vanguard . . .	14	800	Iron	¹⁴ 249,759	8 to 6
Viper . . .	2	160	Iron	51,127	4½
Vixen . . .	2	160	Wood & Iron	54,194	4½
Warrior . . .	32	1,250	Iron	356,990	4½
Waterwitch . . .	2	160	Iron	58,474	4½
Wivern . . .	4	350	Iron	115,845	4½ & 3
Zealous D. . .	20	800	Wood	223,461	4½

⁸ Estimated cost. Accounts not complete.

⁹ Cost of conversion only.

¹⁰ Cost of conversion only.

¹¹ Contract not made.

¹² Engines not ordered. Estimated cost of hull only.

¹³ Contract not made.

¹⁴ Estimated cost. Accounts not complete.

The actual expense incurred in the construction of each of the 43 ironclad vessels above enumerated is but approximately represented in the column headed 'Cost of hull and engines,' as the same does not include the charge for masts, yards, fittings, and ammunition. In the case of the ironclads built in the Dockyards, about 25 per cent. ought also to be added as an equivalent for a share in the indirect expenses of these establishments, the sums given only representing the cost of the actual labour and materials. (Official communication.)

The whole of the vessels of the ironclad fleet may be divided into five classes. In the first class are the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Achilles, and the Bellerophon. The vessels of this class are all iron-built, and of great speed; but their draught of water is great also, so that they could not be docked out of the country. To improve upon them, a new class of vessels was designed, represented in the Minotaur, Agincourt, and Northumberland. The Minotaurs, as they are generally called, are all of 6,621 tons, no less than 400 ft. long by 59 ft. beam, plated with 5½ in. armour on a 10 in. backing, carrying 36 protected guns, and propelled by screw

engines of 1,350 horse-power. All the Minotaurs are built on the ram system, having what is termed the swan-breasted beak protruding under water. The stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first blow of the shock, is a gigantic forging, as is also the stern frame. Every part of the vessel is of iron, even to the spar deck, though the plating here, which is about three-quarters of an inch thick, is covered with wood. In the second class of vessels, drawing less water, but possessing less speed, are the Royal Oak, the Prince Consort, the Ocean, the Caledonia, the Royal Alfred, the Lord Clyde, and the Lord Warden. The first five of these are line-of-battle ships converted; the last two are new ships, built with wooden frames. In the third class are the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance—four of the earliest British Ironclads—and the Zealous. These are lighter again than the vessels of the second class, but slower also, and with them the list of ships of the line is complete. Then follows a class of smaller Ironclads—corvettes or gunboats—including the Favourite, the Enterprise, the Research, the Pallas, the Viper, the Vixen, and the Waterwitch. These are succeeded by a class consisting of vessels distinctly characterised by the Admiralty as valuable for 'coast defences' only. In this category are placed the Royal Sovereign, and also the steam rams, the Scorpion and the Wivern.

The total number of workmen in the Dockyards and Factories at Home for whose wages provision was made in the year 1869-70 was 14,085. Of these the labour of about 6,000 will be absorbed by the building of new ships, and that of the rest by repairs and maintenance. The programme of operations for the year 1869-70 comprised the principal portion of the work on the Sultan and Iron Duke, at Chatham and Pembroke, the advancement of an ironclad monitor, the Glatton, at Chatham, and the commencement or completion of a number of gunboats and other wooden vessels. The Repulse, ironclad frigate; Monarch, ironclad turret ship; the Penelope, iron frigate; with some wooden vessels, were also to be launched and completed for sea. At Portsmouth and Pembroke dockyards the building of two ironclad turret ships of a novel design, the Devastation, and the Thunderer, was commenced in November 1869. These ships, both alike, are to be 285 feet long, $62\frac{1}{4}$ feet broad, of a mean draught of water of 26 feet, with 800 horse-power engines, and of a burthen of 4,406 tons. They will be without mast or sail, and dependent, therefore, solely upon steam.

The naval force in commission varied considerably at different periods of the year 1869. In the middle of the year there were 204 ships in commission, exclusive of the coastguard and drill ships, with a collective power of 51,495 horses, armed with 1,943 guns, and manned by 35,622 men. Nineteen of these men-of-war were armour-plated, and six other ironclads were in com-

mission as coastguard vessels. Of the 204 vessels above mentioned, 107, mounting 770 guns and manned by 16,000 men, were employed on foreign stations. The total strength of the British Navy at the end of September 1869 was 609 vessels, of all classes, including ships building; but a large proportion of these consisted of hulks or sailing vessels unsuited for warfare.

The classification of men-of-war is called 'rating,' and the vessels registered on the list of the royal navy are known as 'rated ships.' There are six standards of 'rate,' which may be broadly defined as follows:—

First Rate.—Ships carrying 110 guns, and upwards, or the complements of which consist of not less than 1,000 men.

Second Rate.—Ships carrying from 80 to 110 guns, or with complements of from 800 to 1,000 men.

Third Rate.—Ships carrying from 60 to 80 guns, or with complements of from 600 to 800 men.

Fourth Rate.—Ships carrying less than 60 guns, with complements of from 400 to 600 men.

Fifth Rate.—Ships the complements of which are from 300 to 400 men.

Sixth Rate.—All lesser ships of the royal navy.

The naval force, like the army of the United Kingdom, is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The men are divided into two classes, made up of those who engage in the navy for ten years, which is called 'continuous service,' and of those who volunteer for shorter periods, the former having a higher rate of pay. Any person may enter the navy as a common seaman, on application to the commanding officer of one of Her Majesty's ships in commission, provided he is approved by the examining surgeon, and has not previously been 'discharged from the service with disgrace.' Persons who have never been at sea are rated as landsmen, and seafaring men are rated as 'ordinary' or 'able' seamen.

At Midsummer 1865, an educational and religious census was taken of a number approaching 30,000 of the petty officers, men, and boys serving in Her Majesty's Fleet. It was found that of the petty officers 16 per cent. could only read indifferently, and more than 5 per cent. could not read at all; 23 per cent. could write only indifferently, and 7 per cent. could not write at all. Of the seamen 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 11 per cent. could not read at all; 33 per cent. wrote indifferently, and nearly 14 per cent. could not write at all. Of marines 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 23 per cent. could not read at all; 32 per cent. wrote indifferently, and 27 per cent. could not write at all. Of boys 30 per cent. read indifferently, and not quite 2 per cent. could not read at all; 37 per cent. wrote indifferently, and more than 2 per cent. could not write at all. The percentages not thus accounted for read and wrote well. Taking all these classes together, exclusive, however, of boys, 72

per cent. described themselves as belonging to the Church of England, 16 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 4 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 8 per cent. belonged to other Protestant denominations.

Population.

The population was thus distributed over the four divisions of the United Kingdom at the census of April 8, 1861 :—

	Total population	Population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad	Proportion of population in four divisions of the Kingdom
United Kingdom . . .	29,321,288	29,070,932 .	100·0
England and Wales . . .	20,228,497	20,066,224 .	69·1
Scotland	3,096,808	3,062,294 .	10·5
Ireland	5,850,309	5,798,967	19·9
Islands in the British Seas .	145,674	143,447 .	·5

On the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, in the middle of the year, from 1862 to 1869 :—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1862	29,204,983	20,336,467	3,083,989	5,784,527
1863	29,395,051	20,554,137	3,101,345	5,739,569
1864	29,566,316	20,772,308	3,118,701	5,675,307
1865	29,768,089	20,990,946	3,136,057	5,641,086
1866	29,946,058	21,210,020	3,153,413	5,582,625
1867	30,157,473	21,429,508	3,170,769	5,557,196
1868	30,380,787	21,649,377	3,188,125	5,543,285
1869	30,621,431	21,869,607	3,205,481	5,546,343

Subjoined is a more detailed account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; and 3. Ireland.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 8th of April, 1861, according to the census, 20,066,224 inhabitants, or 347 individuals per square mile. The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census :—

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 8, 1861	Population, April 8, 1861
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford . . .	295,582	27,422	135,287
Berks . . .	451,210	35,761	176,256
Buckingham . . .	466,932	34,909	167,993
Cambridge . . .	525,182	37,634	176,016
Chester . . .	707,078	97,874	505,428
Cornwall . . .	873,600	72,954	369,390
Cumberland . . .	1,001,273	40,532	205,276
Derby . . .	658,803	69,262	339,327
Devon . . .	1,657,180	101,253	584,373
Dorset . . .	632,025	37,709	188,789
Durham . . .	622,476	84,807	508,666
Essex . . .	1,060,549	81,261	404,851
Gloucester . . .	805,102	92,831	485,770
Hereford . . .	534,823	25,314	123,712
Hertford . . .	391,141	34,893	173,280
Huntingdon . . .	229,544	13,704	64,250
Kent . . .	1,039,419	126,221	733,887
Lancaster . . .	1,219,221	438,503	2,429,440
Leicester . . .	514,164	51,894	237,412
Lincoln . . .	1,775,457	86,626	412,246
Middlesex . . .	180,136	279,153	2,206,485
Monmouth . . .	368,399	33,077	174,633
Norfolk . . .	1,354,301	96,672	434,798
Northampton . . .	630,358	48,531	227,704
Northumberland . . .	1,249,299	55,565	343,025
Nottingham . . .	526,076	62,519	293,867
Oxford . . .	472,717	36,034	170,944
Rutland . . .	95,805	4,641	21,861
Salop . . .	826,055	48,391	240,959
Somerset . . .	1,047,220	87,456	444,873
Southampton . . .	1,070,216	86,428	481,815
Stafford . . .	728,468	147,105	746,943
Suffolk . . .	947,681	72,975	337,070
Surrey . . .	478,792	130,362	831,093
Sussex . . .	936,911	65,578	363,735
Warwick . . .	563,946	116,351	561,855
Westmoreland . . .	485,432	11,793	60,817
Wilts . . .	865,092	53,059	249,311
Worcester . . .	472,165	63,126	307,397
York (<i>East Riding</i>) . . .	768,419	49,109	240,227
„ (<i>City</i>) . . .	2,720	8,242	40,433
„ (<i>North Riding</i>) . . .	1,350,121	50,178	245,154
„ (<i>West Riding</i>) . . .	1,709,307	315,722	1,507,796
Total of England . . .	32,590,397	3,513,431	18,954,444
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey . . .	193,453	12,328	54,609
Brecon . . .	460,158	12,913	61,627
Cardigan . . .	443,387	15,724	72,245
Carmarthen . . .	606,331	23,070	111,796

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 8, 1861	Population, April 8, 1861
<i>Wales.</i>			
Carnarvon . . .	370,273	20,256	95,694
Denbigh . . .	386,052	21,310	100,778
Flint . . .	184,905	15,113	69,737
Glamorgan . . .	547,494	59,254	317,752
Merioneth . . .	385,291	8,499	38,963
Montgomery . . .	483,323	13,501	66,919
Pembroke . . .	401,691	19,418	96,278
Radnor . . .	272,128	4,688	25,382
Total of Wales . .	4,734,486	226,074	1,111,780
Total of England } and Wales }	37,324,883	3,739,505	20,066,224

The general classification of the population enumerated in England and Wales at the census of 1851 and that of 1861 was as follows :—

	1851	1861
1. Professional class	376,434	481,957
2. Domestic „	10,010,343	11,426,720
3. Commercial „	528,599	632,710
4. Agricultural „	2,084,153	2,010,454
5. Industrial „	4,143,293	4,828,399
6. Indefinite „	784,787	694,984
	17,927,609	20,066,224

It will be seen that, of the five classes into which the population of England and Wales is divided by the Registrar-General, the agricultural class was the only one which decreased in the ten years from 1851 to 1861. The decrease was chiefly under the head of indoor farm servants, the number of which is stated to have declined from 288,272 in 1851 to 204,962 in 1861. In Essex the men are stated to have decreased from 1,530 in 1851 to 587 in 1861, and the females from 2,343 to 525; in Suffolk the men from 2,845 to 959, and the females from 3,640 to 1,215. The number of farmers themselves, 249,735, was almost precisely the same in 1861 as in 1851. With regard to agricultural statistics, the information in the census returns is not given for all England, but only for 10 agricultural counties, and it would appear from these that the size of farms has increased in the 10 years from 1851 to 1861. The farms of less than 100 acres declined from 31,583 to 26,567, so that 4,016 were amalgamated to form other farms of larger acreage.

The population of England and Wales amounted to 9,156,171 in the year 1801, so that it has more than doubled in the course of half

a century. The decennial rates of increase amounted to 14 per cent. from 1801 to 1811; to 16 per cent. from 1811 to 1821; to 15 per cent. from 1821 to 1831; to 14 per cent. from 1831 to 1841; to 13 per cent. from 1841 to 1851; and to 12 per cent. from 1851 to 1861. The progress of population for the last quarter of a century may be stated roundly in the fact that each quinquennial period added about a million to the account. Thus, in 1836-40 the population was rising through its sixteenth million; in 1841-45 through its seventeenth; in 1846-50 through its eighteenth; in 1851-55, through its nineteenth; in 1856-60, through its twentieth; and in 1861-65, through its twenty-first million. Consequently, the year 1870 will bring the twenty-second million.

Subjoined is the birth and death rate of the population of England and Wales, for the last fifteen years, after the returns of the Registrar-General. The estimated population is for the middle of the year, and including army, navy, and merchant seamen at home, belonging to England and Wales:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths
1854 . .	18,618,000	634,506	438,239
1855 . .	18,787,000	635,123	426,242
1856 . .	19,045,000	657,704	391,369
1857 . .	19,305,000	663,071	419,815
1858 . .	19,523,000	655,481	449,656
1859 . .	19,746,000	689,881	441,790
1860 . .	19,902,918	684,048	422,721
1861 . .	20,119,496	696,406	435,114
1862 . .	20,336,614	711,691	436,573
1863 . .	20,554,137	729,399	473,837
1864 . .	20,772,308	740,275	495,531
1865 . .	20,990,946	747,870	490,909
1866 . .	21,210,020	753,870	500,689
1867 . .	21,429,508	768,349	471,073
1868 . .	21,649,377	786,156	480,677

The estimated population of England and Wales in the middle of the year 1869 was 21,869,607.

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,811 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 95,008 men in England.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, constituted under boards of guardians in England and Wales, was as follows, on the first day of January, for the fifteen years from 1855 to 1869:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1855 . .	624	144,500	706,869	851,369
1856 . .	624	152,174	725,593	877,767
1857 . .	624	139,130	704,676	843,806
1858 . .	629	168,604	741,582	908,186
1859 . .	642	137,418	723,052	860,470
1860 . .	646	136,761	714,259	851,020
1861 . .	646	150,526	739,897	890,423
1862 . .	649	167,646	778,520	946,166
1863 . .	653	253,499	889,125	1,142,624
1864 . .	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865 . .	655	170,136	801,297	971,433
1866 . .	655	149,320	771,024	920,344
1867 . .	655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869 . .	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549

The numbers above specified are exclusive of vagrants and so-called 'casual poor,' to whom temporary relief is given.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, in England and Wales, was as follows for the last fifteen years:—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1854 . . .	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855 . . .	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856 . . .	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857 . . .	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858 . . .	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859 . . .	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860 . . .	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861 . . .	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862 . . .	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863 . . .	20,818	15,799	4,986
1864 . . .	19,506	14,726	4,753
1865 . . .	19,614	14,740	4,842
1866 . . .	18,849	14,254	4,572
1867 . . .	18,971	14,207	4,741
1868 . . .	20,091	15,033	5,015

The decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorises Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for trial to the sessions.

2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, with a population, in 1861, of 3,062,294 souls, giving 101 inhabitants to the square mile. The 33 counties into which Scotland is divided are of very unequal size, some of them containing only four or five parishes, and some above seventy. In the following table, the number of parishes in each county, the area of each in square miles, and the numbers of the population are given. The numbers of population include the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours and creeks of Scotland on the 8th of April, 1861 :—

Counties	Number of parishes	Area in square miles	Population, April 8, 1861
Aberdeen	82	1,970	221,569
Argyll	34	3,255	79,724
Ayr	46	1,149	198,971
Banff	23	686	59,215
Berwick	32	473	36,613
Bute	6	171	16,331
Caithness	10	712	41,111
Clackmannan	5	46	21,450
Dumbarton	12	320	52,034
Dumfries	43	1,098	75,878
Edinburgh	31	367	273,997
Elgin or Moray	20	531	42,695
Fife	62	513	154,770
Forfar	53	889	204,425
Haddington	24	280	37,634
Inverness	31	4,255	88,888
Kincardine	19	394	34,466
Kinross	4	78	7,977
Kirkcudbright	28	954	42,495
Lanark	41	889	631,566
Linlithgow	13	127	38,645
Nairn	4	215	10,065
Orkney and Shetland	82	935	64,065
Peebles	14	356	11,408
Perth	73	2,834	133,500
Renfrew	17	247	177,561
Ross and Cromarty	33	3,151	81,406
Roxburgh	32	670	54,119
Selkirk	5	260	10,449
Stirling	24	462	91,926
Sutherland	13	1,886	25,246
Wigtown	17	512	42,095
Total	883	30,685	3,062,294

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of

Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of decennial increase.

Dates of Enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of Decennial Increase
March 10, 1801 . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
Increase in sixty years . . .		1,453,874	90·32

The division of the population into five classes, after the same method as that adopted in England, presented the following result :—

	1851	1861
1. Professional class	42,001	52,515
2. Domestic „	1,731,279	1,734,295
3. Commercial „	74,756	84,338
4. Agricultural „	388,203	378,609
5. Industrial „	543,662	694,074
6. Indefinite „	108,841	118,463
	2,888,742	3,062,294

In 1861, therefore, of every 100,000 persons in Scotland 1,715 belonged to the professional class, 2,754 to the commercial, 12,364 to the agricultural, 22,665 to the industrial; while 56,634 were classed as domestic, and 3,868 undefined, or ill-defined.

The following table of births and deaths in Scotland, for the years 1861–68, with the estimated population for the middle of each year, is compiled from the returns of the Registrar-General :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths
1861	3,062,294	107,036	62,287
1862	3,079,650	107,138	67,159
1863	3,101,006	109,325	71,421
1864	3,118,701	112,445	74,303
1865	3,136,057	113,126	70,821
1866	3,153,413	113,639	71,273
1867	3,170,769	114,115	69,024
1868	3,188,125	115,673	69,386

The estimated population of Scotland in the middle of the year 1869 was 3,205,481.

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland, during 1859–68, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

May 14	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1859	883	78,501	—	—
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,924
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608
1867	885	76,737	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, was as follows for the ten years, 1859–68 :—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1859	3,472	2,589	880
1860	3,287	2,441	846
1861	3,229	2,428	800
1862	3,630	2,702	928
1863	3,404	2,451	953
1864	3,212	2,379	833
1865	2,567	2,360	207
1866	3,003	2,293	260
1867	3,305	2,510	277
1868	3,384	2,490	297

It will be seen, comparing the above table with that on page 243, that the proportion of criminal offenders committed for trial and afterwards acquitted is greatly less in Scotland than in England and Wales.

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,822,641 acres, inhabited, in 1861, by 5,798,967 souls. This gives a density of population of 181 inhabitants per square mile, or about one-half that of England.

The following table gives the area in acres, the number of inhabited houses, and the numbers of population of each of the four provinces and 32 counties of Ireland, after the census returns of April 8, 1861 :—

Provinces and counties	Area in acres	Inhabited houses, 1861	Population, 1861.
<i>Leinster.</i>			
Carlow . . .	221,293	10,231	57,137
Dublin . . .	226,302	48,009	410,252
Kildare . . .	418,415	14,596	90,946
Kilkenny . . .	507,254	22,221	124,515
King's County . . .	493,019	16,365	90,043
Longford . . .	257,222	13,030	71,694
Louth & Drogheda . . .	201,396	17,654	90,712
Meath . . .	578,247	20,722	110,373
Queen's County . . .	424,854	16,768	90,650
Westmeath . . .	433,769	16,589	90,879
Wexford . . .	573,200	26,011	143,954
Wicklow . . .	499,894	14,418	86,479
Total of Leinster .	4,834,865	236,614	1,457,635
<i>Munster.</i>			
Clare . . .	768,265	28,108	166,305
Cork . . .	1,838,921	86,598	544,818
Kerry . . .	1,159,356	32,178	201,800
Limerick . . .	662,972	33,625	217,277
Tipperary . . .	1,048,969	41,816	249,106
Waterford . . .	456,306	21,492	134,252
Total of Munster .	5,934,789	243,317	1,513,558
<i>Ulster.</i>			
Antrim . . .	712,565	65,334	378,588
Armagh . . .	312,328	35,754	190,086
Cavan . . .	466,260	28,326	153,906
Donegal . . .	1,189,979	43,173	237,395
Down . . .	609,811	57,406	299,302
Fermanagh . . .	417,782	19,276	105,748
Londonderry . . .	513,388	33,644	184,209
Monaghan . . .	318,733	24,164	126,482
Tyrone . . .	778,944	44,577	238,500
Total of Ulster .	5,819,790	351,654	1,914,236
<i>Connaught.</i>			
Galway . . .	1,499,210	48,695	271,478
Leitrim . . .	376,212	18,691	104,744
Mayo . . .	1,321,282	45,625	254,796
Roscommon . . .	585,407	28,215	157,272
Sligo . . .	451,086	22,394	124,845
Total of Connaught .	4,233,197	163,620	913,135
Total of Ireland .	20,322,641	995,205	5,798,967

Divided into six classes, after the same method as that adopted in

England and Scotland, the people of Ireland were found to be distributed as follows at the census of 1861 :—

Classes	Total number of persons	Males	Females
1. Professional . .	96,613	83,150	13,463
2. Domestic . .	3,075,324	1,007,079	2,068,245
3. Commercial . .	120,576	95,116	25,460
4. Agricultural . .	988,929	904,748	84,181
5. Industrial . .	667,172	325,323	341,849
6. Indefinite . .	468,192	384,590	83,602
Total . .	5,416,806	2,800,006	2,616,800
Persons of no stated rank, profession, or occupation . .	382,161	37,364	344,797
Total population .	5,798,967	2,837,370	2,961,597

Comparing the relative numbers under each of the six classes in Ireland with those given for England and Wales, the following are the per-centages :—

Classes	Rate per cent.		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1. Professional . .	2·4	1·7	1·8
2. Domestic . .	57·4	57·0	56·8
3. Commercial . .	3·1	2·8	2·2
4. Agricultural . .	10·1	12·5	18·3
5. Industrial . .	24·3	22·8	12·3
6. Indefinite and non-productive . .	2·7	3·2	8·6
	100·0	100·0	100·0

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1861. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland was 5,395,456; in 1811, it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent., while the following, the last census returns, showed another decline of above twelve per cent. The decline during the two decennial periods was spread unequally over the four provinces, as illustrated in the subjoined table, the totals of which are exclusive of the men of the

army and navy serving in Ireland on the night of the 7th and 8th of April, but include the wives and families of such persons, and also soldiers on furlough :—

Provinces	Population			
	1851	Decrease per cent. from 1841 to 1851	1861	Decrease per cent. from 1851 to 1861
Leinster . .	1,672,738	15·25	1,439,596	13·94
Munster . .	1,857,736	22·47	1,503,200	19·08
Ulster . .	2,011,880	15·69	1,910,408	5·04
Connaught .	1,010,031	28·81	911,339	9·77
Total of Ireland	6,552,385	19·85	5,764,543	12·02

Civil registration, which began in England in 1837, and in Scotland in 1855, was not introduced into Ireland till the year 1864.

The subjoined table gives the number of births and deaths in each of the five years 1864–68, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths
1864	5,675,307	136,414	93,144
1865	5,641,086	145,227	93,738
1866	5,582,625	146,237	93,598
1867	5,557,196	144,318	93,911
1868	5,543,285	146,108	86,803

Owing to the still defective state of registration in Ireland, the figures given above are returned as only an approximation to the real numbers.

The estimated population of Ireland, in the middle of the year 1869, was 5,546,343.

From the returns of the emigration commissioners, it appears that, of 2,249,355 emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom, between March 31, 1851, and April 8, 1861, no less than 1,230,986 were Irish; and from the returns obtained by the Registrar-General for Ireland, through the constabulary agents at Irish ports, during the like period, it is seen that as many as 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. The annual average emigration between 1831 and 1841 was 40,346, and from June 30, in the latter year, to the end of 1845, it averaged 61,242 per annum. In consequence of the potato blight, famine,

and pestilence, the number rose to 105,955 in 1846; after which, in 1847, the numbers who left the country were more than double those who had departed in the previous year. In 1848 there was an arrest of the exodus, and the emigrants only amounted to 178,159, but in the following year they again rose to 214,425. The emigration reached its maximum in 1851, when the numbers amounted to 249,721, after which they gradually decreased to 150,222 in 1854. Independently, however, of emigration, there was a large deficiency in the population from pestilence. The mortality increased gradually from 1840 to 1846, when the deaths reached 17,145. In 1847 there were 57,095 deaths from fever; in 1848 there were 45,948 deaths; in 1849 as many as 39,316; and in 1850 there were 23,545. The total deaths from fever during the period between 1841 and 1851 amounted to 222,029. The deaths from starvation in the years 1841 to 1851 were 21,770. The causes which led to the diminution of the population of Ireland between 1851 and 1861 were not of the twofold character to which the decrease was attributed in 1841-51. The diminution between 1851-61 may be said to have been caused by emigration alone, no fatal epidemic having prevailed during that period. The total number of emigrants from 1841-51 was 1,240,737, while the number who emigrated from Irish ports in the decade 1851-61 was 1,208,350—viz. 179,507 in 1851, 190,322 in 1852, 173,148 in 1853, 140,555 in 1854, 91,914 in 1855, 90,781 in 1856, 95,081 in 1857, 64,337 in 1858, 80,599 in 1859, 84,621 in 1860, and 17,485 from January 1 to April 7, 1861. In the seven years 1862-68 the emigration from Ireland was about 666,000. The returns of the Emigration Commissioners show that the number of emigrants of Irish origin who left the United Kingdom in each of the years 1862-68 respectively was as follows:—127,920 in 1863, 118,061 in 1864, 100,676 in 1865, 98,890 in 1866, 88,622 in 1867, and 64,961 in 1868; the last year showing a decrease of 23,661. Starting with the enumerated population of 1851—viz. 6,552,385—the Census Commissioners estimate that if emigration and immigration had been equal between 1851 and 1861, the population of Ireland in 1861 would have been 7,241,758, whereas it was found upon enumeration to be only 5,798,967, or 1,442,791 in defect. Again starting with the population of 1851—viz. 9,018,799—as estimated by the Commissioners on the supposition that emigration and immigration had been equal, and assuming that the population had continued to increase at the moderate rate of 0.926 per cent. per annum, the population of Ireland would have numbered 9,887,400 souls in 1861, and 10,543,000 in 1869. The Irish Registrar-General estimated the population in the middle of 1869 at 5,546,343, so that during the 28 years 1841-69, the population of Ireland had been reduced to nearly one-half of what it would have been had the

country not suffered from famine and pestilence and been drained by emigration.

The census returns show that the number of small holdings in Ireland, above one and up to five acres, was reduced from 310,436 in 1841 to 85,469 in 1861, or 72·5 per cent. Holdings from five to fifteen acres decreased from 252,799 in 1841 to 183,931 in 1861, or 27·2 per cent. The farms above fifteen acres increased in number; those between fifteen and thirty acres, 79,342 in 1841, were 141,251 in 1861, an increase of 78 per cent.; and the holdings above thirty acres, from 48,625 in 1841 to 157,833 in 1861, or 109·208 per cent. From returns published, by order of Parliament, in 1869, it appears that the number of holdings in Ireland at the end of 1867 was 597,118—viz. not exceeding one acre, 50,670; above one and not exceeding five acres, 78,064; above five and not exceeding 15 acres, 173,475; above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres, 136,508; above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres, 71,785; above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres, 54,752; above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres, 21,991; above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres, 8,309; above 500 acres, 1,569. The number of separate holdings was 510 less than in 1866.

The total area of Ireland was thus divided in 1867:—Under crops, 26·9 per cent.; grass, 49·5 per cent.; fallow, 0·1 per cent.; plantations, 1·6 per cent.; bog and waste, 21·9 per cent. Of every 100 holdings 29 were above five and not exceeding 15 acres, 22·8 were above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres, 13·1 were above one and not exceeding five acres, 12 were above 30 and under 50 acres, 9·2 were above 50 and did not exceed 100 acres, 3·7 were above 100 and did not exceed 200 acres, 1·4 were above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres, and 0·3 exceeded 500 acres. The number of holdings in 1867 in each county is thus returned:—Antrim, 24,087; Armagh, 22,683; Carlow, 5,409; Cavan, 20,989; Clare, 18,519; Cork, 36,556; Donegal, 32,386; Down, 31,887; Dublin, 9,564; Fermanagh, 13,817; Galway, 188,451; Kerry, 18,633; Kildare, 9,368; Kilkenny, 14,945; King's, 12,267; Leitrim, 15,233; Limerick, 16,535; Londonderry, 18,429; Longford, 8,819; Louth, 8,684; Mayo, 37,329; Meath, 12,020; Monaghan, 19,544; Queen's, 11,803; Roscommon, 21,938; Sligo, 15,985; Tipperary, 25,912; Tyrone, 29,264; Waterford, 9,336; Westmeath, 11,602; Wexford, 16,910; Wicklow, 8,814. The valuation of the total number of holdings in 1867 was 18,245,235*l.*, giving an average value of 22*l.* 4*s.* to each plot. Taking the entire population of the agricultural districts of Ireland, as returned in the census of 1861, at 4,286,019, there was one holding to every seven persons, while, equally divided, each individual had 4½ acres of land.

The subjoined table gives the number of paupers in receipt of

relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1860-69 :—

Years	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total
1860	43,218	1,711	44,929
1861	47,352	3,331	50,683
1862	55,168	4,378	59,541
1863	60,038	5,809	65,847
1864	59,867	7,753	68,136
1865	59,498	9,182	69,217
1866	54,435	10,163	65,057
1867	54,930	13,291	68,650
1868	56,663	15,830	72,925
1869	56,934	17,320	74,743

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and either convicted or acquitted, was as follows during each of the ten years 1859-68 :—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1859	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	6,078	3,285	2,773
1864	5,086	3,000	2,058
1865	4,657	2,663	1,966
1866	4,326	2,418	1,882
1867	4,561	2,733	1,803
1868	4,127	2,394	1,709

The gradual decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in Ireland, falling together with a vast increase of pauperism, is ascribed to the improvement of the police and judicial organisation, together with more extended administrative machinery for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

Official returns state the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years to have been more than three millions and a half, while the total number of emigrants since the year 1815 was close upon seven millions. The following table gives the number and destination of emigrants for each of the fifteen years, 1854 to 1868, the last column including all individuals not enumerated under the three great outlets of British emigration, namely, the United States, the North American, and the Australasian colonies.

Years	To the North American Colonies	To the United States	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand	Total
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	118,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,321

The number of emigrants who left the ports of the United Kingdom at which Government agents were stationed in the year 1868 was 192,344; from other ports, 3,977. Of these 196,321 emigrants, 58,268 were English, 14,954 Scotch, 64,961 Irish, and 51,956 foreigners; the origin of 6,182 not being distinguished. Out of the numbers emigrating in 1868, to the United States 109,109 embarked at Liverpool, 25,624 at Cork, 7,957 at Londonderry, 9,160 at Glasgow and Greenock, and 3,616 at London. Of those bound for the North American colonies, the greater part, namely 15,532, embarked at Liverpool, while those bound for the Australian colonies embarked at English ports in the following proportions:—Liverpool, 2,749; London, 5,746; and Plymouth, 2,865. More than half of the emigrants in 1868 were comprised under the following heads of occupation or condition—General and agricultural labourers, 50,515; children under 12 years of age, 38,416, of whom 8,096 were infants under one year of age; married women, 23,597; female domestic servants, 8,592; farmers, 7,258; miners and quarrymen, 8,500; gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, 7,171; carpenters, 2,553; tailors, 951; clerks, 790; smiths, 712; spinners and weavers, 381; seamen, 278; and coal miners, 289. Out of the total number of emigrants, 44,309 were married—viz. 20,712 males and 23,597 females; 107,468 were single adults, of whom 74,053 were males and 33,415 females. The excess in the number of emigrants in the year 1868, as compared with 1867, under certain occupations was as follows:—314 agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters; 186 braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths; 223 bricklayers; 260 coalminers; 2,859 miners and quarrymen; 639

smiths; 159 male domestic servants; 187 engineers; and 55 printers. The number of female domestic servants who emigrated was nearly the same in 1867 and 1868. Taking the average of every 10,000 of population in 1868 in each division of the kingdom, 27·8 persons emigrated from England and Wales, 48·3 from Scotland, and 121·2 from Ireland. The returns show that the emigration of 1868 was smaller than in any of the four years 1863-66, but exceeded that of 1867 by 372. There was an increase in the emigrants of 1868, as compared with those of 1867, of 2,774 English, 2,088 Scotch, and 20,763 foreigners, while among Irish emigrants there was a decrease of 23,661.

The only colonies which at present promote emigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds, and through the instrumentality of emigration commissioners, are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Tasmania, and some of the provinces of New Zealand.

Income of the Population.

The population of the United Kingdom may be divided, in rough outline, into three classes, namely:—

Classes	Estimated number of individuals	Per cent. of population
Upper—Owners of property, and their families	1,000,000	3
Middle—Traders and brainworkers " "	6,000,000	20
Lower—Manual labourers " "	23,000,000	77
Total . . .	30,000,000	100

As far as can be ascertained, the total income of the population of the United Kingdom amounts to not less than 600,000,000*l.*, divided as follows:—

	<i>£</i>
Upper and middle classes	350,000,000
Manual-labour class	250,000,000
	<hr/>
	600,000,000

The income of the manual-labour class is not touched by direct taxation; but that of the upper and middle classes is shown, to some extent, in the returns of the income and property tax. The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the total amounts of income and property tax, under each of the Schedules by which they are assessed, levied in the year ending April 5, 1867, separately in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the whole of the United Kingdom:—

Nature of Income classed under each Schedule		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Schedule.		£	£	£	£
A	{ For property in lands, tenements, and hereditaments }	1,672,602	197,367	214,273	2,084,242
B	{ For occupation of lands, tenements, and hereditaments }	240,014	23,960	18,503	282,477
C	{ For profits arising from annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities payable out of the public revenue }	542,086	—	18,588	560,674
D	{ For profits arising from any profession, trade, or employment }	2,256,752	260,744	117,563	2,634,059
E	{ For public offices, annuities, pensions, or stipends payable out of the public revenue }	322,109	18,143	21,109	361,361
Total . .		5,032,563	500,214	390,036	5,922,813

The total number of persons who paid income-tax under Schedule D, from trade and professions, in the year ending April 5, 1867, was 383,452. Of this number 325,264 were in England and Wales; 38,689 in Scotland; and 19,499 in Ireland. In England and in Ireland, the greater number paid upon incomes between 100*l.* and 200*l.* a year; but in Scotland upon incomes under 100*l.* The number of persons who declared themselves possessed of incomes, derived from trade and professions, of above 5,000*l.* a year, was 1,914 in England and Wales; 269 in Scotland; and 109 in Ireland. Of these, 54 in England, 9 in Scotland, and 4 in Ireland, had incomes of above 50,000*l.* a year.

It is computed that about a million of individuals in the United Kingdom live, in part, on incomes derived from the investment of personal property, and of this number rather more than one-fourth possess a greater or lesser share in the 26 millions sterling distributed annually in payment of the interest of the national debt. On the first dividend day in 1868, the total number of persons holding stocks in the public Funds was 248,002, as compared with

256,600 in 1867, and 255,832 in 1866. The number of persons entitled, in 1868, to half-yearly dividends not exceeding 5*l.* was 83,224; while of those entitled to dividends not exceeding 10*l.* there were 38,394; and of those entitled to dividends not exceeding 50*l.* there were 84,188. The number of persons entitled to dividends not exceeding 100*l.* was 22,282; of those entitled to dividends not exceeding 200*l.* it was 12,484; and of those entitled to dividends not exceeding 300*l.* it was 3,416. The number of persons entitled to dividends not exceeding 500*l.* was 2,247; that of persons entitled to dividends not exceeding 1,000*l.* was 1,157; and that of persons entitled to dividends not exceeding 2,000*l.* was 400. The number of persons entitled to dividends exceeding 2,000*l.* was 210.

The capital invested in the Post-Office Savings Banks of the United Kingdom, at the end of the year 1868, amounted to 11,666,655*l.*, of which sum 11,002,147*l.* stood invested in England and Wales, 229,676*l.* in Scotland, and 434,832*l.* in Ireland. The capital invested in the ordinary savings banks of the United Kingdom, at the end of the year 1868, amounted to 36,871,778*l.*, of which sum 30,855,592*l.* was invested in England, 983,023*l.* in Wales, 3,218,035*l.* in Scotland, and 1,815,128*l.* in Ireland. Thus the total investments in the savings banks of England and Wales amounted to 42,840,762*l.*, or close upon two pounds sterling per head of population; in Scotland, to 3,447,711*l.*, or somewhat less than one pound sterling; and in Ireland, to 2,249,960*l.*, or about seven shillings per head of population.

Commerce and Industry.

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, distinguishing, in regard to exports, British produce, and foreign and colonial produce, was as follows during each of the ten years 1859 to 1868:—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1859	179,182,355	130,411,529	25,281,446	334,875,330
1860	210,530,873	135,891,227	28,630,124	375,052,224
1861	217,485,024	125,102,814	34,529,684	377,117,522
1862	225,716,976	123,992,264	42,175,870	391,885,110
1863	248,919,020	146,602,342	50,300,067	445,821,429
1864	274,952,172	160,449,053	52,170,561	487,571,786
1865	271,072,285	165,835,725	52,995,851	489,903,861
1866	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	534,195,956
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44,840,606	500,985,666
1868	294,693,608	179,677,812	48,100,642	522,472,062

The following table exhibits the average share per head of population of the United Kingdom in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total imports and exports, during the ten years 1859 to 1868:—

Year	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports			Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1859	8	5	5	4	11	2	11	14	2	1864	9	6	0	5	8	7	16	9	10
1860	7	7	0	4	14	7	13	0	7	1865	9	2	2	5	11	5	16	9	2
1861	7	10	2	4	6	5	13	0	5	1866	9	17	2	6	6	2	17	16	10
1862	7	14	7	4	5	7	13	8	5	1867	9	2	6	6	0	0	16	12	3
1863	8	9	5	5	0	0	15	8	5	1868	9	14	6	5	18	2	17	4	4

The following table shows the relative division of the imports from British colonies and the principal foreign countries into the United Kingdom in 1868, compared with the previous year. Each country is placed in the order in which it ranks according to the magnitude of the supplies it sent to the United Kingdom in 1868. The total of 1868, it will be seen, shows a large increase in amount over the year 1867, while, at the same time, it represented the highest figure ever recorded in imports:—

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Year 1867		Year 1868	
From British Possessions:—	£	£	£	£
India	25,487,786		30,071,866	
Australasia	12,884,311		12,571,473	
Canada and N. America	6,767,512		6,781,253	
West India Islands	5,877,424		6,570,040	
Ceylon	3,224,512		3,671,484	
Cape and Natal	2,741,285		2,702,376	
Singapore and Straits	1,434,529		2,050,163	
Mauritius	889,812		1,061,999	
Western Africa	399,051		538,431	
Channel Islands	404,083		399,099	
Hongkong	183,373		235,804	
Honduras	180,610		140,720	
Gibraltar	67,720		76,666	
Malta	84,471		55,961	
Other Possessions	108,066		94,278	
Total Imports from British Possessions	60,734,545		66,993,547	
From Foreign Countries:—				
United States	41,045,957		43,063,094	
France	33,734,803		34,584,343	
Russia	22,286,926		20,050,162	
Germany	18,331,725		17,653,553	
Egypt	15,498,292		17,584,716	
China	9,340,402		11,481,565	

From Foreign Countries— <i>continued</i> .	Year 1867	Year 1866
	£	£
Netherlands . . .	10,822,328	11,389,898
Belgium	7,555,202	8,255,043
Turkey	4,762,483	7,658,711
Brazil	5,902,011	7,455,803
Spain	6,088,318	6,590,958
Sweden and Norway . .	6,477,865	6,217,456
Cuba and Porto Rico .	4,267,684	4,830,295
Chili	4,417,568	4,366,598
Italy	3,105,709	4,018,034
Peru	3,701,362	3,400,026
Denmark	2,588,921	2,470,396
Portugal	2,324,541	2,252,858
Austria	1,203,660	2,029,310
Western Africa . . .	1,477,749	1,884,229
Argentine Confederation	911,851	1,496,134
Greece	1,246,688	1,148,543
Uruguay	1,222,228	1,138,255
Colombia	983,511	1,096,032
Central America . . .	804,057	939,827
Mexico	315,168	350,664
Other Countries . . .	3,527,943	4,831,081
Total Imports from Foreign Countries . . . }	£214,448,592	£227,700,061
Total Imports	£275,183,137	£294,693,608

The following table shows the relative division of the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to British Colonies and foreign states, the list of the various countries being arranged, in the same manner as in the preceding table, according to the value of the exports which they received in 1868 :—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To British Possessions:—	Year 1867	Year 1868
	£	£
India	21,805,127	21,211,343
Australasia	9,613,739	12,071,435
North America . . .	5,862,402	4,847,560
Hongkong	2,471,809	2,186,100
West Indies	1,666,697	1,786,728
Singapore	2,068,910	1,513,397
Cape of Good Hope .	1,701,441	1,322,111
Ceylon	771,879	835,798
Gibraltar	723,318	705,627
Guiana	625,943	671,098
Western Africa . . .	630,057	613,279
Channel Islands . . .	469,523	556,458
Malta	498,796	500,422

To British Possessions— <i>continued</i> .	Year 1867		Year 1868	
	£	£	£	£
Mauritius	377,450		383,618	
Natal	191,570		269,122	
Honduras	148,016		137,573	
Aden	79,127		75,763	
Bermudas	43,479		46,963	
St. Helena	36,936		32,562	
Falkland Islands . .	7,611		13,408	
Ascension	5,710		3,084	
Heligoland	70		164	
Total to British Possessions .	49,799,610		49,779,531	
To Foreign Countries:—				
Germany	20,542,653		22,777,390	
United States	21,825,703		21,410,184	
France	12,121,010		10,633,721	
Netherlands	9,422,742		10,892,253	
Turkey	7,057,863		8,157,701	
China	4,996,469		6,312,866	
Egypt	8,198,111		6,068,569	
Brazil	5,694,557		5,323,937	
Italy	4,865,552		4,980,216	
Russia	3,944,035		4,250,721	
Foreign West Indies .	3,335,766		3,209,499	
Belgium	2,816,481		3,149,769	
Colombia	2,390,931		2,704,958	
Spain	2,503,686		2,403,545	
Chili	2,524,438		1,958,234	
Argentine Confederation	2,837,124		1,922,991	
Portugal	2,006,039		1,723,270	
Denmark	1,282,358		1,441,768	
Sweden and Norway . .	1,496,161		1,392,371	
Peru	1,422,112		1,135,212	
Japan	1,545,386		1,106,069	
Austria	968,952		1,084,575	
Greece	949,124		975,081	
Philippine Islands . .	1,042,468		955,554	
Uruguay	1,452,508		930,973	
Western Africa	816,450		901,309	
Java and Sumatra . . .	1,329,485		851,620	
Mexico	812,948		849,484	
Morocco	189,367		195,665	
Costa Rica and Guate- mala }	243,560		160,051	
Venezuela	260,136		69,559	
Islands in the Pacific .	19,888		47,988	
Tunis	67,204		47,611	
Cape Verd Islands . .	31,885		30,852	
Ecuador	44,672		28,982	
Algeria	22,625		23,697	
Papal ports	15,801		22,309	
Eastern Africa	36,155		20,641	
Persia	14,069		17,498	
Arabia	6,638		4,774	

To Foreign Countries— <i>continued.</i>	Year 1867 £	Year 1868 £
Bolivia	3,852	3,425
Madagascar	3,319	3,257
Siam	4,244	3,072
Cochin China	612	431
Northern Whale Fisheries	100	300
Abyssinia	—	128
French possessions in } India }	2,074	—
Total Exports to Foreign coun- } tries }	131,162,313	129,684,081
Total Exports of British home } produce }	180,961,923	179,677,812

It will be seen from the above tables that while the imports from British possessions showed an increase amounting to more than 6,000,000*l.* in 1868, the exports to them exhibited a slight decrease in value over the previous year. The total imports from foreign countries showed an increase of 13,000,000*l.* in 1868, and the exports to them a decrease of nearly 1,500,000*l.* The foreign country which took the greatest supply of British produce and manufactures in 1868 was Germany, while for the year preceding the United States held the first rank. There was an increase of exports of British produce in the year 1868 to nine foreign countries, the same amounting in round numbers to the following sums:—

							Increase £
Exports to Germany	.	.	.	..	.	.	2,200,000
„ „ China	.	.	.	..	..	..	1,300,000
„ „ Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	..	1,000,000
„ „ Netherlands	.	.	.	..	..	.	900,000
„ „ Russia	.	.	.	..	.	..	300,000
„ „ Belgium	.	.	.	..	.	.	300,000
„ „ Cuba and Porto Rico	.	.	.	..	.	.	250,000
„ „ Denmark	.	.	.	.	..	.	150,000
„ „ Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,000

The countries to which there was a decrease of exports of British produce and manufactures in 1868, compared with 1867, were Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Egypt, Japan, Foreign West Indies, Peru, Chili, and Brazil.

The five principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are cotton, corn, wool, tea, and silk. The five principal articles of home produce exported are cotton manufactures; woollen and worsted manufactures; metals, iron and steel; linen manufactures; and haberdashery and millinery. In the subjoined tables the declared real value of these ten great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, is exhibited:—

THE FIVE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Articles imported	1866	1867	1868
	£	£	£
1. Cotton, raw	77,521,406	51,999,537	55,198,522
2. Corn, wheat	12,983,090	24,985,096	22,069,353
„ other kinds	13,241,360	12,766,111	14,495,021
„ flour, of wheat . .	3,796,911	3,519,577	2,832,077
„ „ of other kinds . .	36,082	93,350	22,839
Total of corn	30,057,443	41,364,134	39,420,290
3. Wool	17,550,871	16,178,034	15,114,805
4. Tea	11,208,815	10,067,813	12,431,454
5. Silk, raw	7,243,199	7,556,462	8,741,045

THE FIVE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Articles exported	1866	1867	1868
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain . .	35,654,308	33,727,447	31,284,643
„ printed or dyed	22,175,132	19,405,384	18,844,117
„ of other kinds	3,035,582	2,840,292	2,703,337
Cotton yarn	13,700,404	14,870,562	14,709,194
Total of cotton manufactures	74,565,426	70,843,692	67,541,291
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c. . . .	5,422,141	5,338,407	3,766,894
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,161,372	861,197	963,743
Worsted stuffs	13,104,497	12,149,260	13,065,236
Carpets and druggets	1,217,812	1,102,036	1,095,009
Of all other sorts	819,999	683,180	634,763
Total of woollen and } worsted manufactures }	21,725,821	20,134,080	19,525,645
3. Metals:			
Iron, pig and puddled	1,544,647	1,660,026	1,577,529
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . .	2,314,438	2,359,062	2,272,906
„ railroad, of all sorts	4,166,419	4,889,389	4,646,156
„ wire	449,906	361,193	400,696
„ cast	700,222	677,433	713,289
„ hoops and plates	1,779,177	1,785,447	1,766,222
„ wrought, of all sorts	2,678,535	2,141,496	2,259,059
„ old, for re-manufacture	66,264	188,912	377,679
„ steel, unwrought	1,129,761	1,063,954	1,008,371
Total of iron and steel	14,829,369	15,126,912	15,021,907

The Five principal Articles of Export—*continued*.

Articles exported	1866	1867	1868
4. Linen manufactures:	£	£	
White or plain, damask, &c. .	8,102,501	6,563,801	6,269,655
Printed, checked, or dyed .	531,658	237,003	231,656
Sailcloth	354,747	259,609	194,460
Of other sorts	587,257	412,693	398,548
Total of linen manufactures	9,576,163	7,473,106	7,094,319
5. Haberdashery and millinery .	5,403,366	4,438,119	4,476,433

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1867 and 1868, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1868, as compared with 1867 :—

Articles	Years		Increase or Decrease in 1868, as compared with 1867	
	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	111,272	110,073	—	1,199
Cocoa, and chocolate .	21,549	26,453	4,904	—
Coffee	394,521	382,626	—	11,895
Corn	854,761	864,097	9,336	—
Fruit, dried: Currants .	265,472	277,148	11,676	—
" Figs, and				
prunes .	36,226	30,607	—	5,619
" Raisins .	109,405	126,580	17,175	—
Spirits: Rum	2,192,620	2,007,712	—	184,908
" Brandy	1,659,694	1,729,356	69,662	—
" other sorts . . .	445,038	596,359	151,321	—
Sugar	5,764,480	5,641,862	—	122,618
" Molasses	56,119	102,961	46,842	—
Tea	2,776,520	2,672,978	—	103,542
Tobacco and snuff . . .	6,549,283	6,578,751	29,468	—
Wine	1,425,008	1,521,193	96,185	—
Other articles	22,315	*24,751	2,436	—
Total gross receipts .	22,684,283	22,693,507	9,224	—
Drawbacks and repayments	249,508	281,724	32,216	—
Total net receipts .	22,434,775	22,411,783	—	22,992

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1867 and 1868 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland :—

Ports	1867	1868
	£	£
London	10,819,711	10,694,494
Liverpool	3,040,501	3,079,566
Other Ports of England	3,272,548	3,347,186
Scotland	3,429,964	3,436,308
Ireland	2,121,559	2,135,953
Total	22,684,283	22,693,507

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1867 and 1868 was more than that of all the other ports of Great Britain taken together, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which average a million a-year, and one more, Hull, where they are above a quarter of a million, while in Scotland the two ports of Glasgow and Greenock, and in Ireland the one port of Dublin, absorb the main share of the receipts. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce and industry.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade, with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows from 1855 till 1868:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1855	8,333	691,128	31,570
1856	9,390	719,860	33,879
1857	9,676	767,925	37,138
1858	10,313	788,113	37,971
1859	10,035	777,422	35,545
1860	10,848	821,079	39,163
1861	11,060	832,771	39,626
1862	10,481	771,326	36,514
1863	10,677	752,589	36,720
1864	11,003	789,108	37,748
1865	11,160	795,434	37,631
1866	11,212	813,909	37,440
1867	11,498	839,523	38,526
1868	11,787	804,749	39,448

The number of steam vessels employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1855 to 1868, was as follows :—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1855	257	57,415	3,906
1856	317	67,616	4,786
1857	388	92,481	6,462
1858	372	90,739	6,215
1859	374	90,867	6,377
1860	402	92,254	6,416
1861	448	102,795	7,024
1862	434	104,020	6,892
1863	456	107,003	7,095
1864	510	125,808	7,858
1865	552	134,776	8,189
1866	612	147,194	9,005
1867	657	154,244	9,451
1868	729	153,265	9,755

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—was, in each of the fourteen years, from 1855 to 1868 :—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1855	1,234	210,114	8,330
1856	970	162,488	6,483
1857	1,098	162,112	7,007
1858	897	138,699	5,594
1859	848	132,768	5,229
1860	1,366	226,556	8,700
1861	1,326	219,522	8,443
1862	1,483	246,479	9,388
1863	1,720	284,413	10,831
1864	1,624	268,125	10,039
1865	1,663	282,295	10,457
1866	1,546	278,167	10,055
1867	1,196	199,846	7,339
1868	1,432	240,921	8,688

The number of steamers employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1855 to 1868, amounted to:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1855	47	12,562	998
	1856	42	16,102	965
	1857	66	20,859	1,200
	1858	62	20,604	1,141
	1859	59	21,123	1,202
	1860	80	29,808	1,731
	1861	72	24,924	1,255
	1862	89	29,463	1,664
	1863	90	33,547	1,693
	1864	92	36,944	1,787
	1865	111	43,225	2,005
	1866	110	47,194	2,050
	1867	125	50,201	2,249
	1868	134	52,150	2,339

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1855 to 1868:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388
1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718
1857	7,655	2,900,082	107,289
1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,090
1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434
1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624
1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880
1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145
1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100
1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489
1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501
1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073
1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364
1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period amounted to :—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1855	450	218,979	16,345
1856	492	247,337	17,087
1857	445	268,028	17,291
1858	428	257,861	17,821
1859	462	277,527	18,719
1860	447	277,437	17,958
1861	477	313,465	18,729
1862	510	328,310	19,260
1863	574	371,201	22,288
1864	727	456,241	27,835
1865	756	523,698	28,860
1866	784	553,425	28,748
1867	834	608,232	31,411
1868	862	619,199	31,568

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom during the years 1855-68 is shown in the following table :—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1855	17,828	3,990,170	168,537
1856	19,270	4,156,077	173,918
1857	19,328	4,211,482	176,387
1858	20,071	4,325,242	177,832
1859	19,570	4,269,109	172,506
1860	20,019	4,251,739	171,592
1861	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
1862	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
1863	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
1864	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
1865	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
1866	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
1867	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1855-68, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1855	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470
1856	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049
1857	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792
1858	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981
1859	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259
1860	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292
1861	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641
1862	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439
1863	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	9,538,137	28,897,092
1866	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450
1867	22,370,070	10,886,042	32,756,112
1868	26,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, in each of the years 1855-68, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1855	865	242,182	233	81,018
1856	921	187,005	229	57,573
1857	1,050	197,554	228	52,918
1858	847	154,930	153	53,150
1859	789	147,967	150	38,003
1860	818	158,172	198	53,796
1861	774	129,970	201	70,869
1862	827	164,061	221	77,338
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096

It appears from a parliamentary return, showing the number of vessels of above 50 tons that were built in the United Kingdom in the three years 1866-68, that at the port of London, in 1866, 82 vessels of 17,734 tons, were built; in 1867, 15 of 3,644 tons; in 1866, 11 of 6,607 tons. At Liverpool, 38 vessels, of 28,667 tons, were built in 1866; 22, of 12,475 tons, in 1867; 44, of 30,247 tons, in 1868. At Glasgow, 121 vessels, of 68,134 tons, in 1866; 95, of 52,865 tons, in 1867; 97, of 90,390 tons, in 1868. At Sunder-

land, 149 vessels, of 59,254 tons, in 1866; 128, of 47,625 tons, in 1867; 131, of 64,374 tons, in 1868. At Greenock, 18 vessels, of 14,276 tons, in 1866; 22, of 8,532 tons, in 1867; 32, of 16,819 tons, in 1868. At Newcastle, 44 vessels, of 27,961 tons, in 1866; 28, of 15,464 tons, in 1867; 27, of 19,031 tons, in 1868. At Port Glasgow, 24 vessels, of 10,689 tons, in 1866; 22, of 11,709 tons, in 1867; 23, of 14,022 tons, in 1868. At Hull, 39 vessels, of 13,288 tons, in 1866; 22, of 7,266 tons, in 1867; 20, of 8,186 tons, in 1868. At Aberdeen, 16 vessels, of 11,571 tons, in 1866; 18, of 9,199 tons, in 1867; 15, of 7,924 tons, in 1868. At Shields, 38 vessels, of 13,548 tons, in 1866; six, of 2,094 tons, in 1867; seven, of 2,626 tons, in 1868. At South Shields, 19 vessels, of 5,087 tons, in 1866; eight, of 1,452 tons, in 1867; five, of 2,099 tons, in 1868. At the Clyde Ports, at Liverpool, and at Sunderland the tonnage built in 1868 was greater than in 1866 and 1867; at the other ports it was less than in 1866.

3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 364,000,000 in 1835; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 722,000,000 in 1845; and to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850. The subsequent increase and fluctuations of imports are exhibited in the subjoined tabular view, which shows the total cotton imports, exports, and the amounts retained for home consumption in each of the years 1855 to 1868.

Years	Total imports of Cotton	Total exports of Cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1855	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792
1856	1,023,886,304	146,660,864	877,225,440
1857	969,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296
1858	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576
1859	1,225,986,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936
1860	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712
1861	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816
1862	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768
1863	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768
1864	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416
1865	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360
1866	1,377,129,936	388,952,368	988,177,568
1867	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496
1868	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during each of the years 1855 to 1868:—

Years	Total imports of Wool	Total exports of Wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1855	99,300,446	29,453,466	69,846,980
1856	116,211,392	26,679,793	89,531,599
1857	129,749,898	36,487,219	93,262,679
1858	126,738,723	26,701,542	100,037,181
1859	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884
1860	148,396,677	30,761,867	117,634,710
1861	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737
1862	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973
1863	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703
1864	206,473,046	55,933,739	150,539,306
1865	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817
1866	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201
1867	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844

The number of persons employed in the several branches of textile industry in England and Wales in 1868 was 673,334, against 495,707 in 1850; showing an increase of 177,627 hands in the 19 years. The numbers employed in each branch of industry were:—In cotton manufacture, 357,052; woollen, 101,938; worsted, 128,410; silk, 39,956; flax, 21,859; hemp, 1,330; jute, 1,760; hosiery, 6,419; shoddy, 3,187; horsehair, 828; felt, 19; elastic, 3,821; lace, 6,755. Out of the 673,334 hands, 184,904 were employed in spinning; 101,077 in weaving; and 352,287 in spinning and weaving.

Official returns show that at the end of the year 1868 there were ten counties in England, three in Scotland, and one in Ireland which had above a thousand of their population employed in the cotton manufacture. Lancashire had 152,150 persons so employed in 1839, 315,627 in 1861, and 277,846 in 1868; Cheshire had 36,352 in 1839, 40,860 in 1861; 82,541 in 1868; Yorkshire had 12,436 in 1839, 27,810 in 1861, 23,844 in 1868; Derby had 10,462 in 1839, 12,965 in 1861, 10,454 in 1868; Cumberland, 1,986 in 1839, 3,281 in 1861, 3,213 in 1868; Nottingham, 1,460 in 1839, 2,183 in 1861, 2,273 in 1868; Stafford, 2,078 in 1839, 1,982 in 1861; 2,076 in 1868; Gloucester, 29 in 1839, 1,514 in 1861, 1,529 in 1868; Leicester, 244 in 1839, 219 in 1861, 1,339 in 1868; Warwick, 84 in 1839, 445 in 1861, 1,021 in 1868. In Scotland, Lanark had 20,288 persons thus employed in 1839, 27,065 in 1861, 26,183 in 1868; Renfrew, 7,851 in 1839, 8,749 in 1861, 8,873 in 1868; Ayr, 961 in 1839, 1,089 in 1861, 1,642 in 1868. In Ireland,

Waterford had 1,011 in 1839, 1,412 in 1861, 1,629 in 1868; Antrim 2,000 in 1839, 639 in 1861, 857 in 1868. The number of spinning spindles employed in Lancashire was 21,530,532 in 1861, and 24,160,955 in 1868. In Cheshire, 3,373,113 in 1861, 2,998,080 in 1868. In Yorkshire, 2,414,898 in 1861, 2,376,517 in 1868. In Derby, 682,008 in 1861, 542,894 in 1868. In Cumberland, 136,212 in 1861, 138,782 in 1868. In Nottingham, 36,000 in 1861, 6,292 in 1868. In Stafford, 81,116 in 1861, 87,616 in 1868. In Gloucester, 66,004 in 1861, 91,072 in 1868. In Lanark the spinning spindles were 1,138,602 in 1861, 934,012 in 1868; in Renfrew, 408,742 in 1861, 316,028 in 1868; in Ayr, 30,240 in 1861, 19,152 in 1868; in Perth, 57,796 in 1861, and 34,224 in 1868; in Stirling, 50,190 and 30,722 respectively; in Bute, 52,148 and 26,000; and in Linlithgow, 19,800 and 20,408. In Waterford, 30,292 in 1861, 43,092 in 1868; in Antrim, 72,884 in 1861, 73,168 in 1868. In the other counties in which the cotton trade is found, it is of less importance. The number of persons employed in the cotton factories of the United Kingdom was 259,365 in 1839, 330,924 in 1850, 379,213 in 1856, 451,569 in 1861, 401,064 in 1868. The number of spinning spindles increased from 30,387,467 in 1861, to 32,000,014 in 1868. The returns say nothing as to displacement of labour by new machinery, or as to increased speed of spindles. The number of power-looms was 249,627 in 1850, 399,992 in 1861, and 379,329 in 1868.

4. *Minerals and Metals.*

The total quantities and value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom in the year 1868 were as follows:—

Coal, 103,141,157 tons, value 25,785,289*l.*; iron ore, 10,169,231 tons, value 3,196,600*l.*; tin ore, 13,953 tons, value 770,205*l.*; copper ore, 157,335 tons, value 642,103*l.*; lead ore, 95,236 tons, value 1,150,768*l.*; zinc ore, 12,781 tons, value 39,191*l.*; iron pyrites, 76,484 tons, value 53,636*l.*; gold quartz, 1,191 tons, value 1,000*l.*; arsenic, 3,300 tons, value 9,710*l.*; gossans and ochres, 6,692 tons, value 6,372*l.*; wolfram, nine tons, value 67*l.*; fluor spar, 60 tons, value 42*l.*; manganese, 1,700 tons, value 7,650*l.*; barytes, 14,235 tons, value 8,728*l.*; coprolites, 37,500 tons, value 71,500*l.*; salt, 1,513,840 tons, value 927,227*l.*; clays, fine and fire, 1,012,479 tons, value 317,770*l.*; and earthy minerals, value 650,000*l.* In summary, the total value of the minerals produced in the United Kingdom, in the year 1868, was 33,637,858*l.* The total quantities and value of the metals obtained from the ores in the year 1868 were as follows:—Iron, pig, 4,970,206 tons, value 12,381,280*l.*; tin, 9,300 tons, value 901,400*l.*; copper, 9,817 tons,

value 761,602*l.*; lead, 71,017 tons, value 1,378,404*l.*; zinc, 3,713 tons, value 75,435*l.*; silver, 835,542 oz., value 229,773*l.*; gold, 1,012 oz., value 3,522*l.*; and other metals, value 5,000*l.* In summary, the total value of metals produced in 1868 was 15,736,416*l.* Adding together the value of the metals obtained from the mines of the United Kingdom, 15,736,416*l.* the value of coal, 25,785,289*l.*, and that of other minerals, not smelted, including salt, barytes &c., 2,003,819*l.*, the total produce of the United Kingdom in the year 1868 amounted to 43,525,524*l.*

The total quantities and value of the two most important products of the mines of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1857 to 1868 :—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1857	65,394,707	16,348,676	3,659,447	9,148,617
1858	65,008,649	16,252,162	3,456,064	8,640,160
1859	71,979,765	17,994,941	3,712,904	9,282,260
1860	80,042,698	20,010,674	3,826,752	9,566,880
1861	83,635,214	20,908,803	3,712,390	9,280,975
1862	81,638,338	20,409,584	3,943,469	9,858,672
1863	86,292,215	21,573,053	4,510,040	11,275,100
1864	92,787,873	23,197,968	4,767,951	11,919,877
1865	98,150,587	24,537,646	4,819,254	12,048,133
1866	101,630,544	25,407,635	4,523,987	11,309,742
1867	104,500,480	26,125,120	4,761,023	11,902,557
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280

The values of the four most important metallic productions next to iron, namely, copper, lead, tin, and silver, were as follows in the same period :—

Years	Copper	Lead	Tin	Silver
	£	£	£	£
1857	2,154,500	1,523,852	895,152	133,216
1858	1,562,693	1,489,005	823,480	156,569
1859	1,734,700	1,410,095	929,390	158,407
1860	1,706,261	1,412,760	871,382	172,903
1861	1,572,480	1,445,255	910,762	144,161
1862	1,493,241	1,436,345	983,216	189,041
1863	1,409,608	1,418,985	1,170,702	174,351
1864	1,350,699	1,448,959	1,082,061	176,299
1865	1,134,664	1,433,161	971,273	199,335
1866	1,019,168	1,381,509	885,368	174,951
1867	831,761	1,337,509	799,203	215,400
1868	761,602	1,378,404	901,400	229,773

The 103,141,157 tons of coal produced in the United Kingdom in 1868 were raised from 2,922 collieries. The quantity was above 1,300,000 tons less than in 1867, a result attributable to the long continued commercial depression. In Durham and Northumberland 24,394,167 tons were raised in 1868, being 473,277 tons less than in 1867. In Cumberland 1,378,026 tons were raised in 1868, a decrease of 134,488 tons. In Yorkshire 9,740,510 tons, a decrease of 103,065 tons. In Derbyshire 4,957,879 tons, an increase of 407,329 tons. In Nottinghamshire 1,508,439 tons, a decrease of 66,561 tons. In Leicestershire 608,088 tons, a decrease of 541,912 tons. In Warwickshire 624,859 tons, a decrease of 255,991 tons. In Staffordshire and Worcestershire 12,294,780 tons, a decrease of 231,774 tons. In Lancashire 12,800,500 tons, a decrease of 41,000 tons. In Cheshire 937,500, an increase of 2,500 tons. In Shropshire 1,495,500 tons, a decrease of 63,000 tons. In Gloucestershire and Somerset 1,969,000 tons, a decrease of 6,000 tons. In Monmouthshire 4,250,500 tons, a decrease of 319,000 tons. In South Wales 8,959,500 tons, a decrease of 132,800 tons. In North Wales 2,385,000 tons, an increase of 13,750 tons. In Scotland 14,709,959 tons, an increase of 584,016 tons. In Ireland 126,950 tons, an increase of 1,950 tons. The mean price of Newcastle coal, Walls-end, in the London market in 1868, was 15s. 9d. per ton, being 2s. 6d. less than in 1867.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries quadrupled within the last twenty years. They amounted to 2,483,161 tons in 1847; to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,170,477 tons in 1865; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,415,778 tons in 1867; and to 10,837,513 tons in 1868. The declared value of these exports was 1,087,122*l.* in 1847; 1,302,473*l.* in 1851; 2,826,582*l.* in 1856; 3,604,790*l.* in 1861; 4,165,778*l.* in 1864; 4,427,177*l.* in 1865; 5,102,805*l.* in 1866; 5,392,452*l.* in 1867; and 5,355,791*l.* in 1868. The principal countries serving as export markets for British coal are France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Portugal, and Brazil. To France the average quantity exported in the three years 1866–68 was 1,800,000 tons; to Germany, 1,500,000 tons; to Denmark, 600,000 tons; to Russia, 500,000 tons; to Sweden and Norway, 450,000 tons; to Spain, 420,000 tons; to Italy, 400,000 tons; to Egypt, 350,000 tons; and to Portugal and Brazil, 250,000 tons each.

5. *Railways.*

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were

constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1867 there were 14,247 miles open for traffic; the increase presenting an average of 545 miles per annum. The total capital involved in railway undertakings at the end of 1867 amounted to 502,262,887*l.*, being at the rate of 35,250*l.* per mile of line opened for traffic at the same date.

The following table gives the total number of passengers conveyed, and the total traffic receipts of all the lines of the United Kingdom in each of the years 1856 to 1867 :—

Years	Number of Passengers		Traffic Receipts	
	Total	Per Mile	Total	Per Mile
	Number	Number	Number	£
1856 .	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660
1857 .	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659
1858 .	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516
1859 .	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573
1860 .	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661
1861 .	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628
1862 .	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522
1863 .	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528
1864 .	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651
1865 .	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691
1866 .	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754
1867 .	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771

The total working expenses of all the railways in the year 1867 amounted to 19,848,952*l.*, leaving the net income at 19,631,047*l.*, or rather less than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Colonial Possessions.

The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. Official returns state the area of these possessions to be 4,556,317 square miles, or more than thirty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, nearly a million square miles are in Asia, more than two millions and a half in Australasia, and more than half a million in North America. The population, according to the latest returns, was 161,111,574, or more than five times the population of the United Kingdom. The following table gives the area and population of each of the colonies and dependencies, after the most recent official returns :—

Possessions	Area	Population
	Sq. miles	Number
India	988,091	150,767,851
Straits Settlements	1,095	282,831
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	331,280	2,881,862
New Brunswick	27,037	252,047
Nova Scotia	18,671	330,857
Prince Edward Island	2,173	84,386
Newfoundland	40,200	122,638
British Columbia	200,000	38,600
Vancouver Island	13,000	16,000
Total for North American } Colonies	632,361	3,726,390
Bermuda	24	11,796
Honduras	13,500	25,635
WEST INDIES:		
Bahamas	3,021	35,487
Turks Island	—	4,372
Jamaica	6,400	441,264
Virgin Islands	57	6,051
St. Christopher	103	24,440
Nevis	50	9,822
Antigua	183	37,125
Montserrat	47	7,645
Dominica	291	25,666
St. Lucia	250	29,519
St. Vincent	131	31,755
Barbadoes	166	152,727
Grenada	133	36,672
Tobago	97	15,410
Trinidad	1,754	84,438
British Guiana	76,000	155,026
Total for West Indies	88,683	1,097,419
Falkland Islands	7,600	662
AUSTRALASIA:		
New South Wales	323,437	431,412
Victoria	86,831	656,855
South Australia	383,328	169,153
Western Australia	978,000	21,085
Tasmania	26,215	97,368
New Zealand	106,259	208,682
Queensland	678,000	96,172
Total for Australasia	2,582,070	1,683,707

Statistics of the Colonies—*continued*.

Possessions	Area	Population
	Sq. miles	Number
Hongkong	32	115,098
Labuan	45	3,828
Ceylon	24,700	2,088,027
Mauritius	708	322,517
Natal	16,145	193,103
Cape of Good Hope	200,610	566,158
St. Helena	47	6,860
Sierra Leone	468	41,806
Gambia	21	6,939
Gibraltar	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	24,095
Malta	115	146,852
General total	4,556,317	161,111,574

The difficulty of making accurate measurements of the area, and of taking enumerations of the population of many of the Colonial Possessions, reduces many of the statistics of the above table to mere estimates; and they differ as such, often to a considerable extent, from other official returns.

The commercial importance of the various colonial possessions of the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following table, which gives the total value of their imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in the year 1867 :—

Colonial Possessions	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
India	42,275,619	44,291,497
Straits Settlements	7,861,032	6,183,269
Ceylon	4,504,339	3,530,224
Mauritius	1,847,792	2,003,804
Labuan	127,544	107,977
Hong Kong (no returns)	—	—
AUSTRALASIA :		
New South Wales	6,599,804	6,880,715
Victoria	11,674,080	12,724,427
South Australia	2,506,394	3,164,622
Western Australia	204,613	174,080
Tasmania	856,848	790,494
New Zealand	5,344,607	4,644,678
Queensland	1,747,735	2,198,609
Total of Australasia	28,933,581	30,577,625

Imports and Exports—*continued.*

Colonial Possessions	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
Falkland Isles	22,125	18,230
Natal	269,580	225,671
Cape of Good Hope	2,415,409	2,530,600
St. Helena	114,159	29,048
Gold Coast (no returns)	—	—
Sierra Leone	284,767	296,718
Gambia	193,420	214,382
NORTH AMERICA :		
Canada	12,301,872	10,101,280
New Brunswick (year 1866)	2,083,499	1,327,855
Nova Scotia (year 1866)	2,876,202	1,608,619
Prince Edward Island	294,434	260,470
Newfoundland	1,156,460	1,055,959
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island	331,571	76,993
Total of North America	19,044,038	14,431,176
Bermuda	200,818	22,838
Honduras	190,495	186,169
WEST INDIA ISLANDS :		
Bahamas	365,316	227,248
Turk's Island	52,121	31,312
Jamaica	859,186	1,045,094
Virgin Islands	11,329	6,692
St. Christopher	173,486	188,139
Nevis	40,657	31,021
Antigua	190,342	141,077
Montserrat	17,788	13,953
Dominica	51,047	95,580
St. Lucia	71,138	93,832
St. Vincent	126,412	194,973
Barbadoes	989,503	1,245,500
Grenada	111,918	116,199
Tobago	54,826	55,961
Trinidad	858,847	1,086,901
Total of West India Islands	3,973,916	4,573,472
British Guiana	1,498,524	2,365,777
Gibraltar (no returns)	—	—
Malta	6,395,305	5,256,420

The total registered shipping of the whole of the Colonial Possessions was as follows at the end of each of the ten years 1859 to 1868:—

Year Dec. 31	Vessels	Tons	Year Dec. 31	Vessels	Tons
1859	10,498	997,211	1864	12,235	1,475,761
1860	10,838	1,052,281	1865	12,477	1,562,295
1861	10,830	1,088,543	1866	11,941	1,518,647
1862	10,987	1,106,958	1867	12,169	1,523,125
1863	11,558	1,296,330	1868	11,855	1,455,172

The growth of the colonial empire of Great Britain, the result of three centuries of peaceful and warlike enterprise, is illustrated in the subjoined table : —

Colonies and dependencies	Date and mode of acquisition
EUROPE :	
Gibraltar	Capture 1704
Heligoland	Cession 1814
Malta and Gozo	Capture 1800
ASIA :	
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796
Bengal	Settlement and conquest at various periods from 1625 to 1849
Bombay	
Madras	
N.W. Provinces	
Punjaub	
Hongkong	Treaty 1843
Labuan	Cession 1846
AFRICA :	
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806
Gambia	Settlement 1681
Gold Coast	" 1661
Natal	" 1838
St. Helena	" 1651
Sierra Leone	" 1787
Mauritius	Capitulation 1810
AMERICA :	
Bermuda	Settlement 1609
British Columbia	" —
Canada, Lower	Capitulation and cession { 1763
Canada, Upper	
New Brunswick	Settlement 1497
Newfoundland	
Nova Scotia	
Prince Edward Island	Capitulation 1803
Guiana, British	Cession 1837
Falkland Islands	
WEST INDIES :	
Antigua	Settlement 1632
Bahamas	" 1629
Barbadoes	" 1605

Growth of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain—*continued.*

Colonies and dependencies	Date and mode of acquisition
WEST INDIES—<i>continued.</i>	
Dominica	Cession 1763
Grenada	" 1763
Honduras	" 1670
Jamaica	Capitulation 1655
Montserrat	Settlement 1632
Nevis	" 1628
St. Kitts	" 1623, 1650
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1802
St. Vincent	Cession 1763
Tobago	" 1763
Tortola, &c. . . .	Settlement 1665
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797
Turks Island	Settlement 1629
AUSTRALASIA:	
Australia, South	Settlement 1836
Australia, West	" 1829
New South Wales	" 1787
Queensland	" 1859
New Zealand	" 1839
Tasmania	" 1803
Victoria	" 1836

In accordance with repeatedly-expressed views of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the policy of the British Government in recent years has been to secure the greatest possible independence and self-reliance for the colonies. It is specially aimed at that the American and Australasian settlements shall provide their own military resources, and to accomplish this object the reduction of the British forces in the Dominion of Canada to the number of 5,000 was ordered in 1869. At the same time, the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a circular despatch to the Governors of the various Australasian Colonies, intimating that it was the intention of the Administration of the United Kingdom to withdraw from these possessions all troops in excess of a single regiment, preparatory to the entire ceasing of military occupation.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-Book*.

GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Georgios I., King of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father and the King of Denmark, acting as his guardians, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863. Married, October 27, 1867, to

Olga, Queen of the Hellenes, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 8), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantin of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander II. Issue of the union are two sons, *Konstantinos*, born Aug. 5, 1868, and *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the

King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boule, elected by universal suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boule must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 170 in the session of 1868-9.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There have been very frequent changes of ministry in Greece in recent years. In the six years from the accession of King Georgios I. till the end of October 1869, there were twenty-five ministries, so

that the average existence of each administration during this period amounted to less than three months.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State. To the Council of State all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king. The Council of State must consist of not less than 15 nor more than 25 members. They are named by the Crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years.

Church and Education.

The whole of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, the only dissenters from it consisting of about 24,000 Roman Catholics, dispersed over the seaport towns. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and six bishops, on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Ionian Islands.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, the mode of making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use

of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in praying to the Virgin and saints, in the worship of pictures, in priestly absolution, and the efficacy of the sacraments.

The administration of the Roman Catholic Church is under the archbishop of Naxos, and the bishops of Andros, Santorin, and Syra.

The Greek Church possesses vast property in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in the Morea. In the latter province there were, in the year 1863, no less than 2,680 priests and monks, forming nearly one-fifth of the whole population.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. The educational returns for 1864 give the number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6,250 of whom were females. There were 42 superintendents, male and female, of schools on the mutual instruction system, 2,880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils. There were also eight gymnasia, with 50 masters and 1,124 scholars, four medical schools, one theological, one military, one agricultural, and one school of arts. The pupils and masters of these last are not included in the numbers given above. The State expenditure for education and religion amounted to 1,653,446 drachmas, or 59,052*l.*, in 1868, while the expenditure of the previous year was 1,495,194 drachmas, or 53,399*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, according to the budget estimates, was as follows in each of the years 1867 and 1868:—

Revenue	1867		1868	
	drachmas	£	drachmas	£
Direct taxes	12,205,000	435,893	12,950,000	462,500
Indirect taxes	13,285,000	474,464	13,900,000	496,429
Telegraphs & Post office	804,700	28,739	804,000	28,714
Produce of national property	2,615,110	93,397	2,811,000	100,393
Sale of national property .	1,000,000	35,714	1,090,000	38,928
Miscellaneous receipts .	577,025	20,608	660,025	23,572
Ecclesiastical receipts .	245,500	8,768	242,000	8,643
Arrears	1,560,000	55,715	1,050,975	37,535
Total	32,292,335	1,153,298	33,508,000	1,196,714

Expenditure	1867		1868	
	drachmas	£	drachmas	£
Public debt	6,091,190	217,543	7,096,370	253,442
Civil list	1,125,000	40,178	1,125,000	40,178
Legislative chamber.	371,000	13,250	381,874	13,638
Foreign office	842,175	30,078	834,028	29,787
Ministry of justice	2,483,841	88,708	2,441,022	87,179
Ministry of interior	3,909,556	139,627	3,511,384	125,407
Ministry of religion and education	1,495,183	53,400	1,653,446	59,052
Ministry of war	8,031,282	286,831	8,454,250	301,936
Ministry of marine	1,629,150	58,184	2,053,300	73,333
Ministry of finance	1,065,085	38,039	1,132,398	40,443
Cost of administration and supervision.	2,302,008	82,214	2,289,051	81,752
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,338,000	47,786	2,018,000	72,071
Total	30,683,470	1,095,838	32,990,123	1,178,218

The above estimates represent the so-called ordinary expenditure, to which were added in each year supplementary credits. As finally voted by the chamber, the expenditure for the year 1868 stood as follows :—

	Drachmas	£
Ordinary expenditure	32,990,123	= 1,178,218
Supplementary „	1,158,000	41,357
Extraordinary „	11,200,000	400,000
	45,348,123	1,619,575

This expenditure was to be met by a revenue estimated at 33,508,000 drachmas, or 1,196,714*l.*, while the deficit of 11,840,123 drachmas, or 422,861*l.*, was to be covered by loans.

The actual expenditure of the kingdom for many years is believed to have been much larger than that shown in the budget estimates; but no official returns giving the real income and expenses of the government have been published since the year 1859. To the budget of Greece there was added, for the first time, that of the Ionian Islands, in 1865. According to the Government estimates, the islands were to contribute 3,648,911 drachmas, or 130,318*l.*, to the revenue of the kingdom, with an expenditure, however, of nearly twice the amount. But these estimates were avowedly conjectural, and in the absence of any returns regarding the actual revenue and expenditure, there is no basis for judging whether the Ionian Islands will offer in the future a source of additional revenue or of increased expenditure to Greece.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. An official report by the British Secretary of Legation, dated March 1869, remarks thereupon :—‘At first sight it seems difficult to understand how the Greek Government, with an ordinary revenue of some 30,000,000 drachmas, or 1,171,428*l.*, can carry on its administration at all in the face of comparatively enormous deficits and so infinitesimal a credit; but for the last six years, besides frequent loans, there have been issued Treasury bonds to the amount of 6,000,000 drachmas, and by their circulation and by keeping for months in arrear the salaries of the civil employés, from the King downwards, and by a similar postponement of payments of nearly every kind, excepting the pay of the soldiers and sailors, successive Governments have contrived to tide over difficulties from year to year.’

The funded debt of Greece amounted, in July 1868, to 337,000,000 drachmas, or rather more than twelve millions sterling, including a loan of one million sterling, raised in England in 1867. The latter loan, issued at 80, and bearing 8 per cent. interest, was raised on the security of the customs of Athens, the Piræus, and Patras. Exclusive of this loan, the principal portion of the foreign debt of Greece consists of a five per cent. loan taken in 1824 by Messrs. Andrew Loughnan and Co. at 59, and of another of 2,000,000*l.* taken in the following year by Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo and Co. at 56½. On the former the dividends have been wholly unpaid since July 1826, and on the latter since January 1827, a period of about thirty-three years. The loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of Prince Otto of Bavaria to the throne was for 2,343,750*l.*, and was conducted by Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. A parliamentary return issued in February 1867 shows that between 1843 and 1866 inclusive the British Government has advanced to Greece in annual payments a sum of 1,060,385*l.*, of which the Greek Government repaid only 58,750*l.* By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the

British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King of the Hellenes, during his reign.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt, which, according to official returns, amounted to 32,000,000 drachmas on the 1st of January 1869. But according to other statements, from Greek sources, the floating debt, at the same period, was above 166 millions of drachmas, or near six millions sterling. A royal ordinance, dated January 17, 1869, authorised the Minister of Finance to issue 15,000,000 drachmas of notes with compulsory circulation.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a very large extent. A considerable number of the men actually under arms are veteran soldiers, including many Albanians, and a few Germans and other foreigners.

In the budget estimates for 1869, the strength of the army was given at 14,716 men, including 799 commissioned officers, with 862 horses. The actual number of soldiers under arms, the year previous, was reported to be as follows:—

10 battalions of infantry	with 280 officers	and 6,980 men
4 squadrons of cavalry	23	381 „
5 companies of artillery	26	466 „
1 company of sappers and miners	4	92 „
1 „ „ artillery workmen	4	127 „
Staff	43	31 „
<hr/>		
Total	380 officers	and 8,077 men

The cost of the army in the year 1869 was given in the budget estimates at 8,070,507 drachmas, or 288,232*l*. The pay of a private soldier is 42 lepta, or nearly 4*d*., daily, but the soldier only receives 16 lepta, or 1½*d*., in cash, the remaining 26 lepta being retained for payment of his mess, and other purposes. The ration of bread, which he receives over and above this allowance, is computed to cost the country 24 lepta per head, and the clothing about 20 lepta daily. By a law which passed the Boule in March 1867, the army was reorganised and increased, nominally to 31,300 men, viz. 14,300 'regular' and 17,000 'irregular' troops.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1868, of a frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes of 26 and 22 guns; one paddle-steamer of 110 horse-power, with 6 guns; five screw-steamers of 36 horse-power each, with altogether 10 guns; and twenty-three smaller vessels and gunboats. The navy is manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

Population.

The kingdom of Greece, inclusive of the Ionian Islands, annexed in 1864, has the following area and population, according to the census of 1861 :—

Administrative Divisions	Area Square miles	Population, 1861
NOMARCHIES :—		
Attica and Bœotia	18,900	116,024
Eubœa		72,368
Phthiotis and Phocis		102,291
Acarmania and Ætolia		109,392
Argolis and Corinth		138,249
Achaia and Elis		113,719
Arcadia		96,546
Messenia		117,181
Laconia		112,910
Cyclades		118,130
IONIAN ISLANDS :—		
Corfu	227	70,124
Cephalonia	311	73,571
Zante	161	39,693
Santa Maura	156	20,797
Ithaca	44	11,940
Cerigo	116	14,564
Paxo	26	5,009
Total	19,941	1,332,608

The above table shows an average density of population of 66 per square mile, or considerably less than that of European Turkey. Previous to the year 1864, there were only 58 inhabitants to the square mile, but the annexation of the Ionian Islands, with a dense population—226 per square mile—served to raise the figure, contributing far more to the population than to the area of the kingdom.

The census of 1861 exhibited the existence, both in Greece and in the Ionian Islands, of a considerably larger male than female population, the former outnumbering the latter by 54,035 individuals. According to the census tables, the professions and pursuits of the grown-up male population were, in Greece proper :—

4.27	per cent.	persons of independent means ;
13.87	"	tradesmen and shopkeepers ;
49.37	"	cultivators and shepherds ;
8.43	"	mercantile men ;
18.66	"	professional men and students ;
5.40	"	domestic servants.

The statement shows that nearly one-half of the population of Greece is agricultural. In the Ionian Islands at the census of 1861 there were—

51,342 agriculturists ;
8,365 industrial population ;
7,282 commercial „

The population of the kingdom, numbering in 1861, without the Ionian Islands, 1,096,810, was divided into 248,949 families, or 4·62 individuals per family, inhabiting 225,716 buildings, or 4·86 per building. This population was distributed into 280 administrative communes, seven of which numbered above 10,000 inhabitants; 216 from 2,000 to 10,000; and 57 below 2,000. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of about 45,000; Syra, about 20,000; and Patras, 25,000.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lania, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalkis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the frontiers of the new kingdom. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elia, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. However, in the kingdom its numerical strength, amounting to about 250,000 souls, is less notable than its social and industrial activity. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-seventh of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though in greater part good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The whole superficies of Greece has been estimated at 45,699,248 stremmas, or about 15 millions of acres. Of these 45,699,248 stremmas, which comprise in extent the whole soil of the kingdom, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, 11,748,000

stremmas are said to be unfit for cultivation ; 18,599,240 stremmas consist of rock and mountain ; 5,419,660 stremmas consist of forest ; 833,448 of marsh ; and 1,653,000 of rivers, roads, cities, and villages. In all, therefore, there are 38,253,000 stremmas of uncultivated land, leaving 7,435,900 stremmas of land in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors ; but many of the peasants hold small patches of land of their own. Others cultivate farms on the metayer system, the owner of the land providing the farm-house, agricultural implements, and seed ; the produce, after deducting the seed, is divided in certain proportions between the cultivator and the owner of the land. A great part of the ground is national property, and the cultivator of it pays to the Government as rent 15 per cent. of the produce. By Article 101 of the Constitution of 1864, provision is made for the disposal and distribution of the national lands.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averages three millions sterling in value per annum, the imports amounting to about two millions, and the exports to one million and a half. Nearly one-half of the imports come from, and three-fourths, in value, of the exports go to the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the five years 1864-68 :—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1864	910,924	744,975
1865	1,071,645	1,020,489
1866	879,598	851,873
1867	1,246,683	949,124
1868	1,148,543	975,081

The chief article of exports from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the average annual value of which amounts to 700,000*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom into Greece full one-half are manufactured cotton goods.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Immense districts are planted with currants in various parts of the kingdom, particularly along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first railway, a short line connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 4,721 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 290,000 tons, at the end of 1868, and was manned by 25,000 sailors. A large portion of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is carried on under the Greek flag.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* . = { Average rate of exchange, $8\frac{1}{4}d.$, or
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2.80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	.	.	.	.	=	123.20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16.33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0.114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ „ „ acre.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Vittorio Emanuele II., King of Italy, born March 14, 1820, the eldest son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia and Archduchess Theresia of Austria. Succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father, March 28, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy, by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861. Married, April 12, 1842, to Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower, Jan. 20, 1855. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1848; married, Jan. 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor of the French. 2. Prince *Umberto*, heir-apparent and Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; major-general in the Italian army; married, April 22, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Margarita of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Vittorio Emanuele, born Nov. 11, 1869. 3. Prince *Amedeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; married, May 30, 1867, to Princess Maria, born Aug. 9, 1847, daughter of Prince Pozzo della Cisterna; offspring of the union is a son, Carlo, born Jan. 13, 1869. 4. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal.

Sister-in-law of the King.—Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa, second son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Issue of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margarita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to Prince Umberto, heir-apparent of the crown. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born Sept. 19, 1808, the daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele I. of Sardinia; married, Aug. 15, 1820, to Carlo II., Duke of Parma, who abdicated April 19, 1848. 2. Princess *Anna*, twin-sister of the preceding, born Sept. 19, 1808; married, Feb. 27, 1831, to Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria, who abdicated Dec. 2, 1848. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Sept. 29, 1814, the daughter of Prince Giuseppe of Savoy-Carignano; married, June 16, 1837, to Prince Leopold of Naples, Count of Syracuse; widow, Dec. 4, 1860. 4. Prince *Eugenio*, brother of the preceding, born April 14, 1816; admiral in the Italian navy.

The origin of the House of Savoy is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who,

in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416, the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; and, in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. Taking part in the great wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire, now on the one side, and then on the other, as policy dictated, the Princes of Savoy increased their possessions in all directions, but chiefly towards the south; and at the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano. The latter branch—taking its name from a small town in the province of Turin—was founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, a younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the present king. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866, followed by the Treaty of Vienna, signed Oct. 3, and ratified Oct. 12, 1866.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* The heir-apparent has an annual allowance of 1,200,000 lire, or 48,000*l.*, granted to him at the time of his marriage, in April 1868. The cousin of the King, Prince Alberto Vittorio, Duke of Genoa, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and Prince Eugenio of Savoy-Carignano, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To the latter sum are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, under the name of 'Spese di rappresentanza,' making the 'Appannaggio' of Prince Eugenio the same as that of Prince Alberto Vittoria. Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the King into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848, and eleven other royal residences—palaces of the banished rulers of Italy—in 1864.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers, an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The number of senators, in the session of 1869, was 283. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1*l*. 12*s*. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower house; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1867, numbered 493 members, being the

prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. By royal decree of July 30, 1866, the Italian constitution was introduced into the newly acquired Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which added fifty members to the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive is divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—General *Menabrea*, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, Oct. 28, 1867.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction, of Industry and Commerce.—Signore *Broglia*, appointed October 28, 1867.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Marquis di *Rudini*, appointed October 21, 1869.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Count *Geronimo Cantelli*, appointed October 28, 1867.

5. The Ministry of War.—General *Bertolè Viale*, appointed November 1, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Admiral *Riboty*, appointed January 5, 1868.

7. The Ministry of the Royal Household.—Marquis *Gualterio*, appointed October 28, 1867.

8. The Ministry of Finance.—Count *Guglielmo de Cambray-Digny*, appointed October 31, 1867.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Signore *Vigliani*, appointed October 21, 1869.

In each of the 68 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided—59 previous to the annexation and organisation of the Lombardo-Venetian territories, ceded by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, of Oct. 12, 1866—the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church and Education.

The first article of the royal decree granting the ‘*Statuto fondamentale del Regno*,’ ordains:—‘The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State; but the other forms of public worship at present existing are tolerated in conformity with the laws.’ The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation ‘*De propaganda fide*.’ But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the

clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing, which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop 'in partibus infidelium,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop 'in partibus.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May, 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.* each; lay brethren and sisters to 250 lire, or 10*l.* each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not

attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the revenue for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice on the holder's demise. The other articles of the law of 1866 are of local or minor importance.

When the monastic orders were partially suppressed in the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in February 1861, the number of religious establishments for men was found to be 1,020, containing 13,611 inmates, of which number 8,899 lived entirely upon alms. The remaining 4,712 monks possessed an annual revenue of 4,555,968 lire, or 967 lire, equal to 39*l.* per head. Of nunneries there were 272, with 8,001 inmates, possessing an income of 4,772,794 lire, or 24*l.* per head. A previous return, of the year 1834, showed that there were in the kingdom of Naples 14 archbishops, 66 bishops, 26,800 ordained priests, 11,730 monks, and 9,520 nuns.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire, or 600,000*l.*, is voted by the Parliament. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. In the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, public education stood very low prior to 1860. From an examination made by the new Government, it appeared that there were 3,094 large parishes which had no schools whatever, and 920 others in which the public instructors were individuals themselves devoid of the most elementary knowledge. The administration immediately set to work to apply a remedy to this state of things, and before the end of 1861—that is, in the course of little more than a year—1,054 elementary boys' schools were established in the ex-kingdom of Naples, exclusive of the central province of Naples itself. These were frequented by 28,569 pupils. The elementary girls' schools founded during the same period of time were 778, with 18,912 pupils. To these must be added eighteen evening schools, frequented by 911 persons. In 1862 the 1,054 boys' schools rose to

the number of 1,603; the pupils, instead of 23,569, became 60,250. The girls' schools were no longer 778, but 922; the pupils, not 18,912, but 30,567. The evening schools increased from 18 to 234; their frequenters from 911 to 9,804. Notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education stands still very low in the kingdom. According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710 souls, there were 3,884,245 who could read and write (2,628,605 men and 1,260,640 women); 893,588 who could only read (of these the women were as more than 5 to 4 of the men), and 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women. Piedmont and the Basilicata occupy the first and last place on the register of knowledge. In the former province, out of every 1,000 inhabitants 573 cannot read or write; in the latter out of the same number 912 are in the same ignorant state. Next to Piedmont is Lombardy, which has 599 untaught out of 1,000, and then Liguria, 708 in 1,000. Tuscany and Æmilia are about the average of the whole country—778 and 803 in the 1,000; Umbria, the Marches, Puglie, and the Abruzzi are rather better. In the Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants can neither read nor write:

Connected with the low state of education, there is a great prevalence of crime, especially in the southern provinces. In the year 1867, there were in the kingdom, according to official returns, 2,625 cases of homicide, voluntary and involuntary, 2,319 of which were of men and 306 of women. Compared with other countries, the proportion of homicides in Italy amounts to 10·82 for every 100,000 of the population; while in Spain it does not rise higher than 8·24; in Sweden than 2·02; in England than 1·95; and in Belgium not to more than 0·16 for every 100,000.

There are thirteen universities in Italy, including the Roman States. These are—Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, said to have been established by Charlemagne in 774, reorganised in 1390; Turin, founded in 1412; Parma, in 1422; Florence, in 1443; Catania, in 1445; Cagliari, in 1764; and Genoa, in 1783. To these may be added the high schools of Palermo, Camerino, and Macerata.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts laid before the Italian Parliament divide both the revenue and expenditure into an ordinary and extraordinary part, or 'Parte ordinaria,' and 'Parte straordinaria.' The following is an abstract of the official budget for the year ending December 31, 1868 :—

REVENUE OF 1868.

	Lire
Land and house taxes	158,622,295
Income tax	72,843,771
Assessed taxes	3,567,000
Succession and registration duties	81,777,770
Customs	77,660,000
Consumption duties	62,868,526
Monopolies	162,800,000
Lottery	60,000,000
State property	19,073,836
Post Office and other public services	31,679,562
Repayments and other receipts	35,701,554
Ordinary revenue	766,594,315
Extraordinary receipts	13,293,706
Total revenue	779,888,020
	£ 31,155,521

EXPENDITURE OF 1868.

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
Interest of debt, pensions, guarantees, civil list, Parliament	520,672,720	14,931,389	535,604,109
Collection of revenue, management of debt	99,876,127	5,000,807	105,876,934
Justice and Public Worship	29,612,036	1,815,129	31,427,165
Foreign Affairs	4,717,810	105,972	4,823,282
Public Instruction	15,250,992	276,401	15,527,393
Interior	43,145,238	2,584,785	45,730,023
Public Works	38,213,200	18,783,704	56,996,904
War	147,316,360	14,885,740	162,202,100
Marine	27,853,421	7,274,767	35,128,189
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	4,006,794	1,642,248	5,649,043
Total expenditure	930,664,501	67,300,946	997,965,447
	£ 37,226,580	2,692,038	39,918,618

The summary of the budget of 1868 stands as follows :—

	Lire	£
Total estimated Expenditure	997,965,447	39,918,618
Total estimated Revenue	779,888,020	31,155,521
Deficit	218,077,427	8,763,097

The budget estimates for the year ending December 31, 1869, ratified by the Chamber of Deputies in April 1869, were calculated upon a total ordinary and extraordinary revenue of 999,472,619 lire, or 39,978,905*l.*, and a total expenditure of 1,074,183,493 lire, or 42,967,339*l.*, leaving a deficit of 74,710,874 lire, or 2,988,434*l.*

The budget for the year 1867, like the estimates for 1868 and 1869, showed a large deficit. The estimates for 1867, ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, were:—

1867	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
Receipts . . .	832,661,809	32,740,607	865,402,416
Expenditure . .	922,056,253	102,463,189	1,024,519,442
Deficit . . .	89,394,444	69,722,582	159,117,026
Deficit . . . <i>£</i>	3,575,778	2,788,903	6,364,680

The actual accumulated deficit at the end of the year 1867 was reported by the minister of finance, in the session of 1868, to amount to 820,000,000 lire, or 32,800,000*l.* It was stated at the same time that the cause of the ever-recurring deficits was in the maintenance of a standing army too vast for the resources of the kingdom. The sudden growth of the deficits in 1866 was due to the war expenditure necessitated in the contest with Austria, including an indemnity for property in Venetia, amounting to 88 millions of lire, which the Italian Government had to pay over to Austria on the day of ratification of the Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 12, 1866. To cover a part of the war expenditure, the Government concluded, on May 2, 1866, an arrangement with the Bank of Italy, for the temporary advance of 250,000,000 lire, and three months after, on the 2nd of August 1866, a royal decree was issued, ordering a national loan of 350,000,000 lire, which, however, in June 1867, had only produced 202,098,000 lire. To save the state from imminent bankruptcy, 600 millions of lire, or 24,000,000*l.*, were levied by the government in 1867, by consent of the Chamber of Deputies, on ecclesiastical property, while in 1868 the government monopoly on tobacco was made over to a French company in consideration of a loan of 180,000,000 lire, or 7,200,000*l.*, payable in gold, in six months' instalments. The State railways were also sold, in 1864, for a sum of 200,000,000 lire, or 8,000,000*l.* The sale of other State property, valued at 423,000,000 lire, or 16,920,000*l.*, is proceeding gradually, and up to the end of March 1868 the sum of 40,351,000 lire, or 1,614,040*l.*, had been realised from this source. It was stated by the minister of finance in the Chamber of Deputies, April 1869, that a sum of 718,000,000 lire, or 28,720,000*l.*, would be

required immediately by the Government to clear off arrears and cover deficits, up to the year 1878, at which time, it was hoped, there would be an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. The amount was to be obtained from four different sources, namely, first, an increase of taxation; secondly, an extended sale of 'Beni demaniali,' or state property; thirdly, a loan of 330 millions of lire from the Bank of Italy and the Bank of Naples, on the security of bonds repayable in 20 years; and lastly, a forced loan of 320 millions lire at 6 per cent. interest, to be paid by instalments extending over the four years 1871-1874, and repayable in ten years beginning with 1881.

The total amount of the public debt of the various provinces of the kingdom, in the year 1861, amounted to:—

	Lire	£
Sardinian States . . .	1,159,970,595	46,398,823
Lombardy	145,412,988	5,816,519
Emilia	42,000,000	1,680,000
Tuscany	209,000,000	8,360,000
Naples and Sicily . . .	550,000,000	22,000,000
Total	2,106,383,583	84,255,342

By a law of June 1861, all these obligations were ordered to be inscribed into a 'Great Book,' and to be united into a national debt of the kingdom of Italy, the whole to bear interest at the rates of 3 and 5 per cent.

On the 31st December, 1868, the nominal capital of the total debt of Italy had risen to 6,275,000,000 lire, or 251,000,000*l.*, while the interest on it for the year 1868, together with expenses of management, amounted, according to the budget, to 507,858,156 lire, or 20,314,326*l.*, distributed as follows:—

Interest on Consolidated Debt	262,410,621
„ Redeemable do.	66,461,634
„ Debt not included in the Great Book	27,942,339
Annuities and Railway Guarantees	149,303,125
Total Interest	506,117,720
Expenses of management	1,740,536
Total	507,858,156
	£20,314,326

The floating debt of the kingdom was estimated, in April, 1869, to amount, in round numbers, to 1,000,000,000 lire, or 40,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organisation of the kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is devied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on illimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By a royal decree of January 24, 1862, the standing army of Italy is divided into six corps d'armée, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the commencement of 1869, was as follows, according to an official return of the Minister of War:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line . . .	118,850	184,272	303,122
Bersaglieri	14,727	21,448	36,175
Cavalry	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery	17,202	18,162	35,364
Corp of Engineers . . .	3,104	563	3,667
Military Train	2,454	7,151	10,605
Carabinieri	19,628	—	19,628
Administrative troops . .	4,463	3,752	8,215
Military Instruction . .	2,964	—	2,964
Total	199,557	244,952	445,509

The army was commanded, in 1869, by 14,797 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 5,967 were attached to the infantry of the line, 890 to the Bersaglieri, 789 to the Cavalry, and 965 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army was prescribed by a law passed in the parliamentary session of 1864, and which came into operation on January 1, 1865. Under this statute, which fixed the strength of the rank and file of the military forces at 189,541 on the peace-footing, and 335,870 on the war-footing—a total increased, in proportion to population, by the subsequent annexation of the Venetian provinces—the standing army of the kingdom is to be composed as follows:—

	Peace Footing		War Footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165	—	26,495	—
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse; and 1 of guides=115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174	—	1,589	—
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		—	
Total	189,541	19,027	335,870	37,562

The time of service in the standing army is 10 years, on the implied condition of the men being sent on furlough, in time of peace, for one-half the period. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated. In the army of reserve, the time of service is 5 years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men studying for the priesthood was repealed by a law which passed both houses of parliament in May, 1869.

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1869. There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. The troops in the valley of the Po were supported by 24 squadrons of heavy and 36 squadrons of light cavalry, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the commencement of 1869, of 99 ships of war, armed with 1,032 guns. They were classed as follows:—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>						
Frigates of the 1st class .	5	79	8	296	—	—
Frigates of the 2nd class .	7	118	1	36	—	—
Iron-clad Ram	1	2	—	—	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class .	2	36	4	94	3	32
Corvettes of the 2nd class .	—	—	3	34	6	38
Corvettes of the 3rd class .	—	—	—	—	4	12
Gunboats of the 1st class .	3	29	—	—	—	—
Gunboats of the 2nd class .	4	8	6	24	—	—
Transports	—	—	13	24	20	40
Total : Steamers	22	272	35	508	33	122
Total Horse-power	11,380		9,940		7,850	

	Number	Guns
<i>Sailing Vessels:—</i>		
Frigates of the 2nd class	2	52
Corvettes	4	52
Brigantines	2	20
Transport	1	6
Total : Sailing vessels	9	130

In summary, the navy comprises:—

	Number	Guns	Horse-power
Ironclads	22	272	11,380
Screw steamers	35	508	9,940
Paddle steamers	33	122	7,850
Sailing vessels	9	130	—
Total	99	1,032	29,170

The following table gives the names, the horse-power, number of guns, of crew, and the tonnage, of the principal ships of the Italian fleet of war :—

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Ironclads:—</i>				
Re di Portogallo	800	30	550	5,700
Ancona	700	26	484	4,250
Regina Maria Pia	700	26	484	4,250
Castelfidardo	700	26	484	4,250
St. Martino	700	26	484	4,250
Messaggiere	350	2	103	1,000

Names of Ships—*continued.*

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Frigates:—</i>				
Maria Adelaide	600	32	550	3,459
Duca di Genova	600	50	550	3,515
Carlo Alberto	400	50	580	3,200
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	580	3,680
Garibaldi	450	51	580	3,501
Principe Umberto	600	50	580	3,415
Gaeta	450	51	580	3,980
<i>Corvettes:—</i>				
St. Giovanni	220	20	245	1,780
Governolo	450	12	260	1,700
Guiscardo	300	6	190	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca	300	6	190	1,400
Principe Carignano	700	22	440	4,086
Terribile	400	20	356	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	356	2,700
Varese	300	4	250	2,000
Esploratore	350	2	108	1,000
Sirena	120	3	63	354

The navy was manned, in 1869, by 11,193 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, of whom 2 were admirals, 5 vice-admirals, 12 rear-admirals, and 104 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 234 officers and 5,688 soldiers.—(Communication of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Area and Population.

The kingdom of Italy, at the last census of Dec. 31, 1861—supplemented, in the case of the Venetian provinces, ceded to Italy in 1866, by an enumeration made by the Austrian Government in 1862—had a total area of 284,243 square chilos, or kilomètres, equal to 107,961 English square miles, with a population of 24,273,776. The kingdom is divided into 68 provinces, the names of which, areas in square chilos, number of population, and density of population per square chilo, is given in the subjoined table; drawn up after documents supplied by the Italian Government.

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population	Population per square chilo
Abruzzio Citeriore . . .	2,861.46	327,316	114.39
Abruzzio Ulteriore 1° (Re- ramo) . . .	3,324.74	230,061	69.20
Abruzzio Ulteriore 2° (Aquila) . . .	6,499.60	309,491	47.61
Alessandria . . .	5,055.00	649,607	127.72
Ancona . . .	1,916.36	254,849	132.99
Arezzo . . .	3,305.91	219,559	66.41
Ascoli Piceno . . .	2,099.77	196,030	93.94
Basilicata . . .	10,679.97	492,999	46.17
Belluno . . .	3,270.68	167,229	91.12
Benevento . . .	1,791.91	220,506	129.89
Bergamo . . .	2,660.38	347,235	130.92
Bologna . . .	3,603.80	407,492	113.06
Brescia . . .	4,620.74	434,219	93.97
Cagliari . . .	13,529.92	372,097	27.90
Calabria Citeriore . . .	7,998.04	431,691	98.67
Calabria Ultra 1° (Reggio). Calabria Ultra 11° (Catan- zaro) . . .	3,924.29	324,546	82.70
Caltanissetta . . .	5,979.00	384,159	64.29
Capitanata . . .	3,768.27	223,178	59.23
Catania . . .	7,692.18	312,889	40.89
Como . . .	9,102.19	490,460	88.29
Cremona . . .	2,717.26	497,434	168.34
Cuneo . . .	1,736.21	289,148	164.23
Ferrara . . .	7,136.08	997,279	83.70
Firenze . . .	2,616.23	199,158	76.12
Forli . . .	5,861.32	696,214	118.78
Genova . . .	1,855.29	224,463	120.99
Girgenti . . .	4,113.53	650,143	158.09
Grosseto . . .	3,861.39	263,880	68.34
Livorno . . .	4,434.59	100,626	22.69
Lucca . . .	329.67	116,811	398.68
Macerata . . .	1,493.64	296,161	171.90
Mantova . . .	2,736.81	229,626	83.90
Massae Carrara . . .	2,216.28	262,819	118.98
Messina . . .	1,760.46	140,733	79.94
Milano . . .	4,978.89	395,139	86.30
Modena . . .	2,992.94	948,320	316.89
Molise . . .	2,902.29	260,991	104.14
Napoli . . .	4,603.94	346,007	79.19
Novara . . .	1,110.92	867,983	781.60
Padova . . .	6,943.90	979,389	88.94
Palermo . . .	2,086.32	304,762	146.08
Parma . . .	9,086.91	989,163	119.03
Pavia . . .	3,239.67	296,029	79.03
Pesaro Urbino . . .	3,329.91	419,789	126.08
Piacenza . . .	2,969.31	202,968	68.31
Pisa . . .	2,499.78	218,969	87.44
	3,056.08	243,028	79.92

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population	Population per square chilo
Porto Maurizio . . .	1,210·34	121,330	100·24
Principato Citra . . .	9,480·97	928,296	96·38
Principato Ultra . . .	3,649·20	399,621	97·49
Ravenna	1,922·32	209,918	108·99
Reggio Emilia	2,288·00	230,094 .	100·99
Rovigo	1,688·92	180,647 .	106·98
Sassari	10,720·26	215,967 .	20·19
Siena	3,793·42	193,939 .	51·12
Siracusa	3,697·12	299,613 .	70·22
Sondrio	3,299·81	106,040 .	32·93
Terra di Bari	9,937·92	994,402 .	93·37
Terra di Lavoro . . .	9,974·78	693,464 .	109·37
Terra d'Otranto . . .	8,929·88	447,982 .	92·92
Torino	10,269·93	941,992 .	91·73
Trapani	3,149·91	214,981 .	68·39
Treviso	2,431·36	308,483 .	126·87
Udine	6,430·70	440,542	68·91
Umbria	9,632·86	513,019	93·26
Venezia	2,199·47	294,490	133·87
Verona	2,854·02	316,493 .	110·89
Vicenza	2,696·02	327,674 .	121·94
Total	284,223·36	24,273,776 .	84·22

The extent and population of the ancient political divisions of Italy, previous to the formation of the kingdom as now existing, is shown in the following table:—

Ancient Divisions	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population in 1857
Continental Sardinian States .	15,373	3,780,967
Island of Sardinia	9,547	573,115
Lombardy	7,765	2,764,912
Venetia	9,177	2,496,442
Emilia	8,821	2,044,108
Umbria and the Marches .	5,997	1,393,824
Tuscany	9,150	1,812,253
Neapolitan States	31,621	7,029,273
Island of Sicily	10,510	2,302,168
Total	107,961	24,200,152

It will be seen, comparing the preceding table with the other, giving the statistics of the 86 provinces, that the increase of population between the years, 1857–61, period of war and warlike movements, was very small, not amounting to more than 73,624. Since 1861, the increase is calculated to have been at the rate of nearly one per cent. per annum. The density of population is greatest

in Lombardy and the Island of Sicily; and it is least in the Island of Sardinia. In Lombardy and Sicily, the population has increased most rapidly of late years, and, next to them, in the Island of Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces.

It is calculated that only two-thirds of the area of the kingdom capable of production are cultivated, and that the rest lies waste.

The superficial extent of the productive soil of Italy is 23,017,096 Ellaras, or hectares, divided thus: —

	Hectares
Arable land	11,003,061
Meadow land	1,173,436
Rice grounds	144,903
Olive plantations	554,767
Chestnut plantations	585,132
Woods and forests	4,158,349
Pastures	5,397,448
Total	23,017,096

There are besides 3,997,057 hectares of rock and marsh, which, being considered as unproductive, are not liable to the land tax.

Of the land capable of cultivation, more than half is devoted to the growth of cereals, the annual produce of which is estimated as follows:—

	Hectolitres
Wheat	84,397,168
Maize	16,352,141
Rye	2,799,951
Barley and oats	7,467,239
Rice	1,433,398
Other cereals	6,543,905
Total	68,993,802

The average crop is insufficient for the supply of the country.

The great mass of the people in Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal towns was as follows, according to an enumeration of 1864:—

Principal Towns	Population	Principal Towns	Population
Naples	447,065	Florence	114,363
Turin	204,715	Bologna	109,395
Milan	196,109	Messina	103,324
Corpi Santi	46,348	Leghorn	96,471
Palermo	194,463	Catania	68,810
Genoa	127,986	Ferrara	67,988

The population of the city of Venice and its dependent islands, inscribed on the registers of the municipality on the 31st December 1864, amounted to 122,942 inhabitants, composed of

Native Males, present	54,212
„ Females „	59,072
„ Males, absent	1,521
„ Females „	913
	<hr/>
	116,718
Strangers	7,224
	<hr/>
Total	122,942

The seat of government was transferred, in the spring of 1865—according to the treaty of September 15, 1864, between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy—from Turin to Florence, which latter town thereby obtained an increase of about 20,000 inhabitants.

The population of the States comprising the present kingdom of Italy, with the exception of Venetia, amounted to, in the year 1788:—

Sardinian States	3,200,000
Lombardy	1,100,000
Tuscany	1,000,000
Parma and Modena	570,000
Romagna	140,000
Umbria and the Marches	620,000
Naples and Sicily	6,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	12,630,000

The above figures are only estimates, drawn, however, from the best authenticated sources. They show that the population of Italy, under previous administrations, made very little progress during a period of three quarters of a century, exhibiting a lesser increase than any other State in Southern Europe.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland. The value of the total imports, and of the imports entered for home consumption, was as follows in each of the five years 1863 to 1867:—

Years	Total imports		Imports entered for home consumption	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1863 . .	982,293,652	39,291,746	902,185,066	36,087,402
1864 . .	1,092,726,341	43,709,054	983,776,994	39,351,040
1865 . .	1,023,864,061	40,954,562	965,173,672	38,606,947
1866 . .	917,297,605	36,691,904	870,048,517	35,801,941
1867 . .	965,221,763	38,608,871	885,910,961	35,436,438

The value of the total exports, and of the exports of domestic produce, in the same five years, was as follows :—

Years	Total exports		Exports of domestic produce	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1863 . .	700,265,636	28,010,625	633,859,052	25,354,362
1864 . .	631,923,703	25,276,948	573,465,693	22,938,628
1865 . .	613,136,766	24,525,471	558,285,576	22,331,423
1866 . .	667,949,146	26,717,966	617,688,681	24,707,547
1867 . .	821,892,650	32,875,706	739,975,677	29,599,027

The year 1867, in the preceding tables, includes the imports into and exports from the Venetian provinces.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The greater portion of these exports, representing the chief productions of the kingdom, is sent to France.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the five years 1864–68 :—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1864	2,181,107	5,673,534
1865	2,994,233	5,461,552
1866	3,820,744	5,821,530
1867	3,105,709	4,881,244
1868	4,018,034	5,022,525

The subjoined tables show the relative commercial importance of

the old territorial divisions of Italy, both as regards their exports to the United Kingdom, and British imports into them, in each of the five years 1864-8:—

Exports from Italy to Great Britain.

Years	Two Sicilies	Sardinia	Tuscany	Venetia, Adriatic Ports, and Papal Ports on the Mediterranean
	£	£	£	£
1864	1,522,468	227,512	388,722	42,410
1865	1,688,198	222,515	550,140	533,380
1866	2,272,108	316,212	643,873	588,551
1867	1,607,295	309,267	473,222	716,915
1868	2,122,578	406,872	596,414	892,270

Imports of British Home Produce into Italy.

Years	Two Sicilies	Sardinia	Tuscany	Venetia, Adriatic Ports, and Papal Ports on the Mediterranean
	£	£	£	£
1864	2,458,100	1,908,295	953,243	353,896
1865	2,343,828	1,527,138	1,128,762	475,533
1866	2,105,732	1,944,850	1,257,511	528,280
1867	1,855,645	1,554,759	952,799	518,041
1868	1,853,873	1,727,767	856,654	564,231

The chief articles of export from the Two Sicilies are olive oil and brimstone, the first averaging 500,000*l.*, and the second 300,000*l.* per annum. From Sardinia and the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian ports, the exports are miscellaneous, not one of them averaging 50,000*l.* per annum; while the only article of note from Tuscany is olive oil, averaging 90,000*l.* per annum in value. Cotton goods form the staple import of the United Kingdom into Italy. The Two Sicilies take nearly 500,000*l.* per annum; Sardinia 400,000*l.*; Tuscany 350,000; and the Adriatic ports of Ancona and the Romagna 200,000*l.* With the Papal States, the intercourse is very slight; the total British imports into them did not amount to more than 15,313*l.* in 1867.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, inclusive of Venice, on January 1, 1868, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
From 801 to 1,000 tons . . .	7	6,120	—	—
„ 501 „ 800 „ . . .	170	98,789	8	4,547
„ 301 „ 500 „ . . .	583	227,962	31	11,180
„ 101 „ 300 „ . . .	1,332	249,775	28	5,499
„ 21 „ 100 „ . . .	2,955	147,316	} 31	1,865
„ 6 „ 20 „ . . .	3,441	39,749		
Under 6 tons . . .	9,202	22,719		
Total, Year 1868 .	17,690	792,430	98	23,091
Italy, exclusive of Venice, Year 1867	16,152	746,302	98	23,091
Year 1866	16,111	694,919	99	22,495

According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a sea-faring population of 169,451 grown-up male individuals at the commencement of 1868. At the commencement of 1866, the number was 155,747, without Venetia.

The distribution of the merchant navy over the several maritime districts of the kingdom was as follows, on Jan. 1, 1868 :—

Maritime Districts	Sailing vessels	Tons	Steamers	Tons	Horse-power
Porto Maurizio . . .	444	21,544	4	368	198
Genoa	1,832	351,157	59	13,378	7,439
Spezzia	570	27,061	—	—	—
Leghorn	656	38,028	—	—	—
Portoferraio	343	14,140	—	—	—
Gaeta	540	13,180	—	—	—
Naples	2,715	98,392	13	1,846	1,234
Castellammare	1,113	56,098	—	—	—
Pizzo	577	3,192	—	—	—
Taranto	755	2,962	—	—	—
Bari	816	21,133	—	—	—
Ancona	912	22,511	5	2,384	809
Rimini	336	8,280	—	—	—
Venice	1,538	46,128	—	—	—
Cagliari	430	2,635	—	—	—
La Maddalena	222	748	—	—	—
Messina	571	17,551	1	78	56
Catania	1,183	14,700	—	—	—
Porto Empedocle	507	5,242	—	—	—
Trapani	318	8,673	—	—	—
Palermo	1,312	18,895	16	5,042	2,523
Total	17,690	792,430	98	23,091	12,259

Claimed by the people and Government of the kingdom of Italy, but remaining under strict political separation, are the—

PAPAL STATES.

(STATO PONTIFICIO.)

Sovereign.

Pius IX., Sovereign-Pontiff of Rome, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. Appointed bishop, *in petto*, December 23, 1837; Archbishop of Imola, December 14, 1838; created cardinal, December 24, 1839; elected Sovereign-Pontiff, as successor of Gregory XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

The nominal income of the Sovereign-Pontiff, from his Roman States, is limited to 600,000 scudi, or 121,000*l.*; but it is calculated that the Papal revenue from all sources, including contributions from foreign countries, amounts to above five millions of scudi, or considerably more than one million sterling.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century Nicholas II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1217, on the accession of Gregory X.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so

called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff Pius IX. was elected by unanimity. He is the 257th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stephen III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominion; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. Dating from Stephen III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, there were 165 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stephen III.	Italian	752	125	John X.	Italian	913
96	Paul I.	"	757	126	Leo VI.	"	928
97	Stephen IV.	"	768	127	Stephen VIII.	"	928
98	Adrian I.	"	772	128	John XI.	"	931
99	Leo III.	"	795	129	Leo VII.	"	936
100	Stephen V.	"	816	130	Stephen IX.	German	939
101	Paschal	"	817	131	Martin II.	Italian	943
102	Eugene II.	"	824	132	Agapet II.	"	946
103	Valentine	"	827	133	John XII.	"	956
104	Gregory IV.	"	827	134	Benedict V.	"	964
105	Sergius II.	"	844	135	John XIII.	"	965
106	Leo IV.	"	847	136	Benedict VI.	"	972
107	Benedict III.	"	856	137	Donus II.	"	974
108	Nicholas I.	"	858	138	Benedict VII.	"	975
109	Adrian II.	"	867	139	John XIV.	"	983
110	John VIII.	"	872	140	John XV.	"	995
111	Martin I.	"	882	141	Gregory V.	German	996
112	Adrian III.	"	884	142	Silvester II.	French	999
113	Stephen VI.	"	885	143	John XVI.	Italian	1003
114	Formosus	"	891	144	John XVII.	"	1003
115	Stephen VII.	"	896	145	Sergius IV.	"	1009
116	Romanus	"	897	146	Benedict VIII.	"	1012
117	Theodore II.	"	897	147	John XVIII.	"	1024
118	John IX.	"	898	148	Benedict IX.	"	1033
119	Benedict IV.	"	900	149	Gregory VI.	"	1044
120	Leo V.	"	903	150	Clement II.	German	1046
121	Christopher	"	903	151	Damasus II.	"	1048
122	Sergius III.	"	904	152	Leo VIII.	"	1049
123	Anastasius III.	"	911	153	Victor II.	"	1055
124	Lando	"	913	154	Stephen X.	"	1056

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
155	Nicholas II.	French	1058	207	John XXI.	Italian	1410
156	Alexander II.	Italian	1061	208	Martin V.	"	1417
157	Gregory VII.	"	1073	209	Eugene IV.	"	1431
158	Victor III.	"	1086	210	Nicholas V.	"	1447
159	Urban II.	French	1088	211	Calixtus III.	Spaniard	1455
160	Paschal II.	Italian	1099	212	Pius II.	Italian	1458
161	Gelasius II.	"	1118	213	Paul II.	"	1464
162	Calixtus II.	French	1119	214	Sixtus IV.	"	1471
163	Honorius II.	Italian	1124	215	Innocent VIII.	"	1484
164	Innocent II.	"	1130	216	Alexander VI.	Spaniard	1492
165	Celestine II.	"	1143	217	Pius III.	Italian	1503
166	Lucius II.	"	1144	218	Julius II.	"	1503
167	Eugene III.	"	1145	219	Leo X.	"	1513
168	Anastasius IV.	"	1153	220	Adrian VI.	Dutch	1522
169	Adrian IV.	English	1154	221	Clement VII.	Italian	1523
170	Alexander III.	Italian	1159	222	Paul III.	"	1534
171	Lucius III.	"	1181	223	Julius III.	"	1550
172	Urban III.	"	1185	224	Marcellus II.	"	1555
173	Gregory VIII.	"	1187	225	Paul IV.	"	1555
174	Clement III.	"	1187	226	Pius IV.	"	1559
175	Celestine III.	"	1191	227	Pius V.	"	1566
176	Innocent III.	"	1198	228	Gregory XIII.	"	1572
177	Honorius III.	"	1216	229	Sixtus V.	"	1585
178	Gregory IX.	"	1227	230	Urban VII.	"	1590
179	Celestine IV.	"	1241	231	Gregory XIV.	"	1590
180	Innocent IV.	"	1243	232	Innocent IX.	"	1591
181	Alexander IV.	"	1254	233	Clement VIII.	"	1592
182	Urban IV.	French	1261	234	Leo XI.	"	1605
183	Clement IV.	"	1265	235	Paul V.	"	1605
184	Gregory X.	Italian	1271	236	Gregory XV.	"	1621
185	Innocent V.	French	1276	237	Urban VIII.	"	1623
186	Adrian V.	Italian	1276	238	Innocent X.	"	1644
187	John XIX.	Portuguese	1276	239	Alexander VII.	"	1655
188	Nicholas III.	Italian	1277	240	Clement IX.	"	1667
189	Martin IV.	"	1281	241	Clement X.	"	1670
190	Honorius IV.	"	1285	242	Innocent XI.	"	1676
191	Nicholas IV.	"	1292	243	Alexander VIII.	"	1689
192	Celestine V.	"	1294	244	Innocent XII.	"	1691
193	Boniface VIII.	"	1294	245	Clement XI.	"	1700
194	Benedict X.	"	1303	246	Innocent XIII.	"	1721
195	Clement V.	French	1305	247	Benedict XIII.	"	1724
196	John XX.	"	1316	248	Clement XII.	"	1730
197	Benedict XI.	"	1334	249	Benedict XIV.	"	1740
198	Clement VI.	"	1342	250	Clement XIII.	"	1758
199	Innocent VI.	"	1352	251	Clement XIV.	"	1769
200	Urban V.	"	1362	252	Pius VI.	"	1775
201	Gregory XI.	"	1370	253	Pius VII.	"	1800
202	Urban VI.	Italian	1378	254	Leo XII.	"	1823
203	Boniface IX.	"	1389	255	Pius VIII.	"	1829
204	Innocent VII.	"	1404	256	Gregory XVI.	"	1831
205	Gregory XII.	"	1406	257	Pius IX.	"	1846
206	Alexander V.	Greek	1409				

The average reign of the 163 occupants of the Pontifical throne since the establishment of the temporal power of the Popes amounted to not quite seven years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of the Papal States, previous to the accession of Pius IX., was wholly ecclesiastical, no person being eligible to fill a public office who had not obtained the rank of abbot. Since the year 1847, however, many important official positions have been thrown open to the laity. In theory, the Sovereign-Pontiff enacts all laws and nominates to all appointments; but practically the legislative and executive power is left to a cabinet, differing little in respect to its organisation from other European Governments. A Council of Ministers, with the Cardinal Secretary of State as president, conducts the foreign relations. It examines the more important affairs, settles any differences that may arise between ministerial departments, promulgates measures for the public security of the State, and names the principal functionaries. The Council of Ministers is divided into the following six departments:—

1. The Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Cardinal Giacomo *Antonelli*, born at Sonnio, near Terracina, April 2, 1806, the son of a wood-cutter; educated at the priestly seminary at Rome; nominated bishop, *in partibus*, 1840; Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, 1841–45; Minister of Finance, 1845–50; appointed Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, April 12, 1850.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Monsignore *Negroni*, appointed Minister of the Interior, February 7, 1868.

3. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Cardinal Giuseppe *Berardi*, born at Ceccano, Frosinone, Sept. 28, 1810; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, April 10, 1868.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Monsignore Giuseppe *Ferrari*, appointed Minister of Finance, December 1, 1854.

5. The Ministry of Police.—Monsignore Lorenzo *Randi*, formerly delegate of Civita Vecchia; appointed Minister of Police, November 1, 1865.

6. The Ministry of Arms.—General Hermann *Kanzler*, appointed Oct. 28, 1865.

At the side of the Cabinet of Ministers stands the Council of State, consisting of nine ordinary and six extraordinary members. A cardinal is the president, a prelate vice-president. The councillors of State must be at least thirty years of age, born subjects of the Roman Government, or have resided in the territory constantly for ten years, and be in the enjoyment and free exercise of their

civil rights. The extraordinary members do not habitually attend the sittings, but are summoned when required by the president. Minutes of the proceedings of the Council are made out by a secretary. The vice-president, councillors, secretary, and other officers are named by the Pope, through the president. The functions of ordinary councillors and secretaries are incompatible with the profession of advocate or attorney, but not with that of consistorial advocates in all that relates to their functions in Consistory.

The most important affairs to be regulated by the Council of State are projects of new laws, the interpretation of laws and of superior orders, questions of competency between ministers, the examination of municipal regulations, and the approbation of all the acts of the Provincial Councils.

Ecclesiastical Organisation.

The Sovereign-Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not always comprising the full number. On November 1, 1869, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-one cardinal-priests, and eight cardinal-deacons. The following tabular list, drawn up from official information, gives the names of these fifty-five cardinals, together with their ecclesiastical office, or dignity, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Mario Mattei .	Dean of Sacred Col.	Italian	1792	1832
Constantin Patrizi .	Sub-dean „	„	1798	1836
Luigi di S. Filippo .	Bp. of Palestrina	„	1796	1837
Nic. Clarelli-Paraccini	„ Frascati	„	1799	1844
Camilla di Pietro .	„ Albano	„	1806	1853
Karl von Reisach .	„ Sabina	German	1800	1855
Cardinal-Priests :—				
Filippo de Angelis .	Archbp. of Fermo	Italian	1792	1838
Luigi Vannicelli Casoni	„ Ferrara	„	1801	1839
Louis de Bonald .	„ Lyons	French	1789	1841
F. von Schwarzenberg	„ Prague	German	1809	1842
Cosimo Corsi .	„ Pisa	Italian	1798	1842
Fabio Asguini .	Prft. of Congregation	„	1802	1844
Dom. Carafa di Traetto	Archbp. of Benevento	„	1805	1844
Sixto Riario-Sforza .	„ Naples	„	1810	1846

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal Priests—<i>cont.</i>				
Jacques Mathieu .	Archbp. of Besançon	French	1796	1850
François Donnet. .	" Bordeaux	"	1795	1852
Carlo Morichini . .	" Jesi	Italian	1805	1852
Gioachino Pecci . .	" Perugia	"	1810	1853
Joseph von Rauscher .	" Vienna	German	1797	1855
Alessandro Barnabo' .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1801	1856
Cir. de Alameda y Brea	Archbp. of Toledo	Spanish	1781	1858
Antonio Antonucci .	" Ancona	Italian	1798	1858
Enrico Orfei . . .	" Ravenna	"	1800	1858
Giu. Pironi-Ferretti .	Legate of Bologna	"	1817	1858
Pietro di Silvestri .	—	"	1803	1858
Alexis Billiet . . .	Archbp. of Chambéry	French	1783	1861
Carlo Sacconi . . .	Pres. of Cr. of Appeal	Italian	1808	1861
Garcia Cuesta . . .	Archbp. of Compostella	"	1803	1861
Angelo Quaglia . . .	Pref. of Congregation	"	1802	1861
Antonio Panebianco .	Grand Penitentiary	"	1808	1861
Guiseppe Trevisanoto .	Patriarch of Venice	"	1801	1863
Antonio de Luca . .	Prft. of Congregation	"	1805	1863
Guiseppe Bizzarri .	"	"	1802	1863
L. de la Lastra y Cuesta	Archbp. of Seville	Spanish	1803	1863
Jean Pitra	—	French	1812	1863
Filippo Guidi . . .	Archbp. of Bologna	Italian	1815	1863
Gaston de Bonnechose	" Rouen	French	1800	1863
Paul Cullen	" Dublin	English	1803	1866
Gustav von Hohenlohe	—	German	1822	1866
Luigi Bilio	—	Italian	1826	1866
Lucien Bonaparte . .	—	"	1828	1868
Innocente Ferrieri . .	—	"	1810	1868
Eustachio Gonella . .	Archbp. of Viterbo	"	1811	1868
Lorenzo Barili . . .	—	"	1801	1868
Guiseppe Berardi . .	Minister of Finance	"	1810	1868
Giovanni Moreno . .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Rafaele La Valletta .	—	Italian	1837	1868
Cardinal Deacons:—				
Giacomo Antonelli . .	Minister of State	Italian	1806	1847
Prospero Caterini . .	Prft. of Congregation	"	1795	1853
Gasparo Grassehni . .	—	"	1769	1856
Teodulo Mertel . . .	Pres. Council of State	"	1806	1858
Francesco Pentini . .	—	"	1797	1863
Domenico Consolini .	Prft. of Propaganda	"	1806	1866
Edoardo Borromeo . .	—	"	1822	1868
Annibale Capalti . .	—	"	1811	1868

Of the fifty-five cardinals enumerated in the above list, twelve were created by Pope Gregory XVI., and forty-three by Pope Pius IX. The total number of cardinals nominated by Pius IX. was eighty-two. and eighty-seven died during his Pontificate to the end of October, 1869.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Boniface VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world includes 7 Patriarchates of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 132 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and 7 of the Oriental Rite; and 660 Bishoprics of the Latin and 63 of the Oriental Rite. There are besides 234 titular Archbishoprics, and Bishoprics or Sees 'in partibus infidelium.' According to the *Annuario Pontificio* of 1869, the Hierarchy comprises—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—

1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—

1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen. Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen. Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen. Syrorum*); 4. Babylon of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen. Chaldaeorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ Armenorum*).

II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See	12
With Ecclesiastical provinces	120

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	1

Under Oriental Patriarchs:

Greco-Melchite	3
Syro-Maronite	1

139

III. BISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Suburban	6
Immediately subject to the Holy See	84
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	570

Oriental Rite:—

Armenian	16
Greco-Melchite	8
Greco-Roumaic	3
Greco-Ruthenian	5
Greco-Bulgarian	1
Syriac	11
Syro-Chaldaic	12
Syro-Maromite	7
	<hr/>
	723
	<hr/>

SEES 'IN PARTIBUS INFIDELIUM.'

Archbishoprics	36
Bishoprics	198
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	234
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The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	175
Bishoprics	921
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Total	1,108
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There were vacant at the commencement of the year 1869, according to the *Annuario Pontificio* :

Patriarchates	1
Archbishoprics in Ordinary	16
Bishoprics in Ordinary	106
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Total	123
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Thus the actual number of prelates composing the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world was 935.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the Congregatio de Propagandâ fide at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, of delegations five, and of prefectures twenty-three, ten of which were first founded by the present Pope Pius IX., who also raised 15 sees to metropolitan churches, and created five new archbishoprics and one hundred and eleven new bishoprics, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States of America.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

There has not been published any recent official account of the revenue and expenditure of the Pontifical Government. According

to semi-official statements the revenue, in the financial year 1865-66, amounted to 6,489,962 scudi, or 1,379,117*l.*; and the expenditure to 12,671,156 scudi, or 2,192,570*l.* In the year 1866-67, the revenue is stated to have been 1,457,240*l.*, and the expenditure 2,953,612*l.*, and the same, with little difference, in the year 1867-68. The large annual deficits were covered partly by voluntary gifts of Roman Catholics in all parts of the world, and partly by loans. Rather more than one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs duties, and one-eighth from the proceeds of a State lottery. The two great branches of expenditure are the cost of the army, and the interest of the Pontifical debt, the latter being stated to have amounted to 1,810,752*l.*, or considerably more than the entire revenue, in the year 1867-68. According to the reports of Italian papers, the capital of the debt, at the commencement of 1869, was 825,000,000 lire, or 33,000,000*l.* By the terms of a convention signed Dec. 7, 1866, the Italian Government was bound to provide annually the sum of 15,230,145 lire, or 609,206*l.* in payment of the interest of so much of the debt as was calculated to represent the share of the provinces separated from the Pontifical States on the formation of the kingdom of Italy.

The army of the Sovereign-Pontiff, maintained at an annual cost of about 2,000,000 scudi, or 425,000*l.*, is formed by enlistment, taking place in foreign countries as well as within the Papal States. The troops numbered, at the beginning of 1869, very nearly 10,000 men, composed as follows:—

	Men
1 regiment of the line (Italians)	1850
1 battalion 'cacciatori' (Italians)	800
1 " zouaves (French and Belgians)	750
1 " 'carabinieri' (Swiss)	650
1 " 'troops of St. Patrick' (Irish)	600
1 " garrison troops	650
1 legion of gendarmes	2,700
Total of infantry	—8,000
2 squadrons gendarmes	300
2 " dragoons (partly foreigners)	250
Total of cavalry	—550
1 regiment artillery	800
1 company engineers	150
Staff	88
Total of all troops	—9,588

According to an official statement, the Papal army was commanded, in the summer of 1869, by 8 generals and 704 officers of inferior degree, who were divided as follows in regard to nation-

ality:—464 natives of Italy, 129 of France, 59 of Switzerland, 20 of Belgium, 19 of Germany, 9 of the Netherlands, and 4 of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Pontifical navy, at the commencement of 1869, consisted of 13 vessels of various dimensions, carrying 280 men. The largest vessel is the yacht *Immacolata Concezione*, a screw steamer, termed a corvette, built in England, and carrying engines of 150 horse-power, and eight guns. The interior is fitted up for temporary occupation by the Pope. Next in size are the steamers *San Pietro*, 40 horse-power, 2 guns; *San Giuseppe* and *Blasco*, each 30 horse-power, 2 mortars, and seven sailing guardacostas or coastguard vessels.

The territory of the Sovereign-Pontiff, previous to 1859, embraced an area of 17,218 English square miles, with 3,124,668 inhabitants; but has since been reduced to 4,891 English square miles, with 692,106 inhabitants. Of the former twenty 'legations' and 'delegations' into which the territory was divided, only five remain, namely, Rome and the Comarca, with 326,509 inhabitants; Viterbo, with 128,324; Civita Vecchia, with 20,701; Velletri, with 62,013; and Frosinone, with 154,559 inhabitants. The city of Rome had a population of 180,359 in 1858; of 182,585 in 1859; of 184,049 in 1860; and of 194,587 inhabitants in 1861.

The last census of Rome for the year 1863 gives a population of 201,161 souls, an increase of 6,574 on that of 1861. Rome is divided into 54 parishes, the inhabitants of which are specified as follows, no notice being taken of the fluctuating population of foreigners. The city contains 34 cardinals, 36 bishops, 1,457 priests and clerks, 367 seminarists, 2,569 monks, 2,031 nuns, 660 male collegians, 1,674 female inmates of schools, 947 male inmates of charitable institutions, 1,180 female do., 40,827 families, 92,024 men, 87,819 women, 30,235 married men, 28,201 married women, 4,301 widowers, 9,447 widows, 59,015 bachelors, 50,171 spinsters, 5,175 soldiers, 387 prisoners; heterodox population, 311; and 4,490 Jews. According to this statement, the ecclesiastical population consists of 1,894 individuals of the secular clergy or priests, 2,569 of the regular clergy or monks, and 2,031 nuns—making, in all, 6,494. There are in Rome 6 seminaries, 19 colleges, 16 charitable institutions, 15 conservatories, 43 schools directed by nuns, and 56 religious orders—of which that of the Jesuits reckons most members, viz. 344, and that of the Armenians the fewest, viz. 1. The nuns belong to many classifications, and have been of late rapidly increasing.

The order of the Jesuits, which has its head-quarters at Rome, has been rapidly increasing within the last few years. The number of the members of the order, at the end of the year 1863, was 7,529. They are distributed among 19 establishments, of which five are in

Italy, five in Germany and Belgium, three in France, two in Spain, and four in England and America. The Italian Jesuits number 1,617, the Austrian 362, the Belgian 576, the Dutch 236, the German 584, the French 2,266, the Spanish 868, the English 270, the Irish 139, and the American 350; the rest belonging to other nations. At Rome there are 344 Jesuits, and in the foreign missions 1,362, of whom 560 are French, 296 Spanish, and 260 Italians, the remainder being natives of other countries.

Trade.

The international trade of the Papal States is extremely small, although facilitated by the excellent port of Civita Vecchia. The commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from the Papal States to Great Britain and Ireland, and the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Papal States in each of the five years 1864–68 :—

Year	Exports from Papal States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Papal States
	£	£
1864	2,626	72,589
1865	23,921	12,888
1866	5,491	15,293
1867	5,162	15,801
1868	4,729	22,309

The exports from the Papal States to the United Kingdom consist chiefly of bones of animals; while the British imports into the Papal States are mainly iron and coals, the former of the average value of 8,000*l.*, and the latter of about 6,000*l.* per annum.

There are four lines of railway in the Papal States, all in immediate connection with the network of railways in the Kingdom of Italy. They were constructed by a French Société anonyme, known as the 'Roman Railway Company,' authorised by decree of the Pontifical administration of Nov. 8, 1854, approved of subsequently by the Italian Government. Originally the company obtained a concession of the following lines:—From Rome to Civita Vecchia, 45½ miles; from Rome to Ancona, 176¾ miles; from Ancona to Bologna, 128¾ miles; Ravenna branch, 25 miles; from Rome to Frascati, 6¾ miles; from Rome to Ceprano, 76¼ miles; and junctions connecting the various lines at Rome, 6¼ miles; making a total of 465½ miles. By new arrangements with the Italian Government, this network was extended, by the line from Ceprano to Naples, which the company acquired, to 553¾ miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centisimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ellara, and so forth. In the Papal states alone, the old monetary denominations, represented by the Roman Scudo, worth 4s. 3d., and its subdivision into 10 Paoli, or 100 Bajocchi, are partly retained in common use, although abolished in 1867 in favour of the French metric system. Of the latter, the British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centisimi* = Average rate of exchange, 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	15.434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	..	.	.	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	.	.	.	.	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnelata</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	0.22 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	22 „ „
„ { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	=	2.75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cube</i> }	.	.	.	.	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	=
„ <i>Ellara</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilo</i> , or <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	0.386 square mile.
						(2.59 kil. carrés—1 sq. mile).

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Willem III., King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to

Sophie, Queen of the Netherlands, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Würtemberg. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. *Willem*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, born September 4, 1840; admiral-lieutenant in the Dutch navy. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 25, 1851; lieutenant in the army.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. Prince *Hendrik*, born June 13, 1820; Governor of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; married, May 19, 1853, to Princess Amalia, daughter of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, October 8, 1842, to Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.—1. Prince *Frederik*, born February 28, 1797, second son of King Willem I. of the Netherlands; field-marshal of the Dutch army; married, May 21, 1825, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia. Issue of the union are two daughters, Louise, born August 5, 1828, and married to the King of Sweden and Norway; and Marie, born July 5, 1841. 2. Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had

acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, become the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 18 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—*grondwet*—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 80 members in 1869. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hoge Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are seven departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—P. P. *Van Bosse*, appointed June 3, 1868.
2. The Ministry of the Interior.—C. *Fock*, appointed June 4, 1868.
3. The Ministry of Justice.—F. G. R. *Van Lilaar*, appointed June 4, 1868.
4. The Ministry of the Colonies.—E. *De Waal*, appointed June 4, 1868.

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—T. M. Roest *Van Limburg*, appointed August 8, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Captain L. G. *Broex*, appointed June 4, 1868.

7. The Ministry of War.—General *Van Mulken*, appointed June 4, 1868.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—*Raad van State*—of 14 members, nominated by the Government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the last census returns the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given as 1,942,387; of Lutherans, 64,539; of Roman Catholics, 1,234,486; of Greek Catholics, 32; of divers other Christian denominations, 48,960; and of Jews, 63,890. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Harlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hersogenbosh. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 15,777 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1864-67, there were 541 in which the man, 1,774 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857. Under its working, there were, in January, 1867, according to government returns, 2,572 public schools, with 6,373 schoolmasters, and 284 schoolmistresses, and 1,069 private schools, with 2,212 schoolmasters, and 1,396 schoolmistresses. At the same

date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 362,491, among them 209,264 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 98,254, among them 44,443 boys. The teachers, appointed under the law of 1857, are superintended by 94 district school-inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents, and an inspector-general, depending on the Minister of the Interior. It is the duty of the inspectors to grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and to present to the Government three times a year, an account of the state of public instruction. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 50 schools of middle instruction, with 4,024 pupils, and 61 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,165 pupils. Above them are the three universities of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,326 students in January 1867, and the polytechnical institution at Delft, with 146 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue, derived mainly from indirect taxation, averaged 108,000,000 guilders, or 9,000,000*l.* sterling, in recent years, while the expenditure was always within the income, leaving a more or less considerable annual surplus. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, in guilders and pounds sterling, in each of the five years 1863-67.

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1863	100,208,820	8,350,735
1864	101,956,464	8,496,372
1865	107,742,756	8,978,563
1866	115,837,284	9,653,107
1867	116,482,868	9,706,905

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1863	99,403,092	8,283,591
1864	101,891,100	8,490,925
1865	106,054,512	8,837,876
1866	105,833,728	8,823,644
1867	112,115,614	9,342,968

The revenue of the year 1867 was derived from the following sources, according to official returns :—

<i>Sources of revenue :</i>						Guilders
Land tax	.	.	.	.	.	9,965,393
Assessed taxes (personal)	.	.	.	.	.	7,802,863
" (licenses)	.	.	.	.	.	3,245,995
Excise	.	.	.	.	.	25,737,684
Indirect taxes	.	.	.	.	.	14,909,904
Import and export duties	.	.	.	.	.	4,449,255
Gold and silver plate dues	.	.	.	.	.	253,109
Public domains	.	.	.	.	.	1,266,437
Post Office	.	.	.	.	.	2,411,720
Telegraph	.	.	.	.	.	509,696
Government lotteries	.	.	.	.	.	414,115
Shooting and fishing licenses	.	.	.	.	.	114,872
Pilotage	.	.	.	.	.	808,401
Mining dues	.	.	.	.	.	1,183
Profit of state railways	.	.	.	.	.	210,744
Miscellaneous receipts	.	.	.	.	.	1,862,166
Belgian share of national debt	.	.	.	.	.	400,000
Japanese indemnity	.	.	.	.	.	1,023,250
Colonial surplus	.	.	.	.	.	14,856,335
Surplus of former years	.	.	.	.	.	26,325,767
						116,482,868
						£9,706,905

The branches of expenditure of the year 1867 were as follows :—

<i>Branches of expenditure :</i>						Guilders
Royal household	.	.	.	.	.	750,000
Superior department of state	.	.	.	.	.	579,073
Foreign department	.	.	.	.	.	510,174
Department of justice	.	.	.	.	.	3,436,996
Roman Catholic worship	.	.	.	.	.	677,498
Department of the interior	.	.	.	.	.	23,008,039
Department of marine	.	.	.	.	.	14,470,336
National debt, interest and sinking fund	.	.	.	.	.	27,537,504
Department of finance	.	.	.	.	.	13,678,888
Protestant worship	.	.	.	.	.	1,729,013
Department of war	.	.	.	.	.	13,845,893
Department of colonies	.	.	.	.	.	11,864,432
Miscellaneous expenses	.	.	.	.	.	27,768
						112,115,614
						£9,342,968

It will be seen that there was a surplus of 4,367,254 guilders, or 363,937l., of revenue over expenditure in the year 1867. In 1866, the surplus amounted to 10,003,256 guilders, or 829,463l., which was the highest reached in the five years 1863–67.

The budget estimates for each of the years 1868 and 1869, voted by the States-General, were as follows :—

Revenue	1868	1869
	Guilders	Guilders
Land tax	10,030,657	10,069,248
Assessed taxes (personal)	7,860,000	7,944,000
„ (licenses)	3,238,400	3,225,600
Excise	34,780,000	25,230,000
Indirect taxes	13,800,000	14,076,000
Import and export duties	4,360,764	4,380,764
Gold and silver plate dues	251,300	251,300
Public domains	1,255,000	1,280,000
Post Office	2,350,000	2,450,000
Telegraph	495,382	553,500
Government lotteries	410,000	410,000
Shooting and fishing licences	105,000	110,000
Pilotage	730,000	750,000
Mining dues	1,173	943
Profit of state railways	157,000	320,000
Miscellaneous receipts	1,708,086	1,881,920
Belgian share of national debt	400,000	400,000
Colonial surplus	10,619,555	15,618,358
Japanese indemnity	50,000	50,000
Surplus of 1866	8,480,000	—
„ of 1867	—	4,360,000
Colonial surplus of previous years	9,000,000	3,475,000
Total {	100,082,217 £8,340,184	96,836,633 £8,069,719

Expenditure	1868	1869
	Guilders	Guilders
Royal household	750,000	750,000
Superior departments of state	598,077	591,054
Foreign department	526,284	525,094
Department of justice	3,084,224	3,106,459
Roman Catholic worship	682,876	689,357
Department of the interior	23,161,498	21,106,786
Department of marine	10,302,742	9,383,562
National debt, interest	28,029,669	28,073,638
Department of finance	13,884,026	14,033,285
Protestant worship	1,753,853	1,758,428
Department of war	14,185,000	14,659,000
Department of colonies	2,167,741	2,000,360
Miscellaneous expenses	50,000	50,000
Total {	99,175,990 £8,264,665	96,727,023 £8,060,585

The financial accounts for each year are not finally adjusted till after the lapse of two or three years, so that, the estimates being framed with great moderation, there is usually the item 'surplus' among the sources of revenue of each budget.

The 'Colonial surplus' for 1869 is explained in a more detailed manner in the Netherlands India accounts for the year, which are kept distinct from the budget of the kingdom. In the following statement the summary is given of the Netherlands India estimates for the year 1869 :—

		Guilders
Expenditure in Netherlands		18,471,759
„ India		84,943,947
Total expenditure		103,415,666
Receipts in Netherlands { 99 per cent. produce sales } .		56,865,410
„ { 1 per cent. repayments }		
„ India { 80 per cent. taxation }		62,168,614
„ { 20 per cent. produce sales }		
Total receipts		119,034,024
Deduct total expenditure		103,415,666
Colonial surplus for 1869		15,618,358
		£1,301,529

The financial estimates for the years 1868 and 1869, given above in tabular form, show that the largest source of revenue is that derived from excise duties, producing about one-fourth of the total receipts of the state, while the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt. At the commencement of the year 1869, the national debt was represented by a capital of 969,450,913 guilders, divided as follows :—

Division of Debt				Capital	Interest
				Guilders	Guilders
Debt bearing interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				653,143,702	16,328,592
„	„	„	3	98,752,712	2,962,581
„	„	„	$3\frac{1}{2}$	13,828,000	478,730
„	„	„	4	191,984,500	7,679,380
Debt bearing no interest				10,000,000	—
Terminable annuities in 1868				—	127,854
Total				967,708,914	27,577,137
				£80,642,409	£2,298,095

The rest of the sum of 28,073,638 guilders, or 2,339,469*l.*, set down in the budget of 1869 as expenditure for the national debt, went towards a sinking fund for the same. The operation of this

fund has brought about a great decrease in the annual charge for the debt within a comparatively short time, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the amount of interest paid during each of the fourteen years from 1856 to 1869 :—

Years	Interest	Years	Interest
	Guilders		Guilders
1856	35,224,246	1863	30,696,589
1857	34,590,583	1864	29,630,588
1858	34,107,620	1865	28,951,635
1859	32,133,938	1866	28,356,920
1860	31,561,919	1867	27,995,314
1861	30,935,258	1868	27,635,375
1862	30,799,502	1869	27,577,137

The entire reduction of the national debt, from 1848 to 1869, amounted to above 188,000,000 guilders, or 15,750,000*l.*—(Communication of the Royal government to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription at the age of twenty have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for ten months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering about 26,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 61,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands, at the commencement of 1869, was composed as follows :—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	188	—
Infantry :—		
Staff	36	—
1 regiment of guards	105	4,221
8 regiments of the line	872	38,280
1 battalion of instruction	31	601
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Recruiting depôt for the colonies	20	91
Cavalry :—		
Staff	7	—
4 regiments of hussars	184	4,310
Engineers :—		
Staff	77	39
1 battalion of sappers and miners	25	984
Artillery :—		
Staff	80	59
1 regiment of field artillery, with train	88	3,156
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery	215	6,297
1 regiment of light-horse artillery	32	626
2 companies of pontonniers	12	316
Total	1,984	59,078

The colonial army of the Netherlands numbered, at the commencement of 1869, a force of 27,449 men, composed of the following rank and file :—

	Europeans	Natives	Total
Infantry	9,667	13,394	23,071
Cavalry	583	—	583
Artillery	1,684	1,129	2,813
Sappers and miners	323	659	982
Total	12,267	15,182	27,449

The number of officers, all Europeans, commanding the rank and file enumerated in the above statement, was 1,314. Of these, 745 were in the infantry, 36 in the cavalry, 118 in the artillery, 62 in the corps of sappers and miners, 209 in the sanitary service, 78 in the military administration, and 66 on the staff.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the beginning of June 1869, of the following steam and sailing vessels :—

Steamers		Guns
5	screw frigates of from 20 to 51 guns	218
1	armour-clad frigate of 4 guns	4
3	„ floating batteries of from 13 to 18 guns	45
4	„ rams of 2 guns each	8
5	„ 'monitors' of 2 guns each	10
2	„ gun-boats of 2 guns each	4
33	screw corvettes and sloops of from 6 to 16 guns	312
7	paddle-steamers of from 1 to 8 guns	40
<hr/> Total, 60 steamers, with		<hr/> 641
Sailing Vessels		Guns
1	second-class ship of the line of 30 guns	30
3	first-class frigates „ „ 52 „	156
2	second-class frigates „ „ 32 „	64
2	first-class corvettes „ „ 18 „	36
4	second-class corvettes of from 4 to 18 guns	36
5	brigs of from 12 to 18 guns	65
3	'swimming batteries' of from 13 to 32 guns	75
13	sloops of from 5 guns each	65
21	gun-boats of from 3 to 5 guns	71
<hr/> 54 sailing vessels, with		<hr/> 598

The navy was manned, at the commencement of June 1869, by 6,470 sailors, and officered by 1 admiral, 2 'admiral-lieutenants,' 2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 40 commanders, 340 first and second lieutenants, 76 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 123 administrative and 104 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 52 officers and 2,119 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

A gradual transformation of the old portion of the navy into an iron-clad fleet is taking place since the year 1865, when a law to this effect was passed by the States-General.

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces, namely, Brabant, Guelderland, North and South Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. The area and population of the Netherland provinces, and of Luxemburg, are as follows according to an enumeration of Dec. 31, 1865, made preliminary to the decennial census of Dec. 31, 1869:—

Provinces	Area Geographical square miles	Population	Average Population per Geogr. sq. mile
Brabant . . .	93·38	423,421	4,546
Guelderland . . .	92·76	427,753	4,661
South Holland . . .	55·32	672,367	12,154
North Holland . . .	45·46	566,474	12,461
Zealand . . .	30·20	176,169	5,833
Utrecht . . .	25·01	172,787	6,909
Friesland . . .	59·61	288,949	4,832
Overijssel . . .	61·54	250,358	4,036
Groningen . . .	42·65	224,237	5,258
Drenthe . . .	48·42	104,014	2,148
Limburg . . .	40·20	222,579	5,537
Grand duchy of Luxemburg	594·55	3,529,108	5,936
	46·60	206,574	4,433
Total . . . {	641·15 English square miles 13,464	3,735,682	5,827

The Netherlands possess a comparatively larger town population than any other country in Europe. At the end of December 1865, there were fifteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They were—Zwolle, with 20,438; Delft, with 21,877; Nymegen, with 22,551; Dort, with 24,117; Hertogenbosh, with 24,201; Leeuwarden, with 25,273; Maastricht, with 28,495; Arnhem, with 30,021; Harlem, with 30,006; Groningen, with 36,852; Leyden, with 38,160; Utrecht, with 58,607; The Hague ('s Gravenhage'), with 87,801; Rotterdam, with 115,277; and Amsterdam, with 264,498 inhabitants. In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The value of the total imports into the Netherlands in the three years 1866-68 averaged 405,000,000 guilders, or 33,750,000*l.*, the articles imported for home consumption being represented by the value of 320,000,000 guilders, or 26,666,000*l.* The total exports during the same period averaged 370,000,000 guilders, or 30,833,000*l.*, the articles of home produce exported taking the amount of 290,000,000 guilders, or 24,166,000.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the five years 1864–68, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1864	11,660,539	6,885,463
1865	12,451,466	8,111,022
1866	11,768,913	8,999,713
1867	10,822,238	9,422,742
1868	11,389,898	10,392,253

The principal article of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom is butter, the average value of which, in the five years 1864–68, was about 1,500,000*l*. Live animals and corn form the other chief exports. The staple articles of British imports into the Netherlands are cotton and woollen manufactures, averaging two millions sterling per annum.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the Netherlands mercantile marine on December 31, 1868 :—

Description of Vessels	Ships	Tons
Clippers (Clippershepen) . . .	16	6,000
„ with steam power . . .	2	1,878
Ships (Fregatten) . . .	120	55,843
Barques (Barken en Pinken). . .	278	85,103
Brigs (Brikken) . . .	225	26,600
Schooners (Schoeners) . . .	387	32,759
Galliot (Galgooten) . . .	288	17,445
Koff boats (Koffen) . . .	575	29,224
Smacks (Smakken) . . .	25	883
Luggers (Gaffel-en Kaagschepen) . . .	10	276
Hookers (Hockerschepen) . . .	148	3,429
Steamboats . . .	43	8,136
Total . . .	2,117	267,596

The mercantile navy has been decreasing of late years. On the 31st of December, 1864, it numbered 2,289 vessels, of 554,244 tons, and on the 31st of December, 1865, it had fallen to 2,203 vessels, of 269,338 tons burthen. It will be seen from the above statement that, at the end of 1868, there was a continued decline.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 651,267 English square miles, with an estimated population of 18,371,200. They are placed under three groups, namely :—

Colonies	Area in English square miles	Population
Possessions in the East Indies . . .	585,723	18,175,595
" " West Indies . . .	54,187	85,605
Settlements on the West Coast of Africa	11,357	110,000
Total	651,267	18,371,200..

Of the colonial possessions here summarised, the East Indian island of Java, possessing with the adjoining Madura, an area of 2,445 geographical, or 51,336 English square miles, with a population, in 1861, of 13,019,108 souls, is by far the most important. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other Asiatic possessions, namely :—

Colonies	Area Geo. sq. miles	Population
Sumatra, West coast	2,200·6	1,005,444
Benkoelen, South West coast of Sumatra	455·6	112,999
The Lampongs, South coast of Sumatra.	475·0	82,974
Palembang, South-East coast of Sumatra	1,340·0	465,630
Djambi	1,218·4	47,189
Banka, group of islands	356·0	
Riouw " "	148·6	23,465
Borneo	9,373·7	846,688
Celebes, with Soembaya and Boeton .	2,149·9	278,574
Amboyna	478·9	187,474
Banda	411·3	110,054
Ternate	1,129·7	89,400
Manado	1,267·2	147,936
New Guinea	3,210·0	1,646,450
Timor	790·8	
Soemba	251·8	12,410
Bali and Lombok	190·0	
Total	25,447·5	5,056,487
	or, Eng. sq. miles	
	534,387	
Add Java and Madura	51,336	13,019,108
Total East Indies possessions	585,723	18,175,595

The population of the West Indian colonies was as follows on the 31st of December, 1867 :—

Surinam	50,774	Saint Martin	2,945
Curaçao	20,715	Saint Eustache	1,880
Bonaire	3,833	Saba	1,806
Aruba	3,652	Total	85,605

The direct revenue derived from the Colonial Possessions is insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Netherlands; but the deficit incurred is more than made good by the profits derived by the home government from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee, sugar, indigo and cochineal, and tin, on what is called the Consignation system. From documents issued by the Colonial Office in September, 1866, it appears that the total amount realised by the Government in 1864, from its importations from the colonies, was 57,852,700 guilders, or 4,821,058*l*. The produce represented by this amount was brought to the European market through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' the Government's brokers. The expenses incurred for administrative charges of the colonies amounted to 46,753,541 guilders, which left the home power a balance of profit of 11,099,159 guilders, or 924,930*l*.

The total values of imports of colonial produce into the kingdom by the 'Netherlands Trading Company' in the ten years 1858–67 were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Years	Imports
	Guilders		Guilders
1858	89,130,684	1863	78,127,899
1859	86,272,453	1864	80,563,452
1860	82,215,868	1865	82,773,970
1861	80,813,605	1866	79,803,938
1862	86,216,143	1867	71,990,344

It will be seen that there has been a gradual decrease of imports, amounting in the ten years to 17,000,000 guilders, or 1,416,666*l*. annual value.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l*., per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l*. 13*s*., in the rest of the colonies. The whole of the emancipated slaves had to undergo an apprenticeship of three years, during which period one-half of their income was retained by the Home Government.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession of the Netherlands, Java and Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1s. 8d., or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, aside () with the old, are :—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	.	.	.	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	.	.	.	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	.	.	.	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	.	.	.	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 0·24·6 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	.	.	.	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	.	.	.	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married Oct. 6, 1862, to

Pia, Queen of Portugal, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons, *Carlos*, born Sept. 28, 1863, and *Alfonso*, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, second son of the King of Saxony. 2. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. 3. Prince *Augustus*, born Nov. 4, 1847.

Father of the King.—Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; obtained the title 'King,' Sept. 16, 1837; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, in 'morganatic' union, June 10, 1869, to Madame *Sensler*, elevated Countess *Edla*.

Great-Aunts and Uncle of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born April 29, 1793, the daughter of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; married, April 11, 1809, to Don Pedro of Spain; widow July 4, 1812; married, a second time, Oct. 20, 1834, to Don Carlos, pretender to the crown of Spain; widow, March 10, 1855. 2. Princess *Maria*, sister of the preceding, born July 4, 1801; Regent of Portugal from March 10, 1826, to Feb. 26, 1828.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth

century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; but His Majesty returns annually 26,000 milreis to the public exchequer, to be employed for educational purposes. The expenses of the whole Court, including the allowance to King Ferdinand and the other princes, amount to 675,000 milreis, or nearly 152,000*l.* King Luis has settled upon his consort, Queen Pia, sixty contos of reis, or 14,000*l.*, from his own civil list, declining a proffered grant from the funds of the nation.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>			A.D.		
Henri of Burgundy	.	.	1095	Affonso V., 'the African'	1438
Affonso I.	.	.	1112	Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481
Sancho I.	.	.	1185	Manoel	1495
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	.	.	1211	Joan III.	1521
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	.	1223	Sebastian	1557
Affonso III.	.	.	1248	Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	.	1279	III. <i>Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>	
Affonso IV.	.	.	1325	Philip II.	1580
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	.	1357	Philip III.	1590
Ferdinando I.	.	.	1367	Philip IV.	1623
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Joan I., 'the Great'	.	.	1385	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Eduardo	.	.	1433	Affonso VI.	1656

	A.D.		A.D.
Pedro II.	1683	Maria II.	1826
Joan V.	1706	Miguel I.	1828
José	1750	Maria II., restored	1834
Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777		
Maria I.	1786	V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.	
Joan José, Regent	1796	Pedro V.	1853
Joan VI.	1816	Luis I.	1861
Pedro IV.	1826		

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, amounted to twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta de Lei' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises three powers in the State, the legislative, executive, and 'moderating' authority, the two last of which reside in the Sovereign and his responsible ministers. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law abolishing hereditary succession. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l*. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l*. per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into thirty-seven electoral districts, returning 154 deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add twenty-five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s*. a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together within thirty days. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to finance and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments; namely—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Duke de *Loulé*, born 1802, the son of Count Val de Reis, nominated Marquis de Loulé, in 1807, and assassinated March 1, 1824. Educated for the diplomatic career; Minister of the Interior, 1860–62; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1862–65; appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, August 11, 1869.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor José da Silva Mendes Leal; Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, 1862–65; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 11, 1869.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Senhor José Luciano de Castro, appointed August 11, 1869.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Senhor Anselmo José Braamcamp; Minister of the Interior, 1862–65; appointed Minister of Finance, August 11, 1869.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Senhor Luiz Augusto da Silva, appointed August 11, 1869.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Senhor Joaquim Thomaz Lobo d'Avila; Minister of Finance, 1862–65; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, August 11, 1869.

7. The Ministry of War.—General Luiz da Silva Maldonado d'Eça, Commander of the fourth military division of Portugal, 1867–69; appointed Minister of War, August 11, 1869.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated by the Crown for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 67,500*l*. There are 3,769 parishes,

each under the charge of a *presbitero*, or incumbent. Most of the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels and ministers at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and which holds its sitting at Coimbra. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,12 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government was rather less than 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in each of the years 1867-68.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to 3,500,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The estimated ordinary revenue of the kingdom for the year 1868–69 amounted to 16,910,137 milreis, or 3,757,808*l.*, and the expenditure for the same period to 23,043,764 milreis, or 5,120,836*l.*, leaving a deficit of 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l.*

The following were the gross sums of the budget of the financial year 1868–69, as approved by the General Cortes:—

REVENUE FOR 1868–69.

	Milreis
Direct taxes	6,098,466
Indirect taxes and customs	8,441,137
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	2,330,534
Deductions from civil list and salaries	40,000
Total estimated revenue	{ 16,910,137 £3,757,808

EXPENDITURE FOR 1868–69.

	Milreis
Interest on home debt	4,602,224
„ on foreign debt	3,358,760
Ministry of finance	3,718,592
„ of the interior	1,898,635
„ of justice and ecclesiastical affairs	642,970
„ of war	3,692,584
„ of marine and colonies	1,562,233
„ of foreign affairs	226,166
„ of commerce and public works	1,114,392
Extraordinary expenditure	2,227,208
Total estimated expenditure	{ 23,043,764 £5,120,836

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The expenditure amounted, in 1834, to 14,911,314 milreis; in 1844, to 11,158,214; and in 1854, to 11,784,472 milreis. In the financial year 1858–59 the public expenditure was 12,947,061 milreis, or 2,913,088*l.*, in 1860–61 it rose to 13,987,859 milreis, or 3,147,268*l.*; in 1862–63, to 22,329,239 milreis, or 4,962,053*l.*; and in 1867–68 to 22,695,979 milreis, or 5,044,662*l.* The deficit for the last-named year amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,292,596*l.*, being rather more than the estimated deficit of 1868–69. The

revenue of the kingdom during the thirty-five years 1834–69 rose but slightly, and in no proportion with the increasing national expenditure.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis. To this there were added 55 millions of milreis in 1835; 82 millions in 1838; 74 millions in 1848; 79 millions in 1853, and 90 millions in 1854. The following statement gives in round sums, and pounds sterling, the amount of capital and of interest of the national debt in the middle of each of the years 1855 to 1867, and at the end of November, 1869 :—

Years	Capital of debt	Annual interest
	£	£
June 30, 1855	20,736,000	622,000
„ 1856	20,974,000	629,000
„ 1857	22,215,000	666,000
„ 1858	24,165,000	725,000
„ 1859	25,588,000	767,000
„ 1860	27,834,000	835,000
„ 1861	29,117,000	875,000
„ 1862	33,300,000	999,000
„ 1863	38,928,000	1,168,000
„ 1864	41,207,000	1,236,000
„ 1865	42,454,000	1,262,000
„ 1866	43,255,000	1,297,000
„ 1867	47,333,000	1,441,000
Oct. 30, 1869	59,333,000	1,801,000

The last great loan of Portugal—issued in pursuance of a law passed by the Cortes July 16, 1869, and which received the royal sanction September 23, 1869—was of the nominal amount of 12,000,000*l.* at 3 per cent. The bonds of this loan were offered by the London financial agents of the Government at 32*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* stock, so that the actual interest was above nine per cent.

About one-half of the total liabilities of Portugal rank as an external debt, contracted for mainly in Great Britain, the rest being a home debt.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against

this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June, 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock, calculated upon the market price.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80*l.*, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1869 was reported as follows:—

	Officers	Men
18 regiments of infantry of the line	688	9,218
9 battalions of riflemen	314	3,468
8 regiments of lancers and dragoons	244	2,263
3 " of artillery	107	1,278
1 battalion of engineers	3	317
Staff and sanitary troops	194	106
Total	<u>1,546</u>	<u>16,640</u>

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal numbers 22 steamers and 25 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

7 corvettes, with a total of 98 guns and of 1,806 horse-power.	
8 sloops, " " 35 " " 960 "	
7 gun-boats, " " 21 " " 340 "	

Total 22 steamers, . . . with 154 guns and of 3,106 horse-power.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31 captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the census of 1865, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area sq. miles	Population
Minho	2,671	951,770
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	385,896
Beira	8,586	1,286,637
Estremadura	8,834	835,880
Alentejo	10,255	348,155
Algarve	2,099	179,523
Total	36,510	3,987,867

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 715 square miles, with a population, in 1865, of 251,894 inhabitants; Madeira, with 317 square miles and 111,764 inhabitants; and Porto Santo, with a population of about 1,500.

Portugal has few large towns. There were in 1865 but two with a population of above 20,000, namely, Oporto, with 89,321; and Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants. The number of aliens residing in the kingdom is reported to amount to not quite twelve thousand, one-fourth of them natives of Great Britain.

In the fifteenth century, Portugal is stated to have had about five millions of inhabitants. According to a calculation of 1732, the number was 1,850,000 at that period. An enumeration taken in 1841—the first which counted ‘heads,’ instead of as before ‘fire-places’—gave the total number of inhabitants as 3,412,500. Since then the population has been slowly increasing, the addition in the quarter of a century being 575,367, or at the rate of 23,000 a year.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Portugal in the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1864	2,202,506	2,091,314
1865	2,471,301	2,070,381
1866	2,517,828	1,992,902
1867	2,324,541	1,823,382
1868	2,253,095	1,554,649

Wine is the chief article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average value approaching 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The imports of British and Irish produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, averaging 800,000*l.* per annum; iron, wrought and unwrought, averaging 225,000*l.*; and woollen fabrics, averaging 130,000*l.* per annum.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1864	3,344,872	999,029
1865	3,740,578	1,145,134
1866	3,541,225	944,573
1867	2,724,538	757,150
1868	2,965,846	797,832

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 15,451,594 gallons in 1864, to 14,269,752 gallons in 1865, to 15,442,581 gallons in 1867, and to 16,953,429 gallons in 1868. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was nearly one-fifth of the total quantity. It was, however, not more than one-sixth of the average value—5,440,991*l.* in 1868.

The single article wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of Portuguese exports to all countries. The other exports are cattle, cork, olive oil, oranges and lemons, pyrites of iron or copper, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January, 1869, of 817 vessels, of a total burthen of 88,392 tons.

Colonies.

The formerly numerous colonies of the Portuguese in Asia are now reduced to Goa, Salcete, Damao and Diu, Macao, and scattered

settlements in the Indian archipelago. In Africa, Portugal retains the Governments of Angola and Congo in South Guinea; Mozambique on the eastern coast, and some establishments in Senegambia, with various islands. The population of these colonial possessions, in the year 1864, amounted to—

1. Possessions in Asia :	Inhabitants
Settlements at Goa, Salcete, &c.	474,185
„ at Damao and Diu	52,882
Indian Archipelago (estimate)	850,300
Macao (estimate)	100,000
2. Possessions in Africa :	
Cape Verde Islands (14, of which 7 are inhabited) .	84,191
Settlements in Senegambia	1,095
Islands of St. Thomas and Principe	18,369
Angola, Benguela, and Mossamedes	9,000,000
Territory of Mozambique (estimate)	300,000
Total	10,881,022

The colonial budget for the year 1868–69, estimated, for the whole of the possessions, a revenue of 1,378,920 milreis, and an expenditure of 1,599,940 milreis, leaving a deficit of 221,020 milreis, or 41,112*l*. The average deficit for the preceding years amounted to above 36,000*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, 52½*d*., or, roughly,
4½ milreis equal to one pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October, 1868. The chief old measures still in use are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i> { of Lisbon	=	3.7 imperial gallons.
„ „ { „ Oporto	=	5.6 „ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 17 (April 29 new style), 1818, the eldest son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Prussia; educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Moerder, a learned German, and the Russian poet Joukowski; entered the army, 1831; nominated colonel in the regiment of grenadiers, 1835; chancellor of the university of Helsingfors, Finland, 1837; travelled in Germany, 1840-41; superintendent of the military schools of the empire, 1849; appointed to a command in the Caucasian army, 1850. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Married, April 16 (April 28), 1841, to

Maria, Empress of Russia, born August 8, 1824, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II., of Hesse-Darmstadt. Offspring of the union are:—1. Grand-duke *Alexander*, heir-apparent, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; offspring of the union are two sons, Nicholas, born May 6 (May 18), 1868, and Alexander, born May 26 (June 7), 1869. 2. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847. 3. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853. 5. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born August 6 (August 18), 1819; married, July 2 (July 14), 1839, to Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; widow, October 20 (November 1), 1852; married, in second nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Count Stroganoff, colonel in the Russian army. 2. Grand-Duchess *Olga*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würtemberg. 3. Grand-duke *Constantine*, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850; Olga, born August

22 (September 3), 1851; Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatscheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 4. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; general in the Russian army; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons, Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856, and Peter, born Jan. 10 (Jan. 22), 1864. 5. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue four sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863; and Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the ducal family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Prince Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition from the native to the German rulers of the empire, whose reign commenced with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors allied themselves into German families, thus gradually becoming completely Teutonic, in blood as well as origin. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of three emperors, Alexander I., Constantine, and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a fourth, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns allied themselves to German princesses. The Emperor Paul gave his hand, first, to a princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and next to a princess of Würtemberg; his successor, Alexander I., married a princess of Baden; the next emperor—ruler for seven days, December 1 to 8, 1825—Constantine, united himself to a princess of Saxe-Coburg; while Nicholas I. selected a daughter of the King of Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the whole revenue of the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and

producing an annual revenue of 4,000,000 roubles, or about 571,500*l.* In the last annual accounts of the finances of the empire, the expenditure of the Imperial Court, as far as drawn from the public treasury, is given at 7,700,000 roubles, or 1,100,000*l.*; but this sum does not include the appanages, amounting to 539,973*l.*, according to an official statement made in 1863. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is stated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*, or more than five times the amount of the civil list of the sovereign of Great Britain.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michajlo Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>		Ivan III.	1740
Michajlo	1613	Elizabeth	1741
Alexei	1645	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Feodor	1676	Peter III.	1762
Ivan and Peter I.	1682	Catherine II.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Paul	1796
Catherine I.	1725	Alexander I.	1801
Peter II.	1727	Constantine	1825
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Nicholas	1825
Anne	1730	Alexander II:	1855

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been fifteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the house of Holstein-Gottorp have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every

sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1869, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to inquire into public abuses, to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make

remonstrances to the emperor. Monthly reports of its proceedings are published in the official Gazette.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count W. *Adlerberg*, general of infantry and aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed April 11, 1857.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael *Gortschakoff*, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count *Millutin*, appointed Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860; Minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Vice-Admiral *Krabbe*, appointed October 15, 1860.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General *Timascheff*, appointed March 21, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count *Tolstoy*, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor M. von *Reutern*, appointed Nov. 9, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count *Pahlen*, appointed Jan. 10, 1868.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Lieut.-General A. *Zelenoi*, appointed November 25, 1862.

10. The Ministry of Public Works.—Major-General Count *Bobrinsky*, appointed May 2, 1869.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—Privy Councillor M. *Tatarinow*, appointed Comptroller-General, February 15, 1863.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two, and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the

comptrol of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both '*the village*' and '*the world*'—and these again are united into districts or '*Volosti*,' embracing a population of about six thousand souls. Each communal administration is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the commune consists of several villages, has under him a '*Starosta*,' or head of each hamlet, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for

electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance requires it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date

of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command its execution. In official documents the emperor never calls himself the Head, but only the Protector or Defender of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of

the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg; Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Catholics are very numerous in the Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia. There are no official religious statistics, but, according to the most reliable estimates, the empire has 56,000,000 inhabitants professing the Orthodox faith; 6,500,000 Roman Catholics; and 4,000,000 Protestants, mostly Lutherans. The Jews are stated to amount to nearly 2,000,000, with the same number of Mohammedans.

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in European Russia, Siberia, and the Transcaucasus, in the year 1867:—

				Number of Schools	Number of Pupils				
					Males	Females	Total		
<i>Government Institutions.</i>									
General Schools :—									
For Males	{ Upper	10	5,077						
	{ Middle	103	28,790						
	{ Lower	469	28,228						
Total				582	62,095				
For Females	{ Upper	74	—	12,051					
	{ Lower	179	—	9,626					
Total				253	—	21,677	83,772		
National Schools :—									
For Males		2,444	778,709	149,307				928,016	
„ Females		91							
„ Both Sexes		31,103							
Total				33,638					
Special Schools :—									
For Males		482	83,701						
„ Females		10	—	907					
„ Both Sexes		4	452	487					
Total				496	84,153	1,394	85,547		
Jewish and Foreign Schools				331	12,597	10,156	22,753		
Total Government Institutions				35,300	937,554	182,534	1,120,088		
<i>Private Institutions.</i>									
Schools attached to Churches of foreign persuasions				215				7,521	2,008
Schools kept by private individuals				828				12,086	14,070
Total				1,043	19,607	16,078	35,685		
Grand Total				36,343	957,161	198,612	1,155,773		

It will be seen that the total number of schools established directly by the State amounted, in 1867, to 35,300, and the pupils to 1,120,088, or about one and a-half per cent. of the population, taking the latter at 70,000,000. The expenditure on education by the State, in 1867, amounted to 6,000,000 roubles, being not quite 6 roubles per head per annum, or $50\frac{1}{7}$ copecks, equal to 1s. 3d. per month. The charge for central administration, however, increased

the expenditure to 6 roubles 50 copecks, or 18s. 5d., per head of the population under tuition.

The empire is divided in respect of education into districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the Russian empire in each of the thirty years from 1832 to 1861 are shown in the following table, compiled from the official returns of the Ministry of Finance.

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Actual excess of expenditure
	Silver roubles	Silver roubles	Silver roubles
1832	137,047,285	141,889,640	4,842,354
1833	131,969,867	141,442,338	9,472,471
1834	129,421,465	150,728,107	21,306,641
1835	152,695,308	167,740,976	15,045,667
1836	160,160,245	166,706,181	6,545,935
1837	158,436,560	163,810,059	5,373,498
1838	159,435,143	170,432,879	10,997,735
1839	165,181,097	179,407,059	14,225,961
1840	165,190,240	187,979,637	22,789,396
1841	176,609,823	195,767,490	19,157,667
1842	183,926,346	210,546,635	26,620,288
1843	188,332,021	211,513,157	23,181,135
1844	194,813,321	221,831,544	27,018,223
1845	196,947,527	224,082,770	27,135,242
1846	213,750,475	244,721,359	30,970,883
1847	209,863,860	244,973,351	35,109,490
1848	222,073,827	284,188,626	62,114,799
1849	211,037,247	270,465,571	59,428,324
1850	224,640,573	287,186,494	62,545,920
1851	224,911,120	280,615,100	55,703,979
1852	248,228,612	280,259,044	32,030,432
1853	261,913,728	313,085,778	51,172,050
1854	260,540,684	383,758,908	123,218,224
1855	264,119,453	525,969,770	261,850,316
1856	353,587,989	619,365,024	265,777,034
1857	309,412,890	347,855,645	38,442,755
1858	358,360,037	363,356,475	4,996,437
1859	344,703,157	350,514,917	5,811,760
1860	386,916,431	438,239,223	51,322,792
1861	411,584,163	413,796,856	2,212,693

The estimated gross revenue and expenditure of the Russian empire, in each of the seven years 1862 to 1868, were as follows,

according to the official budgets presented by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Sil. roubles	£	Sil. roubles	£
1862	295,861,839	40,844,791	310,619,739	40,181,459
1863	347,867,860	47,079,078	347,867,860	47,079,078
1864	401,094,793	54,506,677	401,094,793	54,506,677
1865	380,093,514	52,164,219	380,093,514	52,164,219
1866	404,068,004	55,900,211	404,068,004	55,900,211
1867	443,850,171	60,876,277	443,850,171	60,876,277
1868	475,569,577	64,735,562	475,569,577	64,735,562

More than one-third of the total revenue of the empire is derived from indirect taxation, and nearly one-third of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. It is very difficult to arrive at a clear view of the details of revenue and expenditure from the published accounts, inasmuch as the financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the Imperial French budgets, the revenue as well as the expenditure being divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' and loans treated as 'extraordinary revenue.' The following statement gives the official budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1869, after the report of the Minister of Finance presented to the Emperor :—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1869.

	Gross receipts	Cost of collection	Net receipts
<i>Ordinary receipts :—</i>	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Direct taxes	94,239,540	2,296,819	91,312,720
Indirect taxes	201,899,543	16,846,726	185,052,815
State monopolies	18,251,588	15,217,365	3,034,223
State domains	31,039,211	10,646,361	20,392,852
Miscellaneous receipts	53,758,932	—	53,758,932
Revenue of Poland	15,208,387	801,712	14,406,676
„ of the Trans-Caucasus	5,580,331	—	5,580,331
Total of ordinary receipts	419,977,532 £57,531,169	46,438,983 6,361,505	373,538,549 51,169,664
<i>Extraordinary Receipts :—</i>			
Resources from former loans	15,174,075	—	15,174,075
Special Receipts 'to order'	15,804,496	—	15,804,496
Railway Loans	31,123,303	—	31,123,303
Total Revenue	482,079,406 £66,038,278	46,438,983 6,361,505	435,640,422 59,676,773

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1869.

	Roubles
<i>Ordinary expenses:—</i>	
Public debt	76,097,805
Superior institutions of the State	1,765,949
Holy Synod	7,997,268
Ministry of the imperial household	8,881,886
„ foreign affairs	2,239,066
„ war	136,774,118
„ marine	17,141,078
„ finances	53,773,712
„ imperial domains	5,058,165
„ the interior	20,653,901
„ public instruction	9,281,220
„ public works	16,440,396
„ justice	8,885,481
Audit of the empire	1,873,785
General direction of studs	650,723
Expenses of Poland not comprised in the budgets of the ministries of the empire	11,470,639
Expenses of the Trans-Caucasus	6,727,441
Total of ordinary expenses	385,712,623
	£52,837,346
<i>Extraordinary Expenses:—</i>	
Anticipated deficit in receipts	3,000,000
Special expenses ('dépenses d'ordre')	15,804,496
Temporary extraordinary expenditure for the construction of railways, and of the ports of Odessa and Riga	31,123,303
Total of ordinary and extraordinary expenses, net	435,640,422
	£59,676,773
Cost of collection of revenue	6,361,505
Total gross expenditure	£66,038,278

Although the estimates of revenue and expenditure are always evenly balanced, there has been no financial period during the last forty years without a large deficit. These deficits were covered either by sums withdrawn from banks and other institutions under Government, or by the issue of paper money, or by loans contracted abroad. It was from the year 1840 that the Russian Government became a regular borrower of foreign capital, continuing to this day to make loans, almost annually, either in London or Amsterdam. The total amount of the loans raised, and the issue of banknotes and of

treasury bills, destined to cover the deficits of the thirty years 1832–61, was, in round numbers, as follows :—

	Roubles	£
Foreign loans	228,385,000	= 36,000,000
Loans from credit institutions	557,000,000	= 88,000,000
„ Commission for Extinction of Debt	90,000,000	= 14,000,000
Issue of banknotes	407,000,000	= 64,000,000
„ treasury bills	93,000,000	= 14,500,000
Total	1,375,385,000	= 216,500,000

The subjoined table shows the loans raised by the Russian Government in each of the thirty years from 1832 to 1861 :—

Years	Foreign loans	Loans from credit institutions of the state	Loans from Commission for Extinction of Public Debt
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1832	—	2,919,900	1,922,454
1833	—	7,701,042	1,771,428
1834	—	20,001,342	1,305,299
1835	—	14,352,535	693,131
1836	—	5,925,742	620,192
1837	—	4,889,400	484,098
1838	—	7,550,001	3,447,734
1839	—	10,387,647	3,838,314
1840	1,451,553	6,476,034	14,861,808
1841	4,061,661	2,310,714	12,785,292
1842	5,770,033	9,232,539	11,617,715
1843	7,972,227	15,208,908	—
1844	11,992,133	14,526,089	500,000
1845	11,676,370	15,458,872	—
1846	10,553,877	16,654,745	3,762,261
1847	60,773	15,907,161	7,141,555
1848	10,525,234	27,498,910	9,090,655
1849	2,554,161	40,073,517	1,800,645
1850	15,113,113	43,117,807	315,000
1851	18,656,292	36,632,686	415,000
1852	3,434,434	25,045,152	3,550,844
1853	—	45,914,696	5,257,353
1854	17,381,320	87,836,903	—
1855	30,548,800	30,401,516	2,000,000
1856	35,863,823	24,446,211	1,500,000
1857	5,135,896	15,106,858	—
1858	752,226	4,244,210	—
1859	280,975	5,530,785	—
1860	34,600,000	1,722,792	—
1861	—	—	2,212,693

To cover the deficits of the years 1862-69, a number of internal and external loans was raised, as in the preceding years. The most important of these were, first, an internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles, issued in January 1865; secondly, a foreign loan of 6,000,000*l.*, raised in January 1867; and, thirdly, a new foreign loan of 11,110,000*l.*, negotiated in April 1869. The 100 millions were issued in bonds of the value of 100 roubles, bearing interest at 5 per cent.; while the foreign loan of 1867, also at 5 per cent., contracted for by Messrs. Baring, and placed at Amsterdam and London, was issued in bonds of 1,000 guilders and 100*l.*, at 84 for 100*l.* The foreign loan of 1869, likewise contracted for by Messrs. Baring, was issued in 4 per cent. bonds, at 63 per 100*l.* The total nominal capital of the foreign loans of Russia raised in the years 1865-69, including those incurred for the purpose of railway construction, amounted to 46,415,000*l.*, of which sum 33,415,000*l.* was contracted for in England, and 13,000,000*l.* on the continent of Europe.

According to an official report of the Minister of Finance, dated March 18, 1866, the public debt inscribed in the Great Book, at the commencement of 1866, showed the following amounts :—

I.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD, CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO THE YEAR 1864.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	32,931,000
" " " " " " " "	roubles	11,807,000
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	10,380,000
Four per Cents.	roubles	37,025,000

Home.

Five per Cents., bank-notes, issued by virtue of Imperial decree of June 2, 1863	roubles	5,028,950
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II.—PERPETUAL RENTES.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	roubles	164,391,660
" " " " " " " "	£ sterling	15,000,000
Three per Cents.	"	6,895,000

Home.

Six per Cents.	roubles	49,815,178
Four per Cents. (Consolidated Loan)	"	152,803,595
Five per Cents. (Perpetual Deposits)	"	288,277
Grand total in silver roubles		648,781,781

In the course of 1864 there were inscribed in the Great Book :—

Foreign Debts.

Five per Cent. Anglo-Dutch Loan, contracted by virtue of an Imperial ukase of April 3, 1864	£ sterling	1,937,800
Ditto	Dutch florins	47,933,000

Home Debts.

Four per Cents. (subscription to the Consolidated Loan)	roubles	1,707,304
Five per Cents. (Bank-notes issued by virtue of an Imperial decree of June 2, 1863)	.	4,971,050

SINKING FUND.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	2,754,000
"	roubles	286,500
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	210,000
Four per Cents.	roubles	1,675,000

Home.

Bank-notes at five per cent.	roubles	25,000
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PERPETUAL RENTES.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	roubles	250,000
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Home.

Six per Cents.	roubles	1,849
Bonds of the Consolidated Four per Cent. State Loan, which had been exchanged for deposits not subject to be converted into bonds of this character	.	91,591

In consequence of these transfers the position of the public debt at the beginning of 1865 was as follows:—

I.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	78,110,000
"	£ sterling	1,937,800
"	roubles	11,520,500
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	10,170,000
Four per Cents.	roubles	55,350,000

Home.

Five per Cents., Bank-notes	.	9,975,000
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II.—PERPETUAL RENTES.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	roubles	164,141,600
"	£ sterling	15,000,000
Three per Cents.	"	6,895,000

Home.

Six per Cents.	roubles	49,813,329
Four per Cents. Consolidated Loan	"	153,919,380
Five per Cents. Perpetual Deposits	"	288,377

Grand total of the debt in roubles	.	690,089,575
" " " pounds sterling	.	120,764,751

Not included in this account, are above 750 millions of paper money, called Bills of Credit, issued by Government on the guarantee of all the banks and other credit establishments of the empire, united into a State bank by imperial decree of September 1, 1859. The capital of these establishments, which are under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance, is stated to amount to 96,241,618 roubles, or 13,748,802*l*. The note circulation of Russia has increased very rapidly of late years, while the specie has diminished at the same time. There was —

	Note circulation	Specie
Jan. 1856.	£53,450,553	18,475,582
Feb. 1862.	106,526,443	12,336,705
„ 1866	119,345,980	11,874,312

The guarantee fund of the note circulation not amounting to more than one-tenth, it has been found necessary to give them a forced currency. Notwithstanding this measure, gold and silver has been for many years at a premium, varying from 10 to 15 per cent.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that, in 1815, the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment of the State bank above mentioned, the nominal value of the paper money, called Bills of Credit, was considerably raised, so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. However, as will be seen from the above statement, the issue of paper money continues at an increasing rate, the note circulation having more than doubled in ten years.

The finances of the Grand-duchy of Finland, represented by an average annual revenue and expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles, or about 429,000*l*., and a public debt of 45,000,000 roubles, or

6,485,000*l.*, are administered separately from the imperial exchequer; but the special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The land forces of Russia are formed of two descriptions of troops, different from each other in many respects—the regular troops, properly so called, and the feudal militia of the Cossacks and similar races. Some corps of the latter have been brought into regular form and training, and are occasionally employed like the rest of the army, although in many respects they differ entirely from the regular troops. The regular army is recruited from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Every individual belonging to these classes is, with a few exceptions, liable to compulsory service, provided he be of the proper age and stature. The levies, which take place alternately in the eastern and western divisions of the empire, are ordinarily in the proportion of one or two to every 500 males; but during war the proportion is at least as two or three to 500, and sometimes as much as four or even five to 500. This last, however, may be taken as the maximum levy, and is rarely exceeded. The number of recruits to be furnished by the empire in general, and by each district in particular, is fixed according to the results of the preceding census. The nobles nominate such of their dependants as they please to complete their quotas, the only conditions being that they should have a good constitution, and be of the requisite size, and not less than 18, nor more than 40 years of age. The contingents supplied by some of the great landed proprietors are very large, sometimes amounting to 3,000, to 5,000, and even to 6,000 and upwards. The recruits are first sent to the recruiting establishments, and thence forwarded to the corps to which they are assigned. Nobles, magistrates, clergymen, and students are exempted from the service. Merchants and traders enrolled in the different guilds are also exempted; as are the only sons of peasants, and peasants with more than three children. The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men. Substitutes are admitted in the event of the authorities being informed and not objecting to their employment.

The period of service is fixed at 22 years for the guard, and 25 years for the other troops. But since 1840, soldiers after 10 or 15 years' service, according as they belong to the western or eastern divisions of the empire, are entitled to an indefinite leave; and are sent home to their native place, their names being enrolled in the reserve of the battalion or squadron of the regiment to which they belong, that they may, if necessary, be again called into active service. The aggregate strength of the reserves—those of 10 years' service being called the 1st reserve, and those of 15 years' service the 2nd—is estimated at about 215,000 men. The entire number of reserve troops formed in this manner is divided into two great levies, the total amount of which is as follows:—First levy: nine battalions of grenadiers, three of carabineers, thirty-six of infantry of the line, and thirty-six of chasseurs, or a total of eighty-four battalions of infantry, fifty-two squadrons, and twenty-four foot-batteries, or in round numbers 100,000 men, with 192 guns. Second levy: twelve battalions of the guard, twelve of grenadiers and carabineers, seventy-two of infantry of the line and chasseurs, or a total of ninety-six battalions of infantry, sixty-two squadrons, and twenty-four foot, with eleven horse-batteries, and two and a half battalions of sappers, or in round numbers 115,000 men with 280 guns.

Formerly, the annual recruitment took place simultaneously throughout the whole empire; but this being attended by many inconveniences, the Emperor Nicholas, in 1834, divided his realm into two moieties, to be subjected to the recruitment in alternate years. The divisions were at first into northern and southern, but were changed, in 1839, into eastern and western halves. At present, the two divisions consist of the following Governments:—The *Eastern Half* comprises Vologda, Kostroma, Yaroslaf, Vladimir, Moscow, Kaluga, Tula, Riazan, Tambef, the country of the Don Cossacks, Caucasia, Astrakhan, Saratof, Penza, Nijni Novgorod, Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, Viatka, Perm, Orenburg, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, and Irkutsk. The *Western Half* consists of Archangel, Olonetz, St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Pskof, Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, Vitebsk, Mohilef, Volhynia, Kief, Podolia, Kherson, Taurida, Ekaterinoslaf, Poltava, Tchernigof, Orel, Kursk, Kharkof.

The imperial ukase which fixes the number of recruits is generally issued in November; the levy commences on the 15th of January, and must be concluded by the 15th of February. The inhabitants of some provinces are at times released from the necessity of furnishing recruits on account of a bad harvest; they are debited, however, with the amount on future levies. The military colonies in the south furnish eight men in a thousand every alternate year. The levies ordered by the Government were, in 1836, for both

halves of the empire at once, five in a thousand; 1837, for the southern half, five in a thousand; 1838, for the northern half, six in a thousand; 1839, for the western half, five in a thousand; 1840, for both halves at once, six in a thousand. From 1840 to 1867, the levies varied from nine to five in a thousand, and in 1868, and again in 1869, the amount fixed was four men to every thousand inhabitants.

The nominal strength of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, is as follows:—

	On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,875	808,670
2. Army of 1st reserve.		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments	80,455	23,470
„ „ in battalions	19,830	29,892
Total	100,285	127,925
3. Army of 2nd reserve.		
Troops of all arms	254,086	199,380
General total	812,096	1,135,975

The expenditure for the army was as follows in the five years, 1862–66, according to the official budgets:—

Years	Roubles	£
1862	111,639,582	15,948,505
1863	115,577,167	16,511,024
1864	157,331,678	22,475,954
1865	127,972,665	18,281,809
1866	116,592,363	16,656,052

The principal branches of the military expenditure of 1866 were as follows:—

	Roubles
Pay and allowances of officers	18,663,875
„ „ „ „ „ men	5,855,882
Rations of men	32,171,359
Clothing and equipment	10,090,383

	Roubles
Administration of army	9,460,419
Remount of cavalry	596,737
Medical department—	
Regimental hospitals	221,209
Medical department	1,037,394
Medico-chirurgical academy	220,386
	<hr/>
	1,478,989
Military instruction and miscellaneous expenses	5,386,869

There are at Petersburg schools for pages, engineers, officers of artillery, and sub-officers of the guard, the rank of ensign being given to pages who have gone through a certain course, and to gentlemen cadets who have been two years in the service. But the principal establishment for the education of officers is that of the 'Corps des Cadets,' at Petersburg, founded in 1731. It has about 700 pupils, the sons of noble parents, or of those who have attained to the rank of captain in the civil or military service. The pupils are divided into five classes, and on leaving school become ensigns in regiments of the line. This school has materially contributed to diffuse information among the inferior nobility, and to supply the army with able officers. There are also schools for cadets at Moscow, Woronesch, Polotsk, Tula, Tamboff, and other towns. The pupils leave after a fixed time, and are ranked as ensigns. By a decree of the Emperor, dated Oct. 22, 1863, various new rules were laid down for the entrance of officers into the army, with the view of facilitating the entrance of young men leaving public schools, and supplying the increased military forces of Russia with a sufficient number of officers. Young men who have gone through the course of studies in the high schools will be at once admitted into the army as non-commissioned officers, without examination, and after three months' service, and passing the examination, will be promoted to the rank of officers. All these young men will be promoted without waiting for vacancies. Youths who have pursued their studies in the middle schools receive the rank of officers after the expiration of six months. All other volunteers desirous of entering the army, whatever be their origin—whether noble or plebeian—may be promoted to be officers at the expiration of one year's service, and after passing the necessary examination. If, notwithstanding this measure affording additional facilities and inducements to enter the army, the necessary number of officers should not be obtained, the period to be served by non-commissioned officers who have risen from the ranks before they can take rank as officers will be reduced—in the guards to seven, and in the line to eight years.

The pay of the officers in the Russian army is very small com-

pared with that of the other European nations. It is as follows:— lieutenant-general, 1,116 roubles, or 15*9*l. a year; major-general, 838 roubles, or 11*9*l.; colonel, 560 roubles, or 80*4*l.; lieutenant-colonel, 419 roubles, or 59*4*l.; major, 336 roubles, or 48*4*l.; captain, 307 roubles, or 43*4*l.; second captain, 282 roubles, or 40*4*l.; lieutenant, 238 roubles, or 34*4*l.; second lieutenant, 224 roubles, or 32*4*l.; ensign, 209 roubles, or 29*4*l.; and non-commissioned officers, 10 to 123 roubles, or 1*4*l. 10s. to 17*4*l.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The Cossacks are reckoned in round numbers as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes:—first, the minors or ‘Maloletniye,’ up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the ‘Sluzhiliye,’ for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the ‘Otstavniye,’ who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve; after that period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small

amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute of 21,310 roubles, besides 20 roubles as a gift to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir and Meshtcherski Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gun-boats, and similar vessels. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

The sailors of the imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; as many of them, however, as possible are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy was formerly twenty-two years, but was reduced, by imperial decree of September 10, 1859, to fourteen years.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted, January 1, 1869, of 290 steamers, having 38,100 horse-power, with 2,205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43, the Caspian 39, the Siberian or Pacific 30, and the Lake Aral or Turkestan squadron 11 vessels; the rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg, or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The expenditure for the navy was as follows in the five years 1862–66, according to the official budgets:—

Years	Roubles	£
1862	20,589,831	2,941,405
1863	18,029,793	2,575,685
1864	21,684,339	3,097,762
1865	22,322,458	3,188,922
1866	21,636,417	3,090,917

The principal branches of the navy expenditure of 1866 were as follows:—

	Roubles
Pay and allowances of officers and men	4,934,390
Rations of seamen	927,750
Clothing	764,841
Central administration and outports	1,612,660
Naval instruction schools	880,525
Medical department	521,560
Hydrographic ditto	172,833
Shipbuilding	5,797,693
Steam factories and miscellaneous expenses	421,297

The iron-clad fleet of war consisted, at the commencement of 1868, of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns, as follows:—

	Guns
2 frigates, one of 18 and one of 24 guns	42
3 floating batteries, of 14, 16, and 27 guns	57
2 corvettes, of 8 guns each	16
11 turret ships, of 2 guns each	22
6 monitors, of 2 guns each	12
<hr/> Total 24 iron-clads, with	<hr/> 149 guns.

The largest of these iron-clads are two armoured frigates called 'Sevastopol,' and 'Kniaz—Prince—Pojarski.' The first of these, the oldest iron-clad of the Russian navy, was launched at Cronstadt, August 24, 1864. The 'Sevastopol' nearly equals the British iron-clads 'Black Prince' and 'Warrior' in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French 'Gloire' and 'Normandie.' At the line of flotation the 'Sevastopol' measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horsepower, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The next largest iron-clad vessel of the Russian navy is the 'Pojarski,' built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The 'Pojarski' is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The armour-plating is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and extends the entire length of the vessel from the depth of 5 feet below, and 6 feet above the line of flotation: the armour is laid on a backing of East India teak 18 inches thick. The 'Pojarski's' armament is placed in a central battery occupying about 80 feet on the length of gun deck, both sides and ends being completely armour-clad: the armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside. The iron hull is

of great strength, being constructed on the cellular tubular principle. The entire bottom of the vessel is built with double iron skin for the purpose of giving great additional safety as well as strength. It is a remarkable fact that not only are the hulls of the new iron-clads built in Russia, but the entire quantity of iron used is home-made. The steam-engines and boilers, the armour-plating, and the armament are also wholly of Russian manufacture. According to the statement of a semi-official paper, the 'Pojarski' was constructed at an expenditure of 1,500,000 roubles, while the 'Sevastopol' cost nearly two millions of roubles.

The Imperial navy was manned, at the beginning of 1868, by 60,230 sailors and marines, under the command of 3,791 officers, among whom 119 admirals and generals. The administrative organisation of the navy is after the model of that of France.

Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. But the superficial extent of the empire has never been determined with accuracy. A topographical survey made during the years 1865-66, and embracing the provinces of Russia in Europe, showed the total area of the same to be 90,117 geographical square miles, or 1,992,574 English square miles. Finland and Poland were not included in this survey, but their area was calculated on the basis of other measurements. The following statement gives a summary of all the official returns regarding the area of the Empire:—

	Geog. sq. miles
Russia in Europe	90,117
Northern Asiatic Russia, or Siberia	223,780
Southern Asiatic Russia, or Trans-Caucasia	3,123
Grand duchy of Finland	6,400
Kingdom of Poland	2,320
Total	325,740
	or 7,210,374 Eng. sq. m.

The subjoined table gives the area and population of the empire, according to general enumerations made by order of the government in 1846 and in 1858:—

Governments	Area in geo. sq. miles	Pop. in 1846	Pop. in 1858
Northern Provinces—Archangel .	15,519	253,000	274,951
Olonetz .	2,784	263,100	287,354
Vologda .	6,967	322,200	351,593
Great Russia—Petersburg .	970	643,700	1,033,091
Novgorod .	2,213	907,900	975,201
Pskof .	810	775,800	706,462
Smolensk .	1,019	1,170,600	1,102,076
Moscow .	589	1,374,700	1,599,808
Twer .	1,224	1,327,700	1,491,427
Yaroslaf .	660	1,008,100	976,866
Kostroma .	1,496	1,054,600	1,076,988
Nijni Novgorod .	877	1,178,200	1,259,606
Vladimir .	862	1,246,500	1,207,908
Riazan .	767	1,365,900	1,427,299
Tambof .	1,202	1,750,900	1,910,454
Tula .	555	1,227,000	1,172,249
Kaluga .	573	1,006,400	1,007,471
Orel .	859	1,502,900	1,532,034
Koursk .	818	1,680,000	1,811,972
Baltic Provinces—Esthonia .	376	310,400	303,478
Livonia .	853	814,100	883,681
Courland .	496	553,300	567,078
White Russia—Witepsk .	810	789,500	781,741
Mohilef .	885	931,300	884,640
Minsk .	1,622	1,046,400	986,471
Lithuania—Wilna .	768	863,700	876,116
Grodo .	693	907,100	881,881
Kowno .	758	915,580	988,287
Little Russia—Volhynia .	1,297	1,445,500	1,528,328
Podolia .	774	1,703,000	1,748,466
Kief .	914	1,605,800	1,944,334
Tchernigoff .	1,000	1,430,000	1,471,866
Pultawa .	897	1,783,800	1,819,110
Kharkoff .	985	1,467,400	1,582,571
Voroneje .	1,209	1,657,900	1,930,859
Don Cossacks .	2,943	704,300	896,870
New Russia—Ekaterinoslaf .	1,196	870,100	1,842,681
Kherson .	1,332	842,400	1,027,459
Taurida .	1,163	572,200	687,343
Bessarabia .	838	792,000	919,107
Wolga and Caspian Provinces—			
Kasan .	1,128	1,342,900	1,543,344
Pensa .	690	1,087,200	1,888,535
Simbirsk .	1,315	1,318,900	1,140,973
Saratof .	3,525	1,718,600	1,636,135
Astrakhan .	2,860	284,400	477,492
Caucasus .	2,650	526,400	915,152

Area and Population—*continued*.

Governments	Area in geo. sq. miles	Pop. in 1846	Pop. in 1856
Oural Provinces—Orenbourg .	6,773	1,948,500	2,036,581
Perm . .	6,073	1,637,700	2,046,572
Viatka . .	2,500	1,662,800	2,123,904
Siberia—Tobolsk . . .	223,780	2,937,000	4,070,938
Toomsk . . .			
Irkutsk . . .			
Yakutsk . . .			
Kamchatka . . .			
Okhotsk . . .			
Yeniseisk . . .			
Trans-Caucasia . . .	3,123	2,648,000	4,003,766
Grand-duchy of Finland . .	6,400	1,412,315	1,724,193
Former Kingdom of Poland .	2,320	4,857,700	4,790,379
Grand total . .	325,740	65,947,315	73,920,000

A later census than the above was made for the provinces of European Russia, on the 1st of January, 1864, and for Finland and Poland on the 1st of January, 1863. According to these enumerations—instituted mainly for the purpose of finding the number of individuals subject to the poll-tax, and as such having no claim to great exactitude—the total population of Russia in Europe amounted to 61,061,801; of Finland to 1,798,909; and of Poland to 5,336,210 souls, giving a total, for the European portion of the empire, of 68,196,920 inhabitants.

To the Asiatic portion of the empire there was added, in 1866, a new province, called Russian Turkestan. This province, according to an imperial decree of March 1, 1866, comprises all the territory bordering on the principalities of Central Asia, from the sea of Aral to Lake Issik-Koul, of a total area of 12,800 geographical square miles, or three times the size of Great Britain.

The following table gives a view of the extent of the Russian dominions at different epochs:—

	Geog. sq. miles
In 1535, at the accession of John the Terrible . .	37,200
In 1585, at his death . . .	144,000
In 1613, at the accession of Michael Romanoff . .	148,000
In 1645, at his death . . .	258,000
In 1725, at the death of Peter the Great . . .	280,000
In 1741, at the accession of Elizabeth . . .	325,000
In 1796, at the death of Catherine II. . .	385,000
In 1855, at the accession of Alexander II. . .	348,240

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made by order of the Ministry of the Interior in the year 1863, there were, at that time, fifteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg	539,475	Nickolajew	64,561
Moscow	351,627	Kasan	63,084
Warsaw	162,805	Saratow	62,923
Odessa	118,970	Tiflis (Trans-Caucasia) .	60,776
Kischinew (Bessarabia) .	94,124	Tula	56,679
Riga	77,468	Berditschew	53,169
Wilna	69,464	Charkow	52,056
Kiew.	68,424		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

More than a hundred tribes, with as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian empire, but nearly all these live on the frontiers of the country; the interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians, numbering about 30,000,000, whereas all the other tribes of the empire united do not exceed 24,000,000. The Russians are generally subdivided into Great Russians, numbering about 36,000,000; Little Russians, or Ruthenes, to the number of 10,000,000; and White Russians, about 4,000,000. The dialect of the Little and the White Russians slightly differs from that of the Great Russians, but not so much as to prevent a mutual understanding. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering some 7,000,000; the Fins and Lettons, some 2,500,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates, and there exist no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire.

Previous to the year 1863, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March, 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their loss on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to obtain his freedom. Of this sum, the serfs had to

give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken some years ago, 22,225,075 Crown peasants — that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

An important, though not very numerous class of the population of Russia are the foreign settlers which the Government succeeded in attracting to the country at various periods. The enormous extent of excellent but waste land, and the small and thinly-scattered population in all parts of the empire, early suggested the idea to the Government of bringing these deserts into cultivation by inviting colonists from other countries. Ivan Vasilievitch invited Germans to Moscôw, of which the German 'Sloboda' still affords evidence. Michael Fedorovitch, in 1617, brought several thousand inhabitants from Finland and Carelia, and established them between Tver and Moscow. Peter I. settled a great many Swedish prisoners, and in 1705, after the capture of Narva and Dorpat, carried away about 6,000 of the inhabitants, and planted them in scattered parties in various parts of the empire. But Catherine II., immediately after the commencement of her reign, conceived the idea of 'peopling with immigrant foreigners the desert and waste lands of the southern provinces of the empire, and through them of disseminating industry and agricultural science among her subjects,' as it is expressed in the ukase of 1763.

The first colonists received from the Russian Government the necessary travelling expenses from their homes to their places of destination; they were allowed the importation, duty-free, of their effects, to the value of 300 silver roubles; they had houses built at the expense of the Crown; and they had provisions and money for the first year, and a large sum as a loan, without interest, for a

certain number of years. These last privileges have not been granted to the same extent to all subsequent colonists.

A return made several years ago stated the number of colonies in the empire, inhabited by settlers who had not yet become quite nationalised, as follows:—

Provinces	Number of the colonies or villages	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Bessarabia . . .	105	38,995	35,478	74,473
Kherson . . .	55	20,796	19,795	40,591
Cis-Caucasia . . .	8	236	245	481
Georgia . . .	7	1,201	1,187	2,388
Ekaterinoslaf . . .	47	6,750	6,547	13,297
St. Petersburg . . .	13	1,522	1,513	3,035
Saratof . . .	102	63,717	63,311	127,028
Taurida . . .	80	12,237	11,323	23,560
Tchernigof . . .	8	862	890	1,752
Voronezh . . .	1	631	600	1,231
Total . . .	421	146,947	140,889	287,836

Besides the foregoing, the Russian empire possesses considerable colonies of the three peoples who seem to be adapted to the migratory or pedlar trade—the Jews, the Armenians, and the Tartars, or Bokharians. The Jews, who number about a million and a half, are only found in the western provinces of the Russian empire, in the south, and a few in Siberia. In the former Polish provinces of the west they are more numerous than in any other part of the world, and occupy there a very important position. In the central provinces of the empire the Jews are not tolerated. The second people for the migratory trade are the Armenians. Their numbers are greater than those of the Jews, amounting to about two millions, and they are spread throughout all Asia and a part of Africa, and to be found even frequently in China. The third of these peoples are the Tartars, and especially the Bokharian part of them. The Bokharians are everywhere indefatigable and skilful merchants; many are settled in the Siberian towns, and by their means Russia has much intercourse with Bokhara and the commercial roads connected with it.

An important feature in the social life of Russia is that the right of primogeniture, as such, does not exist. Peter I. desired to introduce an inheritance in fee of the oldest son among the nobility by an ukase of March 13, 1713. This, however, was so much opposed to the customs and traditions of the people, that it was abandoned. Peter II. cancelled the former ukase by that of March 17, 1728. Primogeniture has only been established in a few great families by particular family statutes.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of Russia with foreign countries has increased to an immense extent during the last ten years. In that period the value of the exports by the Baltic increased by 10,000,000 roubles, and the value of those by the Southern Ports and the Western land frontier nearly doubled; while the imports increased nearly threefold by the land frontier and doubled in the Baltic ports and in the ports of the White Sea. The total value of the imports and exports of Russia, exclusive of specie, in each of the five years 1863-67, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Sil. roubles	£	Sil. roubles	£
1863	154,697,989	22,193,849	154,473,154	22,058,250
1864	175,312,202	20,557,765	186,745,077	26,567,970
1865	164,305,010	23,414,960	209,247,777	29,892,898
1866	178,175,605	25,453,658	194,838,184	27,834,026
1867	232,791,108	33,255,872	207,606,686	29,658,098

The imports of Russia on the average of the two years 1866-67 came from the following countries:—

Imports from	Value Sil. roubles	Per cent.
Germany	80,901,133	37
Great Britain	67,340,364	31
France	12,398,452	6
Austria	10,604,239	5
Netherlands	7,741,116	4
Turkey	5,095,877	2
Italy	4,175,938	2
United States	3,425,375	2
Other countries	24,840,104	11

The exports in the same period went to the following countries:—

Exports to	Value Sil. roubles	Per cent.
Great Britain	104,767,571	52
Germany	29,543,294	15
France	17,322,616	9
Turkey	7,565,899	4
Austria	6,640,250	3
Netherlands	6,280,845	3
Italy	4,877,924	2
United States	1,348,032	1
Other countries	22,876,004	11

The chief articles of export of Russia to European countries in 1867 were—cereals, 93,978,052 roubles, being an increase of 20 million roubles over the preceding year; flax, 19,827,052 roubles; flax seed (linseed), 18,360,342 roubles; tallow, 11,826,288 roubles; wood, various kinds, 10,650,753 roubles; raw wool, 9,613,615 roubles, being a decrease of 6 millions over the preceding year; and hemp, 8,674,182 roubles. The principal imports into Russia from Europe were raw cotton, 38,039,858 roubles; unwrought metals, 21,520,081 roubles, an increase of nearly 13 millions; machinery, 15,022,671 roubles, an increase of nearly 5 millions; metal wares, 14,709,268 roubles, an increase of 4 millions; tea, 14,345,575 roubles, an increase of 5 millions; and colours, 11,030,861 roubles. Among the other imports figured wool above 8 million roubles, and woollen goods 6 millions, being an increase of 3 millions and 2 millions; cotton goods nearly 4 million roubles, an increase of a million; spun cotton nearly 5 millions; silk 5 millions, and silk goods 5 millions, an increase of more than 2 millions in the former article, and nearly 2 millions in the latter; linen tissues $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, an increase of a million; agricultural implements nearly a million and a half, being an increase of 800,000 roubles; drinks 8 millions, an increase of a million; fruit 5 millions; ladies' dress half a million; tulle and lace half a million. Among the exports not before enumerated were cattle 4 million roubles; horses, 354,000 roubles; furs, 732,000; cloth, 363,000; rags, 353,000 roubles.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia in each of the ten years 1859 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1859	13,548,155	4,038,696
1860	16,201,498	3,268,479
1861	12,822,688	3,041,348
1862	15,101,059	2,070,918
1863	12,419,263 . . .	2,695,276
1864	14,711,202 . . .	2,854,898
1865	17,383,697 . . .	2,923,006
1866	19,636,129 . . .	3,093,231
1867	22,286,926 . . .	3,944,035
1868	20,050,162 . . .	4,250,721

The principal articles of export from Russia to the United Kingdom are grain, particularly wheat; hemp and flax; timber; tallow;

potashes; bristles; linseed and hempseed; linseed and hemp-seed oils; wool; leather; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; canvas and coarse linen; cordage, caviar, wax, isinglass, furs, and tar. The principal British imports into Russia are cotton stuffs and yarn; machinery and mill-work; hardware and iron; woollens, tea, lead, tin; and coal and salt in large quantities.

The quantities of wheat and other kinds of grain exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	1,317,454	844,155	1,751,937	1,491,823	1,683,813
Southern „ .	3,811,956	7,249,834	7,429,495	12,674,971	8,371,525
Total .	5,128,410	8,093,989	9,181,432	14,166,794	10,055,338

In the year 1867, when the grain exports reached the highest amount, those shipped for the United Kingdom from the Southern ports alone were of the declared value of 9,042,909*l.*, namely wheat, 8,767,761*l.*; barley, 138,368*l.*; maize, 117,706*l.*; and other kinds of grain, 19,074*l.* The average value of the exports of grain from the Northern ports of Russia to the United Kingdom in the five years 1864 to 1868 amounted to about two millions sterling, of which 800,000*l.* was for wheat, and 1,200,000*l.* for oats.

In 1867 a total of 11,047 vessels; measuring 1,385,738 tons, entered Russian ports, 5,667 of the vessels in ballast; 2,381 sailed under the British flag, 1,241 under the Russian, 1,052 under the Italian, 1,134 Swedish and Norwegian. A total of 11,090 vessels, of 1,400,552 tons, cleared out. The customs receipts in 1867 amounted to 37,000,000 roubles—a sum unprecedented in any former year.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1867, of 2,132 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 90,496 ship last, or 180,992 tons. The total comprised 607 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,525 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 396 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire; very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents. The inland trade has very largely increased in recent years.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of

the reign of Nicolas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicolas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicolas, the present Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving more or less considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and at the end of 1866 the following lines were opened for traffic :—

Names of lines	Length in versts	Average receipts in 1866	
		Per verst	Per Engl. mile
State railways :—		Roubles	£
Nicolas	604	18,098	4,324
Groushevki to the Don	66	1,613	386
Odessa-Balta	200	2,419	584
Private railways :—			
St. Petersburg-Warsow	1,206	5,162	1,233
Moscow-Nijni-Novgorod	410	9,759	2,332
Riga-Dunaburg	204	4,397	1,050
Moscow-Riazan	196	7,262	1,734
Don-Volga	73	2,003	478
Zarskoje-Selo	25	14,303	3,411
Peterhof	51	7,105	1,705
Moscow-Yaroslavl	86	7,479	1,787

Additional lines, of a total length of more than one thousand versts, were opened for traffic in the years 1867 and 1868, and on the 8th January, 1869, the Emperor signed an ukase enacting that the following eight lines of railway should be constructed as soon as possible, and no concession for any other line accorded until these were taken in hand :—

	Versts
1. Losovaya-Sebastopol	588
2. From Libau to a point on the Kowno-Wilna line	276
3. From Mohileff to Neschin, a station on the Kursk-Kieff railway	340
4. From Mohileff to Brest Litevski, by Minsk and Sinavka	530
5. Borissoglebsk-Zarizin	350
6. Voronesh-Gruscheffkaya	503
7. Samara-Buzuluk	150
8. From Brest Litevski to a point on the Kieff-Balta line	500
Total versts	3,236

These lines, though designed more immediately for strategical purposes—the Imperial ukase sanctioning their construction being issued at the instance of the military authorities, and in consequence of an explicit report submitted by them—will open new high roads into vast districts, the grain and other produce of which has never before been able to find an outlet towards Western Europe.

The manufactures of Russia are comparatively of no great importance, although a notable impulse has been given to many of them since the end of the Crimean war. The following table gives a summary statement, after official returns, of the number of the principal manufactories, the value of their produce, and the number of persons employed by them in 1866:—

Principal manufactories	Number	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Sil. Koubles	
Woollen cloth	365	26,082,702	71,797
Other woollen goods	120	6,364,193	13,031
Fine assorted woollen goods	51	4,653,790	7,242
Cotton yarn	35	26,111,093	21,711
Cotton manufactures	388	12,607,003	36,407
Linen manufactures	104	8,027,582	16,642
Hempen goods and cordage	147	4,300,952	5,055
Silk and trimming manufactories	326	5,483,944	8,957
Gold wares and epaulets	24	1,055,582	676
Paper, writing and other kinds	188	6,140,826	11,829
Tobacco and snuff	263	7,735,252	6,002
Linen yarn, dyed and twisted	348	21,193,472	22,723
Agricultural implements	970	9,438,753	5,723
Machinery	103	12,190,079	14,690
Sugar and molasses	432	31,081,501	54,980
Tallow	1,254	12,949,617	6,716
Stearine	13	5,701,859	1,761
Tanneries	2,508	16,564,417	12,169
Brandy distilleries	1,446	52,302,079	30,790
Total of principal and other } manufactories	15,453	325,859,664	464,610

The mining and metallurgic industries of the empire are among those which have made the greatest progress in recent years. Vast establishments for producing machinery, tools, and other articles made of steel, iron, and copper have been founded in the Oural provinces, especially the governments of Orenbourg and Perm, which, served by skilful workmen, attracted from Germany, tend to exclude, at no distant period, the highly-taxed foreign goods of the same kind.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2s. 10d., or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>	.	.	.	.	=	360	lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Pood</i>	.	.	.	.	=	36	" "
" <i>Chetvert</i>	.	.	.	.	=	5.77	imperial bushels.
" <i>Oxhuft</i>	.	.	.	.	=	58½	wine gallons.
" <i>Anker</i>	.	.	.	.	=	.9½	" "
" <i>Vedro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	.2½	imperial gallons.
" <i>Arsheen</i>	.	.	.	.	=	28	inches.
" <i>Dessiatine</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2.702	English acres.
" <i>Ship Last</i>	.	.	.	.	=	.2	tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian	.	.	.	.	=	36lbs.	English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	.	.	.	.	=	.1	ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{7}{16}$	of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	.	.	.	.	=	70	quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3,500 ft.,	or 5 furlongs, 12 poles, 2 ft.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures. The Rhenish foot, or Rhein Fuss—103 English feet = 100 Rhein Fuss—is used generally in calculating the export duties on timber.

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SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by a Cortes Constituyentes, elected by universal suffrage in January 1869, bears date the 1st June, 1869, and was proclaimed at Madrid June 6. The fundamental laws of this charter are contained in sections 32 to 37, which decree: 'All powers emanate from the nation. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy. The power to make laws resides in the Cortes. The King sanctions and promulgates the laws. The executive power resides in the King, who exercises it by means of his Ministers. The tribunals exercise the judicial power. Questions of local interest to the population belong respectively to the Ayuntamientos and Provincial Assemblies.' The extent of the royal power is defined in sections 67 to 70, as follows: 'The person of the King is inviolable, and he is not subject to responsibility. The ministers are responsible. The King nominates and freely dismisses his ministers. The power to execute the laws resides in the King, and his authority extends to all that conduces to public order within, and public security without the State. The King disposes of the sea and land forces, declares war, makes and ratifies peace, giving afterwards documentary account to the Cortes—*dando despues cuenta documentada á las Córtes.*' Section 73 makes the choice of a consort for the King and his heirs, and the right to abdicate the crown, dependent on the authorisation of the Cortes.

The formation, mode of election, powers, and functions of the Cortes are prescribed in sections 38 to 66 of the Constitution. It is enacted that the Cortes shall consist of two co-legislative bodies, called, respectively, the Senado, or Senate, and the Congreso, or Congress. 'The Congress is to be totally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth parts every three years. The senators and deputies are the representatives of all the nation, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them, from whom they cannot receive any special mandate.' The Senate, according to sections 60 to 64, is to be formed as follows: 'The senators will be elected by provinces. Every municipal district will elect by universal suffrage a number of "compromisarios" equal to the sixth part

of the councillors who compose its *Ayuntamiento*; those municipal districts where the number of councillors does not amount to six will elect one "compromisario." These compromisarios will unite with the provincial deputation, and constitute the electoral junta. They will proceed to elect, by plurality of votes, four senators for each of the actual provinces. Whatever in future may be the territorial division, the number of senators prescribed in this Constitution can never be altered. To be senator requires to be a Spaniard; to be forty years of age; to be in possession of civil rights; and to possess any one of the following qualifications:—Of being or having been president of the congress; deputy elected in three general elections, or for the cortes constituyentes; minister of the crown; president of the council of state, of the supreme tribunal, or of the upper tribunal of accounts; captain-general of the army, or admiral, lieutenant-general, or vice-admiral; ambassador; councillor of state; magistrate of the supreme tribunals; assessor of the tribunal of accounts, or minister plenipotentiary during two years; archbishop or bishop; rector of a university; president of one of the Spanish academies of history, of moral and political sciences, of exact sciences, and of medical science; inspector-general of the body of civil engineers; provincial deputy four times; or, finally, alcalde twice in districts exceeding 30,000 souls.' There are also eligible 'the fifty largest payers of territorial taxes, and the twenty largest contributors to industrial or commercial undertakings in each province.' The senate will be 'renewable by fourth parts, according to the electoral law, each time that general elections for deputies are held. The renewal will be total when the King dissolves the Senate.' Sections 65 and 66, treating of the second legislative body, the Congress, enact that it shall be composed of 'at least one deputy to each 40,000 souls of the population,' the mode of election being left to future legislation. Three conditions only are requisite to be eligible as a deputy, namely, 'to be a Spaniard, to be of age, and to be in the full possession of civil rights.'

The sections of the Constitution treating 'de la celebracion y facultades de las Cortés,' enact: 'The Cortes will meet every year. It will belong to the King to convoke, suspend, and close the sessions, and dissolve one of the co-legislative bodies, or both, at the same time. The Cortes will meet for at least four months in the year. The King must convoke them at the latest by the 1st day of February. The Cortes will meet whenever the Crown may be vacant, or whenever, by any cause, the King is incapacitated for the government of the State. Each of the co-legislative bodies will have to form the rules for their internal government, and nominate and constitute its presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. One of

the co-legislative bodies cannot be assembled unless the other is also, except in the case when the Senate is constituted into a tribunal. The co-legislative bodies cannot deliberate jointly nor in the presence of the King. No project can become law until after it has been voted in both bodies. Projects of law on taxation, public credit, and military forces, must be presented to the Congress before being submitted to the Senate, and if in the latter assembly they suffer any alteration which the former cannot admit, the resolution of the Congress is to prevail.'

By two final '*Disposiciones transitorias*' appended to the Charter of 1869, the first King under the new Constitution is to be elected by the Cortes, and 'should the dynasty which is called to the possession of the crown become extinct, the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as may best suit the nation—*como más convenga á la Nacion.*'

Pending the election of a King, the executive power was made over by the Cortes, after voting the Constitution, to a Regent and Council of Ministers, composed as follows:—

Regent of Spain.—Field-Marshal Don Francisco *Serrano y Dominguez*, Duke de la Torre, born at Cadiz, November 10, 1810, the son of Field-Marshal Serrano y Cuenca; entered the Spanish army as lieutenant, 1825; Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief at Barcelona, 1840; Minister of War, 1842–3, and 1844–5; Director-in-Chief of the Artillery, 1854–5; Military Governor of New Castille, 1856–7; Ambassador to France, 1859–60; Governor-General of Cuba, 1861–2; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1862–3; President of the Senate, 1865–6; President of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government, Sept. 1868, to June 1869; elected Regent of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes, June 14, 1869.

President of the Council of Ministers.—General Don Juan *Prim*, Count de Reus, born at Reus, Catalonia, December 6, 1814; studied jurisprudence, but exchanged it for a military career, 1834; raised a successful revolt in Catalonia, and nominated general and Count de Reus, 1843; imprisoned for attempting to overthrow the government of General Narvaez, 1844–5; Captain-General of Porto Rico, 1845–8; deputy to the Cortes, and one of the leaders of the Progressist party, 1848–53; exiled, 1853–7; commander of a division of the Spanish army in Morocco, 1859–60; Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in Mexico, 1861–2; exiled, 1864–5; raised an unsuccessful revolt at Aranjuez, January 1866; exiled, and resided in England, February 1866 to September 1868; Minister of War in the Provisional Government, September 1868 to June 1869; appointed President of the Council of Ministers by the Regent, retaining the Ministry of War, June 15, 1869.

Minister of Finance.—Don Laureano *Figuerola*, born at Calaf,

near Barcelona, July 4, 1816; educated at Barcelona, and appointed master of the Normal School, 1841; professor of political economy at the university of Barcelona, 1847–55; deputy of Barcelona to the Cortes, and leader of the free-trade party, 1854–66; professor of commercial law at the university of Madrid, 1856–68.

Minister of the Interior.—Don Práxedes Mateo Sagasta.

Minister of Justice.—Don Antonio Romero Ortiz.

Minister of Commerce and Public Works.—Don Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Cristino Martos.

Minister of the Colonies.—Don Adelardo Lopez de Ayala.

Since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy, by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castille, till the revolution of September, 1868, which dethroned Queen Isabel, last ruler of the House of Bourbon, there have been the following sovereigns of Spain:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		Fernando VI.	.	.	.	1746
Fernando V. 'the Catholic'.	1512	Carlos III.	.	.	.	1759
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Carlos IV.	.	.	.	1788
Carlos I.	1516	Fernando VII.	.	.	.	1808
Felipe II.	1556	<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>				
Felipe III.	1598	Joseph Bonaparte	.	.	.	1808
Felipe IV.	1621	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>				
Carlos II.	1665	Fernando VII., restored	.	.	.	1814
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Isabel II.	.	.	.	1833
Felipe V.	1700					

It will be seen that in the three centuries and a half which have elapsed since the union of the separate kingdoms, there have been thirteen monarchs of Spain, giving to each an average reign of twenty-seven years.

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to section 21 of the Charter of 1869, 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion.' It is further enacted, that 'the public or private exercise of any other form of worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without any further limitations than the universal rules of morality and right—*las reglas universales de la moral y del derecho*. If any Spaniards profess a

religion other than the Catholic, all that the last clause provides is applicable to them.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1869, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August, 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

In 1862 there were in Spain 2,806 prelates and priests of cathedrals and colleges; 33,881 incumbents, or priests with parochial cures; and 3,198 assistant priests, without cure of souls. The numbers show an immense decline over previous periods. According to the official returns of the census of 1787, the ecclesiastics of all descriptions, including 61,617 monks, 32,500 nuns, and 2,705 inquisitors, amounted to 188,625 individuals. Half a century later, in 1833, the class still comprised 175,574 individuals, of whom 61,727 were monks, and 24,007 nuns. The total number of secularised religious persons or '*regulares exclaustrados*,' amounted to 6,822 in 1858, to 6,323 in 1859, and to 6,072 in 1862. Of this number about 3,000 assist the secular clergy, and the rest make up the 3,198 assistant priests without cure of souls. The upper hierarchy comprises nine archbishops and seventy bishops.

Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of Spain was in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the present, to find a peasant, or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment, among women, was even held to be immoral. Until the year 1808, public education was entirely in the hands of the clergy; but subsequent enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the Government, have made a radical change in this respect. The State, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge of the communes and the parents themselves: but the superintendence of the Government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797 only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success.

The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857, when the masters were subjected to examination, schoolrooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 668,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1861, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, divided between the public and private schools as follows:—

Description of schools	Schools	Scholars		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Public schools—Superior .	219	14,559	524	15,083
Elementary .	10,261	398,176	216,953	615,129
Mixed .	7,399	222,000	42,904	264,904
Total .	17,879	634,735	260,381	895,116
Infant	109	—	—	10,159
Adults	272	—	—	6,900
Total .	18,260			912,175
Private schools—Superior .	35	1,392	25	1,417
Elementary .	1,902	50,317	39,284	89,601
Mixed .	1,707	23,116	15,632	38,748
Total .	3,644	74,825	54,941	129,766
Infant	90	—	—	3,244
Adult	66	—	—	1,393
Total .	3,800			134,383
Total of public and private schools	22,060			1,046,558

According to the latest official returns, published in 1868, there were 1,251,653 pupils attending the private and public schools, being at the rate of one pupil to every thirteen of the population of Spain.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859–60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The budget for the financial year commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869, was as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.						£
Direct taxes	.	.	.	.	.	7,037,800
Indirect taxes	.	.	.	.	.	4,788,470
Stamp duties	.	.	.	.	.	8,284,090
State property	.	.	.	.	.	4,267,377
Colonial revenue	.	.	.	.	.	1,339,010
Miscellaneous receipts	.	.	.	.	.	140,000
Total						25,846,747
BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.						£
Civil List	.	.	.	.	.	458,500
Cortes	.	.	.	.	.	23,970
Public debt	.	.	.	.	.	6,735,583
'Compensations'	.	.	.	.	.	154,282
Pensions	.	.	.	.	.	1,635,305
Ministry of President of the Council	.	.	.	.	.	68,842
" Foreign Affairs	.	.	.	.	.	138,245
" Grace and Justice	.	.	.	.	.	2,110,940
" War	.	.	.	.	.	3,966,712
" Marine	.	.	.	.	.	858,544
" Interior	.	.	.	.	.	918,907
" Public Works	.	.	.	.	.	1,893,991
" Finance	.	.	.	.	.	4,451,609
" Colonies	.	.	.	.	.	15,166
Expenses on account of sale of National property	.	.	.	.	.	3,134,186
Total						26,564,787

According to these budget estimates, voted by the Cortes early in the year 1868, there was to have been a deficit of not more than 718,040*l.* in the financial year ending June 30, 1869. The actual deficit, as reported by the Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government of Spain to the Cortes Constituyentes, amounted, at the end of the year 1868; to 24,906,866*l.*, being a difference of 24,188,826*l.* in excess of the estimates.

Both the budget estimates for 1866–67 and for 1867–68 showed a surplus, but there was an actual deficit in each period of about

two millions and a half sterling. In all the budgets for years past, the expenditure was made to balance the revenue. The last, laid before the Cortes Constituyentes on October 29, 1869, acknowledged an actual deficiency of 5,400,000*l.*, but the Minister of Finance stated at the same time that there would be a 'levelling of the estimates,' or equality of revenue and expenditure, in the year 1870. Proposing to change the term of the financial year from July–June to January–December, the minister submitted the following estimates for the latter period, namely January 1, to December 31, 1870:—

	Peetas	£
Revenue	656,824,499	26,272,979
Expenditure	656,966,085	26,278,643
Deficit:	141,586	5,664

In submitting these budget estimates for 1870, the Minister of Finance declared that he was unable to place entire reliance upon them, seeing the unsettled political state of the country.

Among the most important sources of national revenue, and the one least liable to fluctuation on account of political causes, is that derived from state property, the total of which was estimated at 4,257,376*l.* in the budget of 1868–69, and at very nearly the same amount in that for the year 1870. The total was made up as follows in the estimates of 1868–69:—

	£
Profits from State mines	390,455
Arrears of payment by former purchasers of National property, to be made good in stock of the debt	400
Proceeds of State property	28,030
Sale and administration of Church property by the State	269,642
Proceeds of sequestrated property	5,000
Various State dues	66,094
Proceeds of tax on salaries of Registrars of property	26,700
Arrears connected with State property to the end of 1849	200
Sales of National property effected previous to May 1, 1855, obligations which may be made good in currency	1,734
Ready money:—	
Instalments due in second half-year of 1868, and first half-year of 1869; with discount on those proceeding from sales and redemptions anterior to Oct. 2, 1858	358,426
Instalments due in second half-year 1868, and first half-year of 1869, with discount on those proceeding from sales and exemptions subsequent to Oct. 2, 1858	3,089,882
Extraordinary receipts on account of sales and redemptions	25,310
	<u>4,257,376</u>

The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government. For the repayment of these funds, the Treasury is accumulating promissory notes given by the purchasers of the national properties.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue has created a large public debt, the total of which amounted to 225,093,091*l.* on June 30, 1869. This was exclusive of a foreign loan of 10,000,000*l.*, raised, or attempted to be raised in April, 1869, at the Exchanges of London and Paris. On November 30, 1867, the total debt of Spain amounted to 21,366,656,870 reales, or 213,666,568*l.*, the annual charge upon which was 540,498,039 reales, or 5,404,980*l.* The previous year, on March 1, 1866, the national liabilities amounted to 16,397,747,225 reales, or 163,977,472*l.* Of this capital the sum of 7,652,720*l.* represented bonds issued by the Government in payment of subventions to railway companies; and 2,722,590*l.* represented bonds, or 'obligaciones de carreteras,' given in payment for common roads, canals, and other public works, while the sum of 17,737,068*l.* sterling represented the amount of stock created, and given to the civil, ecclesiastical, and charitable corporations in exchange for their property, sold under the law of 'Desamortization' passed in 1855. The following statement gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 1st of March, 1866:—

Description of Debt				Amount in Reales
Debt of 5%, due to the United States	.	.	.	12,000,000
„ consolidated of 3%, due to Denmark	.	.	.	26,000,000
„ claim of England, 5%	.	.	.	70,000
„ external, consolidated 3%	.	.	.	1,051,667,952
„ internal	„	„	.	6,167,651,024
„ external, deferred	„	.	.	2,346,944,000
„ internal	„	„	.	2,613,956,035

Description of Debt					Amount in Reales
Debt, redeemable, of the 1st class	.	.	.	.	232,900,484
" " 2nd " external	.	.	.	.	613,120,000
" " 2nd " internal	.	.	.	.	237,170,000
" perpetual, at 4%, internal	.	.	.	.	20,379,565
" " 5% "	.	.	.	.	82,454,605
" " 5%, external	.	.	.	.	7,476,000
Bonds, not consolidated	.	.	.	.	30,753,121
Debt, provisional	.	.	.	.	28,898,517
" floating, 5% (paper)	.	.	.	.	378,103,186
" without interest	.	.	.	.	154,546,069
" passive, external	.	.	.	.	13,760,000
" share of the civil corporations in tithes	.	.	.	.	52,955,003
Bonds in favour of the clergy	.	.	.	.	11,939,143
interests on those capitals	.	.	.	.	958,857
Provisional documents for the interests of the floating debt	.	.	.	.	88,613,297
External old debt, at 5%	.	.	.	.	76,120,000
" perpetual, at 3%, of 1831	.	.	.	.	1,282,133
" deferred, without interests, of 1831	.	.	.	.	84,958,000
" " premium, of 1834	.	.	.	.	19,764,000
Shares of the national loan of 1821	.	.	.	.	3,564,000
Bills, of the first loan, Laffitte	.	.	.	.	2,212,760
Shares, of the public roads loan	.	.	.	.	187,639,000
" railways "	.	.	.	.	315,000
Treasury bonds, to the bearer, for railways	.	.	.	.	307,338,000
Shares, of public works	.	.	.	.	70,512,000
Bills on the treasury for materials	.	.	.	.	14,109,946
" " for individuals	.	.	.	.	483,835,530
Total					{ Reales 16,897,747,225
					{ £ 163,977,472

The 3 per Cents. were created by the Convention of the 17th February, 1834, for the settlement of American claims. The 3 per Cent. Consols, interior and exterior, comprise, first, liabilities issued in conformity with a decree of the 21st January, 1841, which authorised the capitalisation into 3 per cent. stock of the interest payable on the consolidated debt at 4 and 5 per cent., interior and exterior, due, but not then liquidated; secondly, the conversion of bills on the Treasury by contract; thirdly, the conversion of Treasury bonds of the colonies, approved by law of the 14th February, 1845; fourthly, interest upon the capital held by the layholders of tithes, guaranteed by law of 2nd September, 1841, and 20th March, 1846; fifthly, capital created for the amortisation of the 60,000,000 reals, or 600,000*l.*, English claims at 5 per cent., recognised by the Convention of the 28th October, 1828, and for the conversion of the deferred consolidated debt, acknowledged by law, 1st of October, 1852; and, lastly, the issue made under the laws of the 23rd February, 1855, and 31st May and 17th December, 1856. In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted

into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans, and in order to raise the interdict, the Minister of Finance introduced, in June 1867, a bill in the Cortes which was adopted, providing for the gradual redemption of the Passive Debt, the sum of 120,000*l.* being set aside for the purpose in the budget of 1867-68. A commission, composed of three senators and three deputies, was also appointed by the Cortes to watch and report upon all the operations connected with the public debt.

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France. Under the new military law, which came partly into operation in August 1868, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. The permanent army consists of the force which, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of 1869, may be annually fixed by the Cortes. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, shall have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these persons will be that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. It is arranged that until the new organisation shall have come into full effect, and in order to preserve a proper proportion between the active army and the reserve, the government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier will be liberated after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The total strength of these armed forces is to consist of 200,000 men.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1868 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry	107	829	10,904	11,840
' Provinciales'	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
' Carabineros'	43	470	11,549	12,062
' Guardia civil'	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels, at the end of June 1868 :—

1. SCREW STEAMERS :—	Guns
6 iron-clad frigates, of from 13 to 40 guns	161
1 ship of the line, of 18 large guns	18
11 frigates, of from 26 to 51 guns	461
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns	68
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun	18
10 transports	—
—	—
72 steamers	726
2. PADDLE STEAMERS :—	
3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns	48
11 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns	61
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns	18
—	—
24 paddle steamers	127
3. SAILING VESSELS :—	
5 frigates, of 16 guns each	80
1 corvette, of 15 guns	15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30 guns	106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each	6
—	—
13	202

The six iron-clads of the Spanish navy were, with one exception, built in England. The largest of them, called the Victoria, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are :—Length, 316 ft. ; breadth, 57 ft. ; depth, 38 ft. ; burden, 4,862 tons. The Victoria carries 24 guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with 5½-in. plates and 10 in. teak ; the engines, of 1,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the Warrior and Minotaur. Next to the Victoria in size is the Numancia, built in the floating docks of Cartagena—the latter, 324 feet in length, of 105 feet outside, and 78 feet inside

breadth, the erection of Sir John Rennie—under the supervision of English engineers. The Numancia is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The Numancia is completely encased by 5-in. armour of 1,500 tons weight, and pierced for forty 68-pounders. The port cills, with provisions for 600 men and 100 tons of coal on board, are 7 ft. 6 in. out of water; her full speed is 13 knots, and her engines are of 1,000 nominal horse power. Next in rank after the Numancia is the 'Arapiles,' oldest of Spanish iron-clads, built at Blackwall, and launched October 17, 1864. The 'Arapiles,' constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery, with engines of 800 horse-power.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1869, by 12,986 sailors, and 7,980 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' and 1,150 officers of various grades. The navy, the same as the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number of men inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1868 amounted to 65,000. In the budget estimates for 1868–9, the expenditure for the navy was set down at 858,544*l.*, while the cost of the army was given at 3,966,712*l.*, or nearly five times the amount of the former service.

Population.

The last general census, taken at the end of May 1860, stated the area and total population of the kingdom as follows:—

	Area	Population
	English sq. miles	
Continent of Spain . .	177,781	15,807,753
Balearic Islands . .	1,757	266,952
Canary Islands . .	3,220	227,146
Total .	182,758	16,301,851

An enumeration of the people on the continent of Spain was made on the 31st of December, 1864, and showed that the total population had risen to 16,302,625. It had previously been ordered that another general census should be taken in the spring of 1867, but by a royal decree, dated November 30, 1865, the time was postponed to 1870, after which a census is to be taken every ten years.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-nine provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, was as follows, in 1846 and 1860 :—

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860
New Castille—Madrid . .	1,315	369,126	475,785
Guadalaxara . .	1,946	159,044	199,088
Toledo . .	8,774	276,952	328,755
Cuenca . .	11,304	234,582	229,959
Ciudad Real . .	7,543	277,788	244,328
Total . .	30,882	1,317,492	1,477,915
Old Castille—Burgos . .	7,674	224,407	333,356
Logrono . .		147,718	173,812
Santander . .	3,686	166,730	214,441
Oviedo . .		434,635	524,529
Soria . .	4,076	115,619	147,468
Segovia . .	3,466	134,854	146,839
Avila . .	2,569	137,903	164,039
Leon . .	5,894	267,438	348,756
Palencia . .	1,733	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . .	3,279	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . .	5,626	210,314	263,516
Zamora . .	3,562	159,425	249,162
Total . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826
Galicia—Corunna . .	15,897	435,670	551,989
Lugo . .		357,272	424,186
Orense . .	319,038	319,038	371,818
Pontevedra . .		360,002	428,886
Total . .	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705
Extremadura—Badajos . .	14,329	316,622	404,981
Caceres . .		231,398	302,184
Total . .	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820
Andalusia—Seville . .	8,989	367,303	463,486
Huelva . .		133,470	174,391
Cadiz . .	4,451	324,703	383,078
Jaen . .		266,919	345,879
Cordova . .	4,159	315,459	351,536
Total . .	120,272	7,077,529	9,676,190
Grenada—Grenada . .	9,622	376,974	441,917
Almeria . .		234,739	315,664
Malaga . .	338,442	338,442	451,406
Total . .	129,894	8,027,734	10,885,177
Valencia—Valencia . .	7,683	451,685	606,608
Alicant . .		318,444	378,958
Castellon-de-la-Plana . .	7,877	199,022	260,919
Murcia . .		280,694	380,969
Albacete . .	180,763	180,763	201,118
Total . .	145,454	9,458,342	12,563,927

Area and Population—*continued*.

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860
<i>Brought forward</i>	145,454	9,458,342	12,563,927
Catalonia—Barcelona	12,180	442,473	713,734
Tarragona		233,477	320,593
Lerida		151,322	306,994
Gerona		214,150	310,970
Total	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218
Aragon—Zaragoza	14,726	304,823	384,176
Huesca		214,874	257,839
Teruel		214,988	238,628
Total	172,360	11,234,449	15,096,861
Navarre	2,450	221,728	297,422
Total	174,810	11,456,177	15,394,283
Guipuscoa—Alva	1,082	67,523	96,398
Biscay	1,267	111,436	160,579
Guipuscoa	622	104,491	156,493
Total	177,781	11,739,627	15,807,753
Islands—Balearic Islands	1,757	229,197	266,952
Canary Islands	3,220	199,950	227,145
Total	182,758	12,168,774	16,301,851

It has been calculated that about the time of Julius Cæsar, Spain must have contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, and yet in 1688 it did not possess more than 8,000,000. But from that time forward there was a temporary increase; in 1768 the population had risen to 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, or thereabouts; but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was found not to exceed 12,054,000 souls. It rose again, as shown in the preceding table, to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,851 in 1860, giving a density of population, at the latter period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

The population of Spain in 1866 was estimated at 16,516,949. In that year the births were in the ratio of 3·73 per cent. of the population, being rather below the average of the six years, 1861–1866, which was 3·759 per cent. This was a higher birth-rate than that of the United Kingdom in 1866, which was 3·548; and much higher than that of France, which was only 2·612; but it was below

that of Italy—3·862, and still more below the 4·034 per cent. of Austria. But the death-rate in Spain in 1866 was also high, being 2·805 per cent.; and the average of the six years was 2·890 per cent. This rate of mortality contrasts unfavourably with that of the United Kingdom, which was 2·301 per cent. in 1866, as well as that of France, which was 2·326 per cent. The death-rate in Italy in 1866 was 2·896 per cent., and in Austria 3·232 per cent. The result was that the excess of birth-rate over death-rate in Spain in 1866 was only 0·93 per cent.; in the United Kingdom it was 1·247 per cent. The number of boys born in Spain is large, averaging in the last decennial period, 1,068, to 1,000 girls; nevertheless the last census found more females than males in the population.

Subjoined is the population of the principal towns of Spain, according to an enumeration made on the 31st of December 1864:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . . .	475,785	Murcia . . .	109,446
Barcelona . .	252,015	Grenada . . .	100,678
Seville . . .	152,000	Saragossa . .	82,189
Valence . . .	145,512	Cadiz . . .	71,914
Malaga . . .	113,050		

According to the census of 1860, out of 3,803,991 able-bodied men, 125,000 belonged to the clergy, 241,335 to the army, navy, and military functionaries, and 478,716 to the nobility. The remainder comprised 47,312 students, 5,673 advocates, 9,351 writers, 27,922 belonging to the customs, and 206,090 servants, forming a total of 1,221,799 men living apart from all manufacturing or agricultural labour.

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of the 3,426,083 assessments of the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The titled nobility of the kingdom, the first class of which is called the 'Grandeza,' while the members of the second are known as 'Titulados,' is very numerous. It consisted in 1863 of 82 dukes,

all grandees of Spain; 722 marquises, of whom 54 grandees; 558 counts, of whom 59 grandees; 74 viscounts; and 67 barons. There are about half a million persons belonging to the untitled nobility, the members of which are known as 'Hidalgos,' and not unfrequently in a state of extreme poverty.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Spain, including bullion and specie, averaged 20 millions sterling per annum, within the five years 1864–68, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 12 millions sterling. Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but as regards exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1864	5,879,705	3,084,778
1865	4,769,277	2,354,967
1866	5,553,132	2,336,903
1867	6,088,318	2,237,962
1868	6,591,021	2,208,892

Both the exports and imports of the preceding table include those of the Balearic Islands, but not of the Canary Islands and other possessions of Spain. The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine, the annual value of which varies from 1,500,000*l.* to near 3,000,000*l.* In 1868, it was 2,342,887*l.*, against 2,229,101*l.* in 1867; 1,959,675*l.* in 1866; 1,539,047*l.* in 1865; and 2,879,592*l.* in 1864. The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, averaging in value 650,000*l.* per annum; iron, wrought and unwrought, averaging 600,000*l.*; and coals, averaging 225,000*l.* per annum.

The mineral as well as the agricultural riches of Spain are very great, but neither of these two sources of national wealth are as yet developed. Much progress, however, has become manifest within the last ten years. In the year 1863, there were 1,991 mines worked in Spain, which produced the following quantities of metals and minerals:—

Metals and Minerals							Quantities
From private mines :							
Iron . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	172,368 tons
Lead . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	311,161 „
Silver . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	148,896,000 oz.
Copper . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	143,396 tons
Tin . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 „
Zinc . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	106,858 „
Quicksilver . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	157,952 cwt.
Cobalt . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	68 „
Antimony . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,178 „
Manganese . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	566,947 „
Common salt . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,253 „
Soda . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	344,875 „
Sulphur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	452,669 „
Coal (pit) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	316,027 tons
Lignite . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,218 „
Asphaltum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 „
Turf . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	127 „
From mines belonging to the State :							
Quicksilver . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,496 cwt.
Copper . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	888 tons
Lead . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,186 „
Sulphur . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,779 cwt.
Salt . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	76,939,474 „

The total value of the minerals and ores raised in the year 1863 amounted, according to official returns, to 166,073,965 reales, or 1,660,739*l.*, and that of the metals to 276,765,054 reales, or 2,767,650*l.* Of the most important of the minerals, coal, the estimated value was 20,202,555 reales, or 202,025*l.*, while iron and lead were produced to twice the amount in value.

The material progress of Spain in the course of about ten years is indicated, to some extent, by the growth of a system of railways, the more important to the kingdom as there was formerly a great want even of ordinary roads. The subjoined tabular statement gives the length of railways open for traffic in Spain, at the end of each year, from 1856 to 1865 :—

Years	Length	
	Kilometres	English miles
1856	525 ²²⁶	326
1857	673 ¹⁰⁸	418
1858	853 ⁵⁸⁶	529
1859	1,148 ⁹²⁰	713
1860	1,915 ⁸⁴²	1,189
1861	2,369 ¹⁴⁵	1,471
1862	2,728 ⁵⁵²	1,694
1863	3,587	2,227
1864	4,065	2,524
1865	4,712	2,902

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession. The subventions are paid by instalments during the construction of the work, in bonds or obligations, bearing 6 per cent. interest, at their market value of the day.

The following table exhibits the amount of capital realised and subventions received by the different railway as well as the canal companies in the kingdom on December 31, 1865 :—

	Railways £	Canals £
Nominal capital assigned by statutes	39,519,311	2,520,000
Capital represented by shares issued	27,986,074	1,800,000
Subvention assigned by laws of concession	17,364,646	200,000
Capital in hand from shares	24,397,610	1,444,728
Subventions received	11,448,319	200,000
Nominal value of the shares issued	61,692,597	520,000
Nominal value of the shares taken up	54,777,354	520,000
Net value received	27,791,977	465,670
Total amount of shares and subventions	62,750,833	2,110,402
Net produce of traffic for 1865	2,927,450	476,606
Estimated amount necessary for the completion of all the lines	31,764,217	118,561

At the end of 1865 the length of railways at work was, as before stated, 2,902 miles, while there were in course of construction 806, and projected 1,035 miles of lines.

The common roads of Spain are constructed by the Government, the funds for which are obtained by the issue of 6 per cent. state bonds, called 'obligaciones de carreteras.'

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1868, of the following vessels :—

Description	Vessels	Tons
Sailing vessels { Engaged in foreign trade	1,446	245,312
{ " in coasting "	3,293	101,724
Steam vessels { (Horse power 5,185) in foreign trade	36	12,085
{ " 4,498) in coasting "	65	8,719
Total	4,840	367,790

The commercial navy has been declining in recent years, both in number of vessels and tonnage. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 sailing vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, so that there was a decrease in the next eight years of 1,976 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 102,400 tons. But the steamers, in 1860, only numbered 68, of 13,369 tons burthen, so that, as regards them, there was an increase of 33 vessels, and 7,385 tonnage.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 110,000 English square miles, containing a population of about 5,000,000 souls, or 45 to the square mile.

The most important of the colonial possessions of Spain is the island of Cuba, with an area of 48,489 English square miles, and a population, in 1862, of 1,359,238 souls, of whom 764,750 whites, 225,938 free negroes, and 368,550 slaves. The subjoined table shows the numbers, and division of sexes, of the white population, at the end of each of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 :—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1860	343,953	288,344	632,797
1861	468,087	325,397	793,484
1862	437,869	326,881	764,750

The numbers of the coloured population, both free and slaves, were as follows, at the same period :—

Years	Free			Slaves		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1860	91,942	97,906	189,848	224,076	152,708	376,784
1861	113,806	118,687	232,493	218,722	151,831	370,553
1862	111,268	114,670	225,938	220,305	148,245	368,550

The area of Porto Rico is 3,969 English square miles, with a total population, in 1864, of 615,574 souls, of whom 311,034 males, and 304,540 females. The division of population, in 1864, was as follows :—

White	Coloured		
	Free	Slaves	Total
323,032	249,900	42,642	292,542

The Philippine Islands contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1864, of 2,679,500 souls, of whom about one-fourth slaves. The islands, more than 500 in number, are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the isle of Luzon, 4 on the isle of Negros, 3 on the isle of Panáy, and 3 on the isle of Mindanao. Each of the provinces is under a Gobernador, appointed by the crown.

From Cuba, Spain derives important commercial advantages and a considerable revenue. The cultivated lands of Cuba under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, were estimated, in 1858, at 54,000 caballerias, or 1,728,000 acres. There were 1,238 sugar estates, employing 138,701 persons; 1,838 coffee plantations, with 114,760 persons; and 42,549 farms, with 393,993 persons, or a total, 647,454 agricultural labourers. In 1760, the produce of coffee and sugar together, in Cuba, amounted only to about 5,000,000 lbs. Forty years afterwards, this was increased to above 40,000,000 lbs. In 1820, the exports had augmented to above 100,000,000 lbs., and in 1862 to above 200,000,000 lbs.

The following is a statement of the increase of production within the fourteen years from 1846 to 1862:—

				1846	1862
Sugar	.	.	arrobas	17,729,589	41,418,444
Coffee	.	.	"	1,470,754	1,741,542
Tobacco	.	.	cargas	168,094	305,626
Indian corn	.	.	fanegas	942,491	2,179,724
Rice	.	.	arrobas	929,858	1,747,474
Wax	.	.	"	32,326	68,420

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the SE. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The chief towns are Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, and Trinidad. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years rather on the decline, and an insurrection, which broke out September 1868, and was not subdued at the end of 1869, put an increased check upon trade and industry.

The government of Cuba is vested in a captain-general, who

is supreme military commandant and civil governor of one of the provinces. There is a governor of the other provinces, who has independent civil power, being responsible only to the government of Spain.

The island of Porto-Rico, in point of importance the second Spanish colony, produces, like Cuba, mainly sugar, tobacco, and coffee, besides which there are exported considerable quantities of cotton, molasses, rum, and hides. The exports of the island in each of the years 1864 and 1865 comprised the following articles:—

Articles			1864	1865
Sugar	.	Lbs.	110,425,025	157,332,185
Molasses	.	Gallons	3,732,076	5,554,037
Coffee	.	Lbs.	14,993,831	23,724,624
Tobacco	.	"	4,698,729	5,559,569
Hides	.	"	569,665	722,838
Cotton	.	"	1,583,187	2,229,766
Rum	.	Quarts	32,055	191,887

The value of the commercial intercourse between Cuba and Porto-Rico and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1864–68 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico.
	£	£
1864	6,305,735	3,002,025
1865	5,063,839	2,193,677
1866	2,961,338	2,240,975
1867	4,267,684	2,266,624
1868	4,830,295	2,519,271

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 4,578,545*l.* in 1864; 2,788,484*l.* in 1865; 1,903,232*l.* in 1866; 3,379,549*l.* in 1867; and 3,814,681*l.* in 1868. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1868 were of the value of 1,714,649*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 956,140*l.* Of these imports the value of 748,952*l.*, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton fabrics.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	=	100 <i>Centimes</i>	=	Average rate of exchange,	100	=	£1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	=	4 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ „ „	25	=	£1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	=	10 <i>Reales</i>	=	„ „ „	10	=	£1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the *metro*, the *litre* the *litro*, the *gramme* the *gramo*, and the *area* the *area*. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„	{	„ oil	.	=	2½ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Carl XV., King of Sweden and Norway, born May 3, 1826, the son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. In consequence of the prolonged illness of his father, appointed Prince Regent of Sweden and Norway by royal decree, September 25, 1857. Ascended the throne, at the death of King Oscar I., July 8, 1859; took the oath to the constitution of Norway, at Christiania, Oct. 6, 1859; crowned King of Sweden at Stockholm, May 3, 1860. Married, June 19, 1850, to

Lowisa, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born Aug. 5, 1828, the eldest daughter of Prince Frederik of the Netherlands, uncle of the reigning King of the Netherlands. Offspring of the union is a daughter, *Lowisa*, born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

Brothers and Sister of the King.—1. *Oscar*, Duke of Ostergothland, heir-apparent, born Jan. 21, 1829, the second surviving son of King Oscar I.; lieutenant-general in the armies of Sweden and Norway, and vice-admiral in the Swedish-Norwegian fleet. Married June 6, 1857, to *Sophia*, Princess of Nassau, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons; namely, *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858; *Oscar*, Duke of Gothland, born Nov. 15, 1859; *Carl*, Duke of Westergothland, born Feb. 27, 1861, and *Eugene*, Duke of Nericia, born Aug. 1, 1865. 2. *Eugenia*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, born April 24, 1830. 3. *August*, Duke of Dalecarlia, born Aug. 24, 1831, major-general in the army of Sweden and Norway; married Aug. 16, 1864, to Princess Theresa, born Dec. 21, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Eduard of Saxe-Altenburg.

King Carl XV. is the third sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of General Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne

Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. The congress of Vienna united Norway to the Swedish crown, as a recompense for the eminent services of the heir-apparent against French supremacy in eastern and central Europe.

The present sovereign of Sweden and Norway has a civil list of 1,417,000 riksdaler, or 78,722*l.*, as King of Sweden, and 143,155 specie-daler, or 31,812*l.*, as ruler of Norway. The royal family, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 riksdaler, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>							
Gustaf I.	.	.	1523	Ulrika Eleonora	.	.	1719
Eric XIV.	.	.	1560	Fredrik	.	.	1720
Johan III.	.	.	1568	Adolf Fredrik	.	.	1751
Sigismund	.	.	1592	Gustaf III.	.	.	1771
Carl IX.	.	.	1604	Gustaf IV. Adolf	.	.	1792
Gustaf II. Adolf	.	.	1611	Carl XIII.	.	.	1809
Christina	.	.	1632	<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>			
Carl X.	.	.	1654	Carl XIV.	.	.	1818
Carl XI.	.	.	1660	Oscar	.	.	1844
Carl XII.	.	.	1697	Carl XV.	.	.	1859

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden since the accession of Gustaf I. amounted to seventeen years.

The union of Sweden and Norway under one sovereign was decided upon at the Congress of Vienna, and confirmed at the Peace of Kiel, Jan. 4, 1814, when Denmark consented to dissolve its ancient connexion with Norway. The provisions of this treaty were accepted by the Norwegian Parliament Nov. 4, 1814, and on August 6, 1815, was promulgated a Charter, the Riksbakten, establishing the union on the following terms :—While the government of the two countries is kept entirely separate, the common sovereign exercises action over both through a Council of State, composed of Swedes and Norwegians. The law of succession is the same in both countries. In case of the minority of the king, his absence in foreign countries, his physical or mental incapacity, or any other temporary vacancy of the throne, the sovereign power is exercised by a Council of Regency, composed of ten Swedish and ten Norwegian state councillors, appointed by the Diets of the two countries. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carl-

stad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. It is settled by the Riksbanken that the political union of the two kingdoms shall be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate Government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway. Each therefore remains an independent kingdom.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Förmen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 3. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, adopted December 8, 1865. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of provincial administration and police. In all other respects, the fountain of law is in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, or estates, both elected by the people, but representing different interests. The First Chamber, or Upper House of Parliament, consists of 127 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations—one in each of the 24 'län,' or governments, of the kingdom—and the municipal corporations of all towns not already represented in the 'landstings.' All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either landed property to the taxed value of 80,000 riksdalers—4,450*l.*—or an annual income of 4,000 riksdalers—223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 188 members, of whom 55 are elected by the towns and 133 by the rural districts, there being one representative for every 10,000 of the population of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and one representative for every 40,000 of the popula-

tion of rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 riksdalers—56*l.*—or an annual income of 800 riksdalers—45*l.*—are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing the same qualifications, and making, moreover, public profession of the Protestant faith, may be elected for the Lower House of Parliament. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 riksdalers—67*l.*—for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are borne by the Government, as well as the cost of elections; and the expenditure of any money for the latter purpose by the parliamentary candidates is forbidden under heavy penalties. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Houses of Parliament assemble every year, voting the budget for the same period. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are five in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which maintains a watch over all constitutional questions, and consists of ten members of each of the two Houses of Parliament; 2. The State Committee, which superintends the general State expenditure, and consists of twelve members of each House; 3. The Subsidy Committee, which is charged with the examination and settlement of all salaries, pensions, and allowances to public servants; 4. The Legislative Committee, which takes cognisance of matters connected with proposed alterations in civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical law; and 5. The Bank Committee, which superintends the affairs of the State Bank. Each Committee has the right of calling upon the ministers and other members of the Government for explanations, and of hearing witnesses in any cases before them; but the Constitutional Committee alone has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Houses constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments, namely:—

1. The Department of Justice.—Baron Louis *De Geer*, Minister of State, appointed Feb. 8, 1858.

2. The Department of Foreign Affairs.—Count Carl *Wachtmeister*, appointed June 4, 1868.

3. The Department of Finance.—Baron Curt Gustaf *af Ugglas*, appointed August 28, 1867.

4. The Department of the Interior.—Axel *Adlercreutz*, appointed June 4, 1868.

5. The Department of Marine.—Major-General Carl Magnus *Thulstrup*, appointed June 4, 1868.

6. The Department of War.—General Gustaf Rudolf *Abelin*, appointed July 5, 1867.

7. The Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Fredrik Ferdinand *Carlson*, appointed August 15, 1863.

The members of the Council of State without a department are :—

1. Henrik Wilhelm *Bredberg*, appointed Nov. 2, 1860.

2. Peter Jacob *von Ehrenheim*, appointed Sept. 9, 1866.

3. Karl Johan *Berg*, appointed June 4, 1868.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government, individually and collectively.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Its two highest functionaries are the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, head of the judicial organisation of the kingdom, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General. The latter, who is appointed by the Diet, and responsible to no other tribunal, or person, in the kingdom, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law, and to watch that the constitution is upheld in the elections to the legislature, and in respect of all the other rights and privileges of the Swedish people.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived mainly from indirect taxation, including customs duties, while the expenditure is under the chief heads of army, debt, and general administration. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for each of the years 1868 and 1869 were as follows, according to the budget estimates :—

Revenue	1868	1869
Receipts from Domains	Riksdaler 8,861,270	Riksdaler 15,260,270
Customs	14,000,000	13,000,000
Post	2,000,000	2,250,000
Stamps	1,500,000	1,300,000
Excise and spirit tax . .	10,500,000	9,800,000
Total . . {	36,861,270 £2,047,848	41,610,270 £2,311,682

Expenditure	1868	1869
	Riksdaler	Riksdaler
Royal household	1,417,000	1,417,000
Justice	2,353,100	2,354,100
Foreign affairs	479,200	457,950
Army	9,498,000	9,528,000
Navy	3,952,900	3,963,800
Interior	3,926,900	8,086,500
Finance	5,998,100	6,359,200
Public instruction	4,598,700	4,714,700
Pensions	1,319,100	1,321,379
	33,543,000	38,202,629
Extraordinary expenditure for public works	5,057,667	5,496,371
Total	38,600,667	43,699,000
	£2,144,482	£2,427,722

There is generally an excess of actual revenue over expenditure in the financial accounts of the kingdom, though there have been deficits in recent years, arising chiefly from increased expenditure connected with the construction of a network of railways, at the cost of the State. For these works the Diet voted about 100 millions riksdaler during the fifteen years from 1855 to the end of 1869.

Through the efforts of King Carl XIV.—formerly General Bernadotte—the whole public debt of Sweden was liquidated during the years 1819 to 1840. Subsequent events, however, brought about the creation of a new debt, the proceeds of which were in great part devoted to the establishment of a system of railways by the State. At the end of May, 1869, the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to a report sent by the Swedish Government to the *Statesman's Year-book* :—

	Riksdaler.
Loan of 1855, at 3½ and 4 per cent.	225,300
Railway loan of 1858, at 4½ per cent.	19,202,667
Railway loan of 1860, at 4½ per cent.	23,630,574
Loan of 1861, at 4½ per cent.	2,759,500
Railway loan of 1864, at 4½ per cent.	9,665,320
Railway loan of 1866, at 5 per cent.	26,339,733
Railway loan of 1867, at 5 per cent.	6,000,000
Railway loan of 1868, at 5 per cent.	21,325,141
Total	109,148,235
	£6,063,791

The railway loans of 1864 and 1868 were negotiated in England, the former at the rate of 92 and the latter at 90. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of a sinking fund.

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of five distinct classes of troops. They are —

1. The *Indelta*, or national militia, paid and kept, not by the Government, but by the landowners, and, to some extent, from the income of State domains expressly reserved for this purpose. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over forty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the troops of the *Indelta* are not called up for more than a month's annual practice, and for the rest of the year are free from military duty. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

2. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription, which admits the right of purchasing substitutes, was introduced into Sweden in 1812. About 19,000 men are drafted annually, one-tenth of which number, on the average, find substitutes for themselves, at a cost of from 10*l.* to 25*l.*

3. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, the hussars, the engineers, and the artillery. The men may engage for either three, or six, or twelve years; but the greater number are for six years, peculiar inducements being held out for this term.

4. The Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities.

5. The militia of Gothland, consisting of twenty-one companies of infantry, organised in a similar manner to the *Indelta*, yet quite independent of the latter. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command from the other troops.

The armed forces of Sweden, not counting the Volunteers, consist altogether of—

<i>Indelta</i>	33,405 rank and file
<i>Beväring</i>	95,295 „ „
<i>Värfvade</i>	7,692 „ „
Militia of Gothland	7,921 „ „
Total	144,313 „ „

In the organisation of the army, as here enumerated, 85,000 men belong to the infantry of the line; 6,000 to the cavalry; 5,000 to the artillery, and the rest to the irregular militia. The number of volunteers was returned at 40,848 in 1869, but about one-third of these formed part also of the *Indelta*. In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865 and 1869, the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, on the basis of extending the conscription, reforming the *Indelta*, and doing away, to a great extent, with the *Värfvade*. But neither of these propositions was adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom was entirely re-organised in 1866-67, being divided into two distinct parts, the first to serve as an ordinary fleet of war, for aggressive as well as defensive purposes; and the second stationary, and solely devoted to coast defence. According to official documents transmitted by the Swedish Government to the *Statesman's Year-book*, the entire navy consisted, in January 1869, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Ironclads:—</i>		
4 monitors . . .	600	8
2 gunboats . . .	38	2
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>		
1 ship-of-the-line . .	350	66
1 frigate . . .	400	22
3 corvettes . . .	1,000	19
10 gunboats . . .	600	18
6 transports . . .	470	2
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>		
3 ships-of-the-line . .	—	200
1 frigate . . .	—	36
6 corvettes . . .	—	110
6 brigs and schooners .	—	30
<i>Stationary vessels:—</i>		
4 vessels of the 1st class.	—	16
57 gunboats . . .	—	332
97 floating batteries .	—	203
Total 201	3,458	1,064

The whole of the iron-clads were built after the American model; one, a turret ship, called the 'John Ericsson,' is partly covered with steel armour.

The navy of Sweden was manned in 1869 by 6,453 sailors and marines in active service. At the same time 28,000 men were on furlough, or attached to the fleet of reserve and the coast defence.

Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated, at first every third year, next, after 1775, every fifth year, which was altered at last into an annual census, continued to the present day.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official census returns of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. Of the total number, 521,853 were inhabitants of towns, and 3,673,828 of the country. The kingdom had, at the enumeration of 1867, but four towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 140,251; Gottenburg, with 48,217; Norköping, with 23,709; and Malmö, with 22,711.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December, 1867, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area in geo. sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1867
Stockholm (City)	—	140,251
Stockholm	137	130,971
Upsala	97	98,651
Södermanland	118	135,000
Östergötland	200	258,001
Jönköping	202	186,848
Kronoberg	178	164,949
Calmar	200	237,453
Gotland	58	54,023
Blekinge	53	127,708
Christianstad	114	225,419
Malmö	84	312,862
Halland	89	127,992
Götheborg and Bohus	89	235,843
Elfsborg	237	282,258
Skaraborg	156	243,074
Wermland	327	264,393
Örebro	153	166,792
Westmanland	125	112,585
Kopparberg	577	177,195
Gefleborg	356	146,256
Wester Norrland	447	130,885
Jemtland	900	69,667
Westerbotten	1,382	90,815
Norrbotten	1,554	75,790
Lapland (estimated)	4,705	—
Total	8,026	4,195,681
English square miles	168,042	

About three-fifths of the population of Sweden are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and one-third of the rural population are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, which is very numerous, there being no law of primogeniture, and titles, as well as property, descending equally to all children, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled. The last and most important, that of sitting unelected in the Diet, was repealed in December 1865. Vast incomes are rarely met with, but great pauperism also does not exist in any part of the kingdom.

Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1866, seventy-seven per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were above 5,000 teachers and professors in the country in 1867. The vast majority of the population are Protestants; at the census of 1867, there were found 2,157 dissenters, namely, 419 Roman Catholics, 412 members of other Christian denominations, and 1,326 Jews.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, both as regards imports and exports, and, next to it, with Germany, Denmark, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, machinery, and colonial merchandise, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. The value of the total imports and exports of Sweden, in each of the five years 1863 to 1867, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Riksdaler	£	Riksdaler	£
1863	96,627,000	5,368,166	92,524,000	5,140,222
1864	96,549,000	5,363,833	94,003,000	5,222,388
1865	105,863,000	5,831,277	108,086,000	6,004,777
1866	112,910,000	6,222,778	107,066,000	5,948,112
1867	134,181,000	7,454,501	128,639,000	7,146,611

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1864	3,526,312	731,294
1865	4,199,305	903,959
1866	4,001,856	823,488
1867	4,756,503	647,318
1868	4,392,279	617,683

The principal articles of export from Sweden to the United Kingdom are deals and timber, oats, and iron in bars. The value of the deals, exclusive of all other wood and timber, exported to Great Britain, was 1,414,575*l.* in 1864; 1,588,595*l.* in 1865; 1,499,024*l.* in 1866; 1,569,962*l.* in 1867; and 1,862,973*l.* in 1868. Of oats, the exports were to the amount of 968,326*l.* in 1868; and of bar iron, unwrought, 480,955*l.* The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature, the most notable being woollen manufactures, averaging in value 50,000*l.* per annum.

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered 1,296 vessels registered for foreign trade, of a total burthen of 144,096 tons, at the end of the year 1868. At the end of 1867, the number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,262, of a total burthen of 136,410 tons, while at the end of 1864 the number of vessels was 1,238, of 129,074 tons burthen. The port of Gothenburg had the largest shipping in 1868, namely, 155 vessels, of 28,534 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 67 vessels, of a total burthen of 10,640 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 117 vessels, of 19,400 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Gothenburg 137, of 24,144 tons; so that while the shipping of the former port suffered a great decrease, that of the latter showed a more than corresponding increase.

Mining is the most important department of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1867, throughout the kingdom, 11,401,833 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 418,436 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 5,838,535 cwt.; the cast goods to 307,759; the bar iron to 4,010,369 cwt., and the steel to 537,916 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 2,691 lbs. of silver; 46,922 cwt. of copper, and 442,048 cwt. of zinc ore. There are believed to be large veins of coal, but the quantity raised as yet does not amount to more than 300,000 tons per annum.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, mainly at the cost of the state. The following table, the

materials for which were furnished to the *Statesman's Year-book* by the Swedish Government, gives the chief particulars concerning the length, cost, and produce of the Swedish railways in the years 1866 and 1867 :—

Railways		1866	1867
Total length of lines opened	{ Swedish miles	96·9	100·6
	{ English miles	638	665
Capital employed per mile	{ Riksdaler .	802,126	816,296
	{ £ sterling .	44,562	45,344
Number of passengers conveyed		1,283,908	1,476,598
Receipts from passengers, Riksdaler . .		2,469,333	2,613,772
,, from goods & cattle, Riksdaler . .		2,489,642	3,228,256
Total receipts from all sources	{ Riksdaler .	5,064,371	6,017,049
	{ £ sterling .	281,354	334,275
Total working expenses . .	{ Riksdaler .	2,972,501	3,591,906
	{ £ sterling .	165,138	199,550
Net revenue	{ Riksdaler .	2,091,870	2,425,143
	{ £ sterling .	116,216	134,725
" " {	per Swedish mile, Riksdaler .	21,580	24,251
	per English mile, £ sterling .	182	202
Rate per cent. upon the expended capital .		3·01	2·97

The revenue, during the first seven years in which the state railways were open to the public, increased at the rate of 33·849 per cent. per Swedish mile, while the cost of maintenance and traffic did not show any increase. The net revenue over and above the expenditure during the seven years rose from 713 riksdalers 22 öre, or 39*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, to 16,687 riksdalers 85 öre, or 927*l.* 2*s.*, per Swedish mile, while the expenditure, as compared with the revenue, was reduced from 98 to 65 per cent. Moreover, the net revenue, from having been at first 0·092 per cent. on the capital expended for the construction of the state railways, rose to upwards of 2 per cent. on that capital.

It is calculated that the network of Swedish railways, as at present planned, will be completed in 1872.

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Norway was framed by a Constituent Parliament of the nation, which met at Eidsvold in the year of the union with Sweden, and having received the sanction of the king, was proclaimed Nov. 4, 1814. According to its terms, the whole legislative power of the realm is in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, but cannot declare war, or make peace, or bring foreign troops into the country, or send the native troops away, without the consent of the Storthing. He makes all appointments, but, with the exception of the governor-general, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. He can only remit punishment of death, and not grant a complete pardon to criminals condemned by Norwegian courts of law. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, yet only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The king is forbidden to grant honorary dignities and prerogatives, or to create an hereditary nobility. The latter was abolished by a special law which passed the Storthing August 1, 1821.

The Storthing formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the electoral law, adopted in March 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place, *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every native Norwegian of twenty-five years of age, who is a burgess of any town, or possesses property in land to the value of 30*l.* sterling, or has been tenant of such property for five years, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, to be elected. The whole country is divided into electoral districts, according to population, and again parcelled out into subdivisions, according to area. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. At the end of every third year the people meet at the parish church, without summons or special call, and choose their deputies; one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts. The deputies afterwards meet at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district,

the Storting representatives. No new election is made in the event of any vacancy occurring, through illness, or death, or other cause, but in this case the person who received the largest number of votes after the representative becomes his successor.

The Storting, when elected, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelstthing.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storting,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storting, must originate in the 'Odelstthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelstthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storting is to settle the taxes for each financial period of three years, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storting can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, judges, and other servants of the State. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelstthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Riksretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storting elects five state-officers, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts, and to watch over the welfare of the realm. While in session, every member of the Storting has an allowance of three specie-daler, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of a governor-general, nominated by the Crown, and seven ministers, heads of the departments of 'revision,' or general control; of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs; of home administration; of finances and customs; of marine and postal communication; of the army; and of law and justice. The governor-general is invested with merely nominal power, and neither he nor the king has any representative, or organ, in the Storting. Completely dependent from the Storting are the members of the Council of State, theoretically nominated by the sovereign, but practically by the legislature. The communication between the king and the Council of State is upheld by the residence of three members of the latter body at the capital of Sweden, who retire annually, the other four forming the Regency at the capital of Norway.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storting for the term of three years. The budget, for the period commencing April 1, 1866, and ending March 31, 1869, provided for an annual revenue of 5,023,000 specie-daler, or 1,116,220*l.*, and an expenditure to the same amount, distributed as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Specie-daler		Specie-daler
Customs . . .	3,000,000	Civil list . . .	148,155
Duty on spirits . .	500,000	Storting . . .	52,359
„ barley . . .	240,000	Council of State . .	196,426
Stamps . . .	74,400	Home department . .	543,325
Mines . . .	176,000	Church and Justice . .	506,691
Post office . . .	317,300	Army and Navy . .	2,109,723
Telegraphs . . .	81,000	Exchequer manage- ment . . .	1,265,952
Miscellaneous re- ceipts . . .	634,300	Miscellaneous expenses	205,459
Total . . .	5,023,000	Total . . .	5,023,000
	£1,116,220		£1,116,220

The public revenue of Norway, in recent years, generally was above the expenditure. There exists, nevertheless, a small public debt, dating anterior to the union with Sweden. It amounted, at the end of August 1859, to 7,688,000 specie-daler, or 1,750,000*l.*, and had become reduced, at the end of August 1869, to 3,000,000 specie-daler, or 674,900*l.*, and, by the operation of a sinking fund, will be extinct before the year 1872. The charge for interest and redemption of the debt amounted to 553,662 specie-daler in the financial period 1866-69.

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. By the terms of a law voted by the Storting on the 20th April, 1866, and which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, the military forces are divided into the regular army, with reserve, the Landvaern, or militia, and the Landstorm, or final levy. Enlistment furnishes the soldiers of the regular army, but, should this prove insufficient, recourse may be had to conscription, to which all young men, past the nineteenth year of age, are liable. The term of service in the regular army is seven years; however, the young men raised by conscription have but to go

through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over not less than 42 days, and are then sent on furlough, with obligation to meet for an annual practice of 24 days. Every native of Norway, between the age of 18 and 45, who is able in body, is bound to enter the Landvaern for 3 years, to be trained in arms at stated periods, and subsequently to be placed on the rolls of the Landstorm. The Landvaern only serves for the defence of the country, and the Landstorm is only raised in time of war. It is provided by the law of 1866 that the number of troops actually under arms shall not be more than 12,000 men in time of peace, and that, in war, it shall not be raised above 18,000 without the express consent of the Storthing. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and *vice versa*. Otherwise, it is not allowed to any Norwegian soldier to set foot in the sister kingdom.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the commencement of 1869, twenty vessels, with an armament of 168 guns. The following, according to official returns sent to the *Statesman's Year-book*, was the composition of the fleet :—

	Horse-power	Guns
3 iron-clad monitors . . .	150	6
2 steam frigates . . .	900	78
3 „ corvettes . . .	530	36
1 „ sloop . . .	20	6
4 „ gunboats . . .	240	8
5 „ transports . . .	440	10
2 sailing vessels . . .	—	24
20 men-of-war . . .	2,280	168

The navy was manned, in 1869, by 2,248 sailors, the greater number of them volunteers, but a part raised by conscription. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by the law of 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1869, to above 60,000 men.

In order to use the vessels of the navy for peaceful as well as war-like purposes, they are attached to the postal service, and employed in the conveyance of mails and passengers. At the head of the navy is a secretary of state, called minister of marine and postal communication, whose first duty, in times of peace, is to superintend the mail service.

Area and Population.

The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which was as follows at the two last enumerations, of December 31, 1855, and of December 31, 1865 :—

Amts	Area in geographical sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1855	Population, Dec. 31, 1865
Christiania (town)	0·17	31,715	57,382
Akershus	93·26	96,055	107,416
Smaalenene	72·78	84,416	98,849
Hedemarken	471·96	101,394	120,411
Christians	454·79	115,149	124,968
Budskerud	266·15	90,343	99,275
Jarlsberg	40·48	73,223	85,423
Bratsberg	268·38	76,546	81,929
Nedenäs	181·28	59,112	68,033
Lister and Mandal	113·96	67,370	73,757
Stavanger	160·89	91,539	104,849
Søndre Bergenhus	275·31	104,763	113,386
Bergen (town)	0·03	24,512	27,703
Nordre Bergenhus	331·17	81,496	86,784
Romsdal	265·44	90,283	104,337
Søndre Trondhjem	333·28	96,318	109,043
Nordre Trondhjem	413·36	73,571	82,489
Nordland	689·31	77,587	89,668
Tromsø	457·14	54,655 {	45,334
Finmark	860·54		20,329
Total	5,749·88	1,490,047	1,701,365
English square miles . . .	120,729		

The inhabitants of the kingdom are homogeneous in race and religion. All are of Scandinavian descent; and all are members of the Lutheran Church, with the exception of 2,800 dissenters. The clergy possess considerable influence. Norway is divided into six bishoprics and 902 parishes: the latter divisions are very extensive, but several are frequently under the cure of one minister. The average incomes of the ministers amount to 685 specie-daler, or 158*l.*, those of the bishops to 3,000 specie-daler, or 670*l.* a year. All sects of Christians and Jews are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are admitted to public offices, and charges under the Government.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one

place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting one day only in the week to each. They are paid by a small tax levied in each parish. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to reading, writing, arithmetic and singing, with sometimes the rudiments of grammar and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a 'lærd skole,' or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history, and geography. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is modelled on the system of the German universities.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1855, the inhabitants of towns numbered 197,815, and at the census of 1865 they were 272,531, showing an increase of 14 per cent., against a general increase of the population of 12 per cent. Besides Christiania and Bergen, there were no towns above 20,000 inhabitants in 1865. Only about 100th part of the entire surface of Norway is under culture, or otherwise productive.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1864-68, was 20,000,000, and of the exports 13,000,000 specie-daler. Of the imports 36 per cent. came from Great Britain, 35 from Germany, 10 from Russia, six from France, and five per cent. from Denmark and from Sweden. About one-third of the total exports were shipped to Great Britain, one-sixth to Germany, and one-seventh to France.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1864	1,572,060	772,095
1865	1,454,009	677,058
1866	1,611,359	854,348
1867	1,721,362	848,843
1868	1,823,067	774,950

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1868 the exports of tim-

ber, not sawn or split, amounted to 271,108*l.*; of deals and battens, 876,703*l.*; of staves, 35,746*l.*; of firewood, 86,764*l.*; and other sorts of timber, 10,149*l.* The other exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Woollen manufactures, averaging 70,000*l.*, and wrought and unwrought iron, averaging 125,000*l.* per annum, form the staple articles of British imports into Norway.

Next in value to the commerce in wood are the fisheries, which form the second staple commodity of export, and give employment and support to the bulk of the population from the Naze to the Warangerfiord, at the entrance of the White Sea. The fisheries are divided into the herring fishery, which usually commences soon after the new year; the winter cod fishery, which commences about the end of January; and the spring and summer fishery along the coast of Finmark to the White Sea.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 6,215 vessels, of a total burthen of 795,876 tons, at the end of 1867. At the end of 1863, there were 6,109 vessels, of 578,722 tons, manned by 34,817 sailors, mostly natives. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

Colony.

Sweden—exclusive of Norway—possesses a small colony, the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, 30 miles west of St. Christopher. The area of the island is 35 English square miles, with a population, in 1860, of 2,802 inhabitants. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. The colony, ceded by France to Sweden in 1784, is administered by a governor. Slavery was abolished in 1848.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Riksdaler* . = 100 *öre*, value 1*s.* 1½*d.*
 „ Norwegian *Specie-daler* = 5 *mark* = 120 *skilling*, value 4*s.* 5½*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·936 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Norwegian <i>Pund</i>	= 128 <i>kvintin</i>	= 1·1 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
„ Norwegian <i>Fod</i>	= 12 <i>tommer</i>	= 12·02 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 Imperial pints.
„ Norwegian <i>Kande</i>	= 2 <i>pod</i>	= 3·8 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Mil</i>	= 2,000 <i>rode</i>	= 4·68 „ „

Attempts are being made, which will probably prove successful before long, to introduce the French metric system of weights and measures into Sweden and Norway.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, product of a short civil war, bears date September 12, 1848. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 128 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. Thus, on the basis of the general census of 1860—in force till the declaration of the census of 1870—the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council:—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	23	Solothurn (Soleure)	3
Zürich	13	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	3
Vaud (Waadt)	11	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gall	9	Schwyz	2
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Tessin (Ticino)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg	6	Zug	1
Graubünden (Grisons)	6	Total of representatives in } the National Council }	128
Wallis (Valais)	6		
Thurgau	6		
Basel—Town and Country	6		
Genève (Genf)	4		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty

years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. The former has an annual salary of 400*l.*; and the latter of 340*l.* Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of judges. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president.

The seven members of the Federal Council, each of whom has a salary of 340*l.* per annum, while the president has 400*l.*, act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

By a vote of the Federal Assembly of November 28, 1848, the city of Bern was chosen as the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities of the republic.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its own government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct; without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing its administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald,

and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in the cantons of Graubünden and Wallis, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit all their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. There are three other cantons, St. Gall, Luzern, and Thurgau, in which the citizens possess a veto power under certain conditions. In all the remaining cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landesgemeinde. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government of the republic.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 10, 1860, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,476,982; of Roman Catholics to 1,023,430; of various Christian sects to 5,866; and of Jews to 4,216. By the forty-fourth article of the constitution, 'all Christian sects are tolerated;' but with the proviso, stipulated in the fifty-eighth article, that 'the order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of the republic.' The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law is not always enforced in the Roman-

Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out, in most instances, in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in most of the cantons for the instruction of schoolmasters, who are paid by the cantonal governments salaries varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.* a year. Sunday-schools exist in several cantons, and Lancastrian schools in Genève and Vaud. There are superior gymnasia in all the chief towns. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, which was formerly much frequented; and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. The three universities of Basel, Berne, and Zürich had 135 professors, 31 private tutors, and 500 students in 1869. Geneva and Lausanne possessed, at the same date, two academies with theologic, philosophic, and jurisprudence faculties, 45 professors, and 413 students, of whom 70 at Geneva were foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. A new academy was founded at Neuchâtel in 1865. The Federal Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors of the universities, and was frequented, in 1869, by 589 regular students, and 173 Zuhörer, or 'hearers.' The Polytechnic School at Zürich, and a military academy at Thun (see pp. 445-6), are maintained by the Federal Government, at an average annual expense of 1,000,000 francs, or 40,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of September 12, 1848, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch

of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, such as gunpowder and percussion caps, and from the growing proceeds of the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following two tables, drawn up after documents furnished to the *Statesman's Year-book* by the President of the Federal Council, give the revenue and expenditure of the government of the republic in each of the years 1867 and 1868 :—

Sources of Revenue	1867	1868
Produce of Real Property and Invested Capital:—	Francs	Francs
Real property	66,208	66,424
Invested capital	125,038	146,564
Total .	191,246	212,988
Interest on Sums advanced to Cantons .	132,020	144,574
Duties and Administrations:—		
Customs	8,331,159	9,051,399
Posts	8,770,428	8,814,716
Telegraphs	823,538	921,182
Manufacture of gunpowder	632,438	675,800
" of percussion caps	31,108	153,356
Polytechnic school	69,113	20,000
Government stud	104,350	68,400
Military Academy at Thun.	148,657	204,475
Laboratory at Thun	471,695	1,038,209
Total .	19,382,479	20,947,536
Receipts of Departments:—		
Department of Chancery	7,369	6,804
" " War	52,686	49,813
" " Justice	1,002	722
	61,057	57,339
Miscellaneous Receipts	15,157	149
Total Revenue { £	19,781,960 791,278	21,362,633 854,505

The expenditure of each of the years 1867 and 1868 was as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1867	1868
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	Francs 709,252	Francs —
Expense of General Administration:—		
National council	82,032	73,105
State „	4,017	5,714
Federal „	60,022	61,000
Federal chancery	155,522	157,555
Federal tribunal	8,314	6,275
Pensions	25,888	19,701
Total .	335,795	323,350
Departments:—		
Political	168,948	185,515
Interior	1,040,984	765,604
War	19,915	19,917
Finance	55,795	54,647
Trade and customs	7,118	4,495
Justice and police	19,309	10,607
Total .	1,312,069	1,040,785
Special Administrations:—		
Army	2,384,347	2,442,011
Customs	3,493,869	3,467,702
Post	8,770,428	8,814,716
Telegraph	748,976	921,182
Gunpowder	537,121	575,249
Percussion caps	77,681	176,156
Mint	—	20,000
Polytechnic school	325,649	318,400
Government stud	170,203	102,178
Military Academy at Thun	148,651	125,329
Laboratory at Thun	552,877	1,070,512
Total .	17,209,802	18,083,435
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,069	6,214
Total Expenditure { £	19,572,987 782,919	20,343,580 813,743

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1869, to 15,299,481 francs, or 611,979*l.*, as a set-off against which there was a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the state, valued at 21,904,690 francs, or 876,187*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets, and, in all cases but two, their own debts. The following table gives the revenue, expenditure, and debt of the twenty-two cantons, after the latest returns:—

Cantons	Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
		Francs	Francs	Francs
Bern	1867	5,663,681	6,182,055	68,620,474
Zürich	1867	3,382,000	3,537,400	—
Vaud (Waadt)	1866	3,550,111	3,427,997	3,219,592
Aargau	1867	2,046,685	2,581,685	1,000,000
St. Gall	1866	1,635,713	1,668,415	9,093,700
Luzern	1867	966,048	1,174,654	1,871,220
Tessin (Ticino)	1866	1,447,983	1,610,658	6,341,916
Fribourg	1865	4,273,043	4,602,900	41,091,320
Graubünden (Grisons)	1866	1,008,960	997,245	4,725,598
Wallis (Valais)	1867	680,230	638,077	2,668,819
Thurgau	1867	978,755	968,267	1,042,343
Basel—Town	1865	1,205,988	1,529,373	5,987,885
„ Country	1867	550,633	530,178	824,000
Genève (Genf)	1866	3,430,440	3,565,609	19,993,000
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	1866	1,249,194	1,253,095	3,621,000
Solothurn (Soleure)	1866	1,143,342	1,229,376	1,584,942
Appenzel—Interior	1866	183,620	180,475	—
„ Exterior	1866	252,837	252,837	38,000
Glarus	1867	435,145	436,708	3,311,525
Schaffhausen	1868	334,000	334,000	—
Schwyz	1866	283,927	307,751	821,349
Unterwald—Upper	1866	94,064	99,081	81,561
„ Lower	1866	112,275	90,372	71,147
Uri	1865	248,114	251,777	810,276
Zug	1866	155,421	126,425	187,240
Total		35,330,209	37,707,410	132,020,226
		£1,413,208	1,508,296	5,280,809

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Upper Unterwald, one-eighth; in Solothurn, one-sixth; and in the canton of Tessin one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

Army.

The thirteenth article of the Constitution of September 12, 1848, forbids the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is volun-

tary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into four classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundesauszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The army of reserve, consisting of all men who have served in the first class, from the age of 33 to 40. The numbers are calculated to amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population.

3. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 41st to the 45th year.

4. The 'Landsturm,' or army of defence, including all men above 45, till the term when they are disabled by age from military service.

The numbers of the first three classes, in actual readiness to take the field, are given as follows in an official return of April, 1869, communicated to the *Statesman's Year-book* by the President of the Federal Council:—

	Men
1. Bundesauszug.	85,138
2. Army of reserve	50,559
3. Landwehr	64,323
Total	200,020

The number of men belonging to the fourth class, the Landsturm, was estimated by the Government in April, 1869, at 150,000.

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons are brought together for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides

this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was 2,384,347 francs, or 95,374*l.* in 1867, and 2,442,011 francs, or 97,680*l.*, in 1868. The expenses in the year 1868 were distributed as follows:—

	Francs
Central military administration. . . .	119,716
Organisation of instruction	165,332
Pay of army instructors of all branches . .	1,756,231
War material	155,210
Frontier guards and fortifications	17,860
Office of General commanding-in-chief and staff	37,347
Construction of barracks.	140,447
Printing and advertising	33,975
Miscellaneous expenses	7,003
<hr/>	
Total	{ 2,442,011
	{ £97,680

Not included in the above account is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, which has a fund of its own, the annual income of which surpasses the expenditure.

The enlistment of citizens of the republic into foreign military service is forbidden by the terms of a law passed in 1849, under the penalty of loss of all civil rights.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January, 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser

Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower; but their union is preserved by each of the moieties sending one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last, of Dec. 10, 1860, the people numbered 2,510,494 souls, of whom 1,236,363 were males and 1,274,131 females. The area of the republic at the same date was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,233 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 81 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area, population, and density of population of each of the 22 cantons, in order of size, according to the census returns:—

Cantons	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	Population per Eng. sq. mile
Graubünden (Grisons) . . .	2,968·0	90,713	30·2
Bern	2,561·5	467,141	178·8
Wallis (Valais)	1,661·6	90,792	50·5
Vaud (Waadt)	1,181·9	213,157	168·8
Tessin (Ticino)	1,034·7	116,343	113·8
St. Gall	747·7	180,411	228·2
Zürich	685·3	266,265	365·8
Luzern	587·4	130,504	226·1
Fribourg	563·9	105,523	177·1
Aargau	502·4	194,208	397·7
Uri	420·8	14,741	34·4
Schwyz	338·3	45,039	130·5
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . .	280·2	44,149	252·5
Glarus	279·8	33,363	107·9
Thurgau	268·3	90,080	368·6
Unterwald	262·8	24,902	95·6
Solothurn (Soleure)	254·6	69,263	273·6
Basel	184·6	92,265	420·2
Appenzell	152·8	60,431	359·3
Schaffhausen	119·7	35,500	294·9
Genève (Genf)	91·3	82,876	702·5
Zug	85·4	19,608	204·4
Total	15,233·0	2,510,494	81·0

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is calculated that 702 out of every thousand inhabitants speak German, 226 French, and 72 Italian.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' According to this classification, the import and export trade of the Confederation, in the two years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:—

Imports	1867	1868
Live stock head	242,931	219,553
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	406,458	938,696
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals quintals	19,006,133	17,292,449
Exports		
Live stock head	120,418	127,681
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	6,102,833	7,802,515
Goods, per load and quintal quintals	2,486,668	2,609,138

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states.—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l.* per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.*, and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l.* The intercourse with Germany, imports and exports, are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.* per annum.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1860, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l.*, occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk

stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l.* are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l.* In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l.* of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers. Straw-plaiting, in the cantons of Aargau, Luzern, and Basel, employs 30,000 persons, and machine building, principally at Zurich, 6,000. In many of these occupations, agricultural labour is combined with factory work.

From official returns recently laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland have an aggregate length of 1,310 kilometres, or 820 English miles, distributed among thirteen companies, as follows:—The Amalgamated Swiss Railway Company, 270 kilometres; the Swiss North Eastern, 179 kilometres; the Zurich and Lucerne, 62 kilometres; the Baden Railway, 8 kilometres; the Western of France, 3 kilometres; the Swiss Central, 250 kilometres; the Canton of Berne State Railway, 71 kilometres; the Swiss Western, 149 kilometres; the Fribourg Railway, 97 kilometres; the Franco-Swiss Railway, 70 kilometres; the Jura Industrial Company, 37 kilometres; the French Mediterranean Railway Company, 15 kilometres; and the Italian Railway, 64 kilometres. There is one kilometre of railway to 32 square kilometres of superficial area and 1,965 inhabitants, or 509 metres per thousand of the total population of the country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Hall-Pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, born Feb. 9, 1830, the second son of Sultan Mahmoud II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861.

Children of the Sultan.—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857. 2. *Salihe* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djemil Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862. 4. *Mechmed Selim* Effendi, born Oct. 8, 1866.

Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.—1. *Amurath Murad* Effendi, Heir Presumptive, born Sept. 21, 1840. 2. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha. 3. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha. 4. *Abdul-Hamid* Effendi, born Sept. 22, 1842. 5. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Gelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 6. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 7. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 8. *Béhigé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 9. *Mohammed-Buhran-Uddin* Effendi, born May 23, 1849. 10. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 11. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 12. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 13. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 14. *Solymán* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-third, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-sixth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed by the reigning family, every sovereign has the right to nominate his successor to the throne, within the circle of his own blood relations; but custom has changed this rule, to the effect that not the nearest, but the eldest male heir, may lay claim to the crown. Thus the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, although he left fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, was succeeded, not by his eldest son—twenty-one years of age at the date of his death—but by his brother, the present sovereign.

The private income of the sultan is variously reported. Official documents, issued by the Minister of Finance, state that the civil list amounts to 240,982 purses, or 1,033,882*l.*; but this sum is believed to represent only a part of the resources of the sovereign. Other accounts fix the personal expenditure of the sultan at 9,600,000*l.*, equal to more than three-fourths of the whole revenue of the empire. The private exchequer of the monarch is encumbered with vast liabilities, notwithstanding frequent attempts at retrenchment. To the reigning family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as the customary presents of tributary princes and high state functionaries, contribute to the revenue of the imperial house.

The following is a list of the thirty-three sovereigns of Turkey, with date of accession, from the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house.

<i>House of Othman.</i>					
Othman, or Osman I.	.	1299	Osman I.	.	1618
Orchan	.	1326	Amurath IV., 'The Intrepid'	.	1623
Amurath I.	.	1360	Ibrahim	.	1640
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	.	1389	Mohammed IV.	.	1649
Solyman I.	.	1402	Solyman III.	.	1687
Mohammed I.	.	1413	Ahmet II.	.	1691
Amurath II.	.	1421	Mustapha II.	.	1695
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	.	1451	Ahmet III.	.	1703
Bajazet II.	.	1481	Mahmoud I.	.	1730
Selim I.	.	1512	Osman II.	.	1754
Solyman II. 'The Magnificent'	.	1520	Mustapha III.	.	1757
Selim II.	.	1566	Abdul Hamid	.	1774
Amurath III.	.	1574	Selim III.	.	1788
Mohammed III.	.	1595	Mustapha IV.	.	1807
Ahmet I.	.	1603	Mahmoud II.	.	1808
Mustapha I.	.	1617	Abdul-Medjid	.	1839
			Abdul-Aziz	.	1861

The average reign of the above thirty-three rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings

and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the 'Multeka' alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the State, and prescribe the action of the theocratic government.

A charter of liberties, not yet fully executed, was granted by Sultan Abdul Medjid to his subjects in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of February 18, 1856. The principal provisions of this imperial order are as follows:—'Full liberty of worship is guaranteed to every religious profession. No one can be forced to change his religion. No legal documents shall acknowledge any inferiority of one class of Turkish subjects to another, in consequence of difference in religion, race, or language. All foreigners may possess landed property, while obeying the laws, and paying the taxes.'

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The dignitaries are:—

1. The Grand Vizier.—*Ali* Pasha, appointed Grand Vizier, and Minister of Foreign affairs, February 14, 1869.

2. The 'Sheik-ul-Islam.'—*Hassan* Effendi, formerly tutor of the Sultan, nominated April 30, 1868.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, divided into nine departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—*Ruchdi* Pasha, appointed Feb. 5, 1869.

2. The Ministry of War.—*Omar* Pasha, formerly Governor-General of Crete, appointed Feb. 8, 1869.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—*Sadyk* Effendi, appointed March 20, 1869.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—*Mahmud* Pasha, Grand Admiral, appointed March 1, 1868.

5. The Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works.—*Daoud* Pasha, appointed March 28, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Police.—*Hussein* Pasha, appointed March 1868.

7. The Ministry of Justice.—*Mumtaz* Effendi, appointed March 7, 1868.

8. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Munif* Effendi, appointed September, 1869.

9. The Ministry of 'Vakouf,' or of the domains of the Church and of Charitable Institutions.—*Tefvid* Effendi, appointed March 9, 1868.

The whole of the empire, except the dependencies in Africa, is divided into Governments, and subdivided into provinces and districts. A general governor, or pasha, who is held to represent the sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each Government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the various religious creeds of the empire are roughly estimated to consist of the following numbers:—

Religion	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Mussulmans . . .	4,550,000	12,650,000	3,800,000	21,000,000
Greeks and Armenians	10,000,000	3,000,000	—	13,000,000
Catholics . . .	640,000	260,000	—	900,000
Jews . . .	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Other sects . . .	240,000	60,000	—	300,000
Total . . .	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

In this statement, the term Catholic is applied to the disciples of all the Eastern churches which acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, although there are amongst them numerous differences in the matter of discipline and ceremonial. Of these Eastern Catholics there are:—

1. Latins, or Catholics who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Croats, and others, to the number of . . .	640,000
2. United Greeks	25,000
3. United Armenians	75,000
4. Syrians and United Chaldeans	20,000
5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon	140,000
Total	900,000

The above five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the Turkish Government as independent religious communities, with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks

and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable political power and independence.

Throughout Turkey, the ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them the power of diocesans. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law. Both together form the class of 'Ulema,' governed by the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the former being called 'Mollahs,' and the latter 'Muftis.' The members of the 'Ulema' go through the same course of education, based on the thorough knowledge of the Koran and the 'Multeka;' but though they all study together, the lawyers and judges are quite distinct from the clergy, it being left to every young man brought up in one of the colleges of the order to determine for himself, when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge.

The members of the Ulema constitute a form of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts, and, by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscations. Their persons are sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. However, the power and dignity of the ulemas are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the seventeenth century they were made removable at pleasure, like other public functionaries. But each individual enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of his holding any office, or exercising any public employment. Besides the ulema, there is a priestly class limited to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima. These are called 'oomra,' or ameers, and are authorised to wear green turbans. They are very numerous, and are found in the lowest ranks of life.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books

being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'me-dresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study. Among recent improvements in public instruction are the foundation of a new university in 1845; and the subsequent organisation of a plan of primary and secondary instruction. In 1859, Constantinople had 397 primary schools, which were attended by 22,700 pupils; and schools of the same description have been established in most other great towns.

A new law of public instruction, designed to spread education over the empire, was issued by the government in October 1869. By its provisions there are to be five classes of public schools, namely, primary, superior primary, preparatory schools, lyceums, and special schools. Each quarter in a city and each village must maintain a primary school, or if the population be mixed, a school for Mahomedans, and another for non-Mussulmans. Children are to receive instruction in the religious book of their persuasion, attendance being compulsory during four years, from the age of six to ten for girls, and of eleven for boys, save in certain instances, specified in Article 13 of the law. A superior primary school, or two if necessitated by religious differences, is to be instituted, at the charge of the vilayet, in every town of 500 houses. The course in these will likewise extend over four years, and will include Turkish, Persian, and Arabic grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history, geometry, and one local language. Preparatory schools are to be open to Mahomedans and others alike. The course of three years will include French, political economy, and natural history. Those Ottoman subjects who have passed an examination in preparatory schools will be admitted for three years as boarders to the Lyceum in each chief town of a vilayet. The highest class of educational establishments includes a normal school, the upper schools of arts and sciences, and the University of Constantinople. The normal school, destined to supply teachers, who must all be Ottoman subjects, will receive 100 students at a time, with certificates from the lower establishments. A corresponding institution will provide female instructors. The University is to contain three faculties—for letters, law, and physical science. There will be instituted at the capital a Council of Education, and an Academic Council in each chief city of a vilayet. The new law likewise contains provisions for the control of private educational establishments throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of Turkey is chiefly derived from taxes of three denominations—the Verghi, the Aashr, and the Roussoumiat. The Verghi, or poll-tax, is a tax on the whole population, paid at a fixed rate for each house or family; the second tax, the Aashr, or tithe, is a tax of ten per cent. upon the produce of cultivation; and the third tax, the Roussoumiat, is revenue derived from the farming of the customs, from taxes on food, and from the rent of crown lands.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government for each of the two years, ending March 30, 1864 and 1865—years 1279 and 1280 of the Turkish era—were officially returned as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1864	1865
	£	£
Taxes:—Verghi, or Poll tax	2,745,932	2,728,841
Military substitution	545,270	549,747
Tithes	3,713,189	3,944,768
Sheep tax	794,552	1,005,651
Swine tax	13,131	16,394
Customs	2,250,000	1,917,000
Tobacco	540,000	1,057,500
Fish tax	51,471	56,169
Contracts	14,135	15,426
Stamps	135,000	135,000
Spirits	112,500	162,000
Tapou, or transfer duty	112,500	112,500
Miscellaneous taxes	1,102,000	1,102,500
Total of taxes	12,129,638	12,803,504
Post Office	89,090	90,684
Imperial Printing Office	9,851	11,250
Domains	17,307	15,106
State fisheries	20,610	20,610
„ forests	14,260	15,750
„ farms	78,291	74,781
„ salt works	562,500	990,000
„ mines	83,610	71,298
Tribute of Egypt	360,000	360,000
„ of Wallachia	22,500	22,500
„ of Moldavia	13,500	13,500
„ of Servia	20,700	20,700
„ of Samos	3,600	3,600
„ of Mount Athos	783	652
Special revenues of Ministry of Marine	54,311	57,942
„ „ of Commerce	16,172	4,172
„ „ of Public Works	—	13,788
Sale of State lands	50,654	—
Total revenue	13,547,382	14,589,855

Branches of Expenditure	1864	1865
Ordinary expenditure:—	£	£
External debt	1,582,065	2,061,216
Internal debt	2,071,680	2,222,579
Dotation to Mecca	333,522	337,401
Pensions	306,990	532,687
Supreme council of justice	61,790	75,568
Civil list	1,084,419	1,085,400
Ministry of war	3,725,059	2,956,725
Direction of artillery	171,000	600,057
Ministry of marine	946,607	918,929
„ of justice	94,023	94,252
„ of the vakouf or Church domains	181,180	177,547
„ of the interior	1,585,066	1,657,057
„ of foreign affairs	118,026	118,687
„ of commerce and agriculture	17,955	21,532
„ of instruction and public works	42,435	56,646
„ of police	148,271	146,304
„ of finance	586,953	613,620
Total ordinary expenditure	13,057,082	13,676,226
Extraordinary expenditure:—		
Accounts current with bankers	—	158,562
Syrian bonds	—	263,520
Repayment of advance on taxes	280,940	102,217
Circassian immigrants	22,500	225,000
Total expenditure	13,360,522	14,425,525

The published accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the Government almost invariably exhibit a surplus, while, at the same time, it is acknowledged that for years past there have been large annual deficits. These deficits amounted to the following sums, according to reports made by the Grand Vizier:—

The actual revenue for the year 1859-60 was, in round numbers	£ 9,711,000
„ expenditure „ „ „ „ „ „	11,088,000
Deficit for 1859-60 was, in round numbers	1,377,000
„ 1860-61 „ „ „ „ „ „	1,574,536
„ 1861-62 „ „ „ „ „ „	1,700,000
„ 1862-65 „ „ „ „ „ „	3,500,000
Probable deficits for 1865-68	4,000,000
Total	14,848,536

The excess of expenditure over income, dating from the year 1850, has given rise to a very large public debt. The liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided into two categories—the External or Hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies,

abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue ; and the Internal Debts, known principally under the generic term of Consolidés, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the Empire. The External Debts, with the exception of two loans, the first contracted in 1855, and guaranteed by England and France, bear an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 and 2 per cent. The Internal Debts, for the most part, bear an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of 2 per cent. In both cases the sinking fund is, nominally, applied to the payment of obligations at par by annual drawings.

The foreign debts of Turkey are as follows :—

Years of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Sinking fund	Annual charge
	£			£
1854	3,000,000	6 per cent.	1 per cent.	210,000
1855	5,000,000	4 per cent.	1 per cent.	250,000
1858	5,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	400,000
1860	2,070,000	6 per cent.	1 per cent.	144,900
1862	8,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	640,000
1863-4	8,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	640,000
1865	36,363,363	5 per cent.	2 per cent.	2,545,435
1866	6,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	480,000
1867	2,500,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	200,000
1869	12,480,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	1,198,400
Total .	88,413,363			6,708,735

The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions—3,000,000*l.* in 1858, at the rate of 85, and 2,000,000*l.* in 1859, at the rate of 60—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000*l.*, but only 2,070,000*l.* could be issued, at the price of 62½. The fifth loan, of

1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, at the rate of 68, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863-4, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, at the same price, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan, of 1865, likewise contracted through the Ottoman Bank, and issued at 66, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. Finally, the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth loans, of 1866, 1867, and 1869, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, were issued on the security of a great variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of the empire.

The home debt, consisting of a great variety of State obligations, issued at various periods, and amounting in the aggregate to about 20 millions sterling, was consolidated by two Imperial decrees published in March 1865. These decrees established a system of public management for the General Debt of the Empire. A Great Book was instituted, in which all the liabilities of the Empire are inscribed, under the direction of a high officer of State, called the Governor of the General Debt. The internal debt under the new law of 1865 consists of obligations at 5 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The obligations are printed in Turkish, English, and French, bearing a fixed value in the currency of the language. The interest is ordered to be paid half-yearly, at a fixed rate of exchange, at Constantinople, Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort. The sinking fund is employed in the following manner:—'A sum of 1 per cent. on the original nominal value of the bonds issued, together with the interest of bonds previously amortised, is to be annually applied to amortisation. With this sum bonds are to be purchased to the nominal amount of 1 per cent., at the market price of the day. The difference between the market price of the bonds and their nominal value is to be applied to a reserve fund, which is to preserve the equilibrium of credit.'

The present state of the finances of Turkey, and especially the public debt, is described as follows by Mr. Henry Page Turner Barron, H. M.'s first Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, in a report to the Foreign Office dated February 11, 1867, written in consequence of special instructions from the British government to investigate the financial state of the empire. 'To give anything like a trustworthy balance sheet of the Ottoman treasury,' Mr. Barron says, 'is an impossibility. It is very doubtful whether the elements exist to enable the minister himself to produce such a document. All, therefore, that can be done is to present certain facts and to draw from them the inferences which they would seem to justify.' 'The

sum of 14,000,000*l.* may be fairly taken as the maximum figure of the national ordinary revenue, and 5,436,000*l.* as the charge of the two categories of debt. There remains, therefore, a balance of 8,564,000*l.* available for all the purposes of government. Now, of this sum, about 5,393,000*l.* are required for government expenditure in the provinces, being collected and distributed on the spot, and not coming to the capital at all. This would leave a balance of 3,171,000*l.* available for all the central expenditure payable at the seat of government.' 'It must be acknowledged that the successive administrations have exerted themselves to the utmost to keep faith with their foreign creditors, in honourable contrast with several Christian governments. The country, however, is beginning to stagger under the load which has been so recklessly heaped upon its shoulders.' Mr. Barron concludes:—'Next to the maintenance of peace, the first condition of solvency for the Turkish Treasury is a total abstinence from all future loans. The experience of the past shows that these operations never produce any results at all commensurate with the sacrifices which they entail. Every future conversion or manipulation of the debt must be strictly avoided, and the pure and simple fulfilment of existing engagements be adhered to. To make both ends meet by means of the normal resources should be the whole aim of Turkish statesmen.' Since the date of the report here quoted, the debt of Turkey, external and internal, increased by more than one-fourth, and it is calculated that the annual charge consumes fully one-half of the revenues of the empire.

Army and Navy.

The military force of Turkey is divided into—1st, the regular active army, called *Nizam*; 2nd, the reserve, or *Redif*; 3rd, the contingents of auxiliaries; and, 4th, the irregular troops. The regular active army consists of six corps or 'ordou,' under the command of a field-marshal, or 'mushir,' with their head-quarters at Scutari, Constantinople, Monastir, Karbrout, Damascus, and Bagdad. Each ordou consists of two divisions, commanded by a general of division, or 'ferik.' Each division is divided into three brigades, commanded by generals of brigade, or 'livas.' The ordou consists of eleven regiments, namely, six regiments of foot, four of horse, and one regiment of artillery. Besides the six ordous, there are three detached corps—one brigade on the island of Candia, numbering 4,000 regulars, 3,500 irregulars, and 600 native cannoniers—a total of about 8,000 men; a second brigade in Tripoli, consisting of one regiment of foot, and one of horse, to the strength of 4,000 men; and a third brigade, of 4,000 men, at Tunis. The three detached corps muster, therefore, to the strength of 16,000 foot and horse.

The special corps, under the command of the Grand Master of the Artillery, are likewise divided into ordous. They consist of—
 1. The central corps of artillery—four regiments—one reserve regiment, and three special regiments which are quartered in the various fortresses of the empire, in the forts of the Dardanelles and of the Danube, on the coasts of Asia Minor and the Black Sea;
 2. The engineer brigade of two regiments of 800 men each.

The Reserve, or Redif, forms a second army, with the same organisation as that of the Nizam, and consisting of the same number of regiments of the various arms. These regiments are divided into battalions, squadrons, and companies, and have their standing staffs of officers and corporals on active service, receiving full pay. It is the duty of the latter to live in the towns and villages among the soldiers, who, though on leave, are nevertheless not discharged from the service, and these soldiers they must collect and drill once a week. The Redif soldiers meet every year for four weeks at the head-quarters of their respective ordous, and take part in the field manœuvres. While thus on service the men have the regular pay and the usual allowance of provisions.

The auxiliaries consist of the contingents of the tributary provinces. These provinces are—Wallachia and Moldavia, Servia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, Upper Albania, and Egypt. The actual number of these troops varies greatly at different periods; and depends on the politics of the time or the enemy against whom they are expected to take the field. In the late war with Russia the number of auxiliaries amounted to about 75,000 men, namely, 30,000 from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 20,000 from Upper Albania, and 25,000 from Egypt.

The total of the military forces of Turkey are officially estimated as follows:—

	Regiments	War-footing	Peace-footing
Infantry	36	117,360	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps {	In Candia	4	8,000
	Tripoli	2	4,000
	Tunis	2	4,000
	80	170,376	148,680
Reserve			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total of forces			459,360

The irregular troops are calculated to consist of—

1. Kavas or gendarmes on foot, Seymens or mounted gendarmes, and county militia or Soubechis	Men 30,000
2. Tartars of Dobrodja and Asia Minor	5,000
3. Hungarian and Polish volunteers	2,000
4. Moslem volunteers	50,000
Total of irregulars	87,000

During the late war with Russia, the actual number of troops in the field was as follows, according to an official statement of the Grand Vizier:—

	Men
Infantry of the Nizam	72,180
Cavalry and field artillery	22,737
Artillery in fortresses	10,408
Total troops of the Nizam	105,325

Of the above number 2,259 were in the pay of the British Government. The Turkish army comprised besides:—

	Men
Infantry of the Redif	92,650
Cavalry	11,177
Auxiliary troops in the pay of the British Government	7,741
* Total troops of the Redif	111,568

It will be seen that the total strength of the army in the field was 216,898 men. The annual cost of these troops, according to the same official statement, amounted to 6,055,000*l.*, namely, 2,320,000*l.* for the troops of the Nizam; 2,610,000*l.* for the Redif; and 1,125,000*l.* for the artillery in fortresses.

Formerly a considerable portion of the troops were furnished by the spahis and other holders of estates on condition of military service. But that system was changed in 1843, since which time the army is recruited by conscription. The conscripts are drawn at the age of twenty years; the period of service is limited to five years; and the annual contingent is about 25,000 men. Only one son in a family can be taken as a conscript; and when there is but one son in a family, he is exempted. After five years' service in the Nizam, the soldier is liable to duty for seven years longer in the Redif.

Only a portion of the troops is raised by conscription, and the rest is procured by enlistment, which is productive of many recruits, as the pay in the Turkish army is comparatively high, amounting to 20 piastres, or 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, besides clothing, board, and full rations. The Government undertakes the task of procuring substitutes, at a fixed price, for all who wish to avoid the conscription.

The fleet of war of Turkey was composed, at the commencement of September, 1869, of 163 vessels, carrying a total of 2,283 guns. The following was the classification of the fleet:—

	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>		
Ironclads	13	216
Screw steamers	27	645
Paddle steamers.	23	820
Gunboats	12	28
Transports	35	52
<i>Sailing Vessels:—</i>		
Ships of the line and frigates .	17	406
Smaller vessels.	8	82
Transports	28	34
Total .	163	2,283

The Turkish navy has been entirely reconstructed since the year 1858. Previous to the late war against Russia, the navy comprised 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 16 cutters and schooners, 6 steam-frigates, and 12 other small vessels, being a total of 70 vessels, manned by 34,000 sailors and 4,000 marines. Most of these ships were destroyed at Sinope, Nov. 1853, and others foundered in storms in the Black Sea. Newly built in the years 1860–62 were 23 screw steamers, of various sizes, with 820 guns. To these were added, during the years 1863 to 1869, seven large iron-clads built in England, the ‘Abdul-Aziz,’ the ‘Osman Ghazy,’ the ‘Sultan Mahmoud,’ the ‘Ourkhan,’ the ‘Feltah,’ the ‘Said Bahri,’ and the ‘Moyini Zaffer.’ Three smaller iron-clads, called the ‘Izzedin,’ ‘Fuad,’ and ‘Ismail,’ were launched in July 1864, besides a screw frigate named the ‘Guéné-Bikhran,’ while two ‘Monitors,’ called the ‘Bordeaux,’ and ‘Algiers,’ each of 800 tons burthen, constructed in France, were commissioned in the summer of 1869. A screw-corvette was built in the summer of 1865, at the arsenal of Constantinople, called the ‘Nousr-el-Azil;’ and two other screw-corvettes, the ‘Muzafer’ and ‘Mensouré,’ were built on the stocks at Ismidt. The ‘Ferad,’ a steam-frigate, was launched at Sinope, in August, 1865; two screw-corvettes were built the same year at the arsenal at Ghiumlek, the ‘Merikh,’ and the ‘Akard;’ and a steam-corvette, the ‘Zeivan,’ at Amasura, in Asia Minor. The largest iron-clad in the Turkish navy is the ‘Osman Ghazy,’ built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched September 2, 1864. The ‘Osman Ghazy’ is a ‘ram,’ armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad; of a burthen of 4,200 tons, and a draught of water of 24 feet 9 inches.

The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. The 'Osman Ghazy' is propelled by horizontal engines of 900 horse-power, and armed with 24 guns. Twenty of these are 68-pounders, and the remaining four, which are placed on the upper deck, 110-pounders. The next two powerful ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Shah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Moyini Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory'; the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, and both launched in June 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 600 horse-power. Both are clad in heavy armour, of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery, the construction of which admits of the guns being fired ahead and astern without the aid of a turret. The two ironclads are stated to possess the highest speed of any vessels of war of the same tonnage.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1869, by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. A considerable number of the superior officers of the fleet are foreigners by birth, and almost all received their education at foreign academies, particularly in France, the naval organisation of which country has been taken as a model for that of Turkey. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight, or three years longer than in the army.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of scientific measurement and of a general census. Enumerations of the people took place in 1844 and in 1856, but it is generally stated that they cannot lay claim to any degree of exactness. According to the former return—held to be the most correct of the two—the total area of the empire, including the tributary provinces, comprises 86,288 geographical, or 1,812,048 English square miles, the extent and population of the several geographical divisions in Europe, Asia, and Africa being given as follows:—

Divisions	Area in Engl. sq. m.	Population	Pop. to sq. m.
Turkey in Europe . .	207,438	15,500,000	75
Turkey in Asia . .	660,870	16,050,000	24
Turkey in Africa . .	943,740	3,800,000	4
Total .	1,812,048	35,350,000	20

According to other non-official estimates, the total population of the empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, did not amount, in 1869, to more than 32,000,000. Calculations based upon the returns of the collectors of the Verghi, or poll-tax, in the year 1868, give a population of not more than 13,500,000 to Turkey in Europe.

The total population, estimated, according to the official enumeration taken in 1844, at 35,350,000, is distributed as follows, in the different divisions of the empire:—

TURKEY IN EUROPE.		TURKEY IN ASIA.	
Thrace	1,800,000	Asia Minor, or Anatolia	10,700,000
Bulgaria	3,000,000	Syria, Mesopotamia, and	
Roumelia and Thessaly	2,700,000	Kurdistan	4,450,000
Albania	1,200,000	Arabia	900,000
Bosnia and the Herze-			<u>16,050,000</u>
govina	1,100,000		
The Islands	700,000		
Moldavia	1,400,000		
Wallachia	2,600,000		
Servia	1,000,000		
	<u>15,500,000</u>		

TURKEY IN AFRICA.	
Egypt	2,000,000
Tripoli, Fez, and Tunis	1,800,000
	<u>3,800,000</u>
Total	35,350,000

The various races of which the population of the empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is composed, are thus classified in the census taken in 1844:—

Races	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Ottomans	2,100,000	10,700,000	—	12,800,000
Greeks	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	2,000,000
Armenians	400,000	2,000,000	—	2,400,000
Jews	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Slaves or Slavonians .	6,200,000	—	—	6,200,000
Roumains	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Albanians	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
Tartars	16,000	20,000	—	36,000
Arabs	—	885,000	3,800,000	4,685,000
Syrians and Chaldeans	—	200,000	—	200,000
Druses	—	80,000	—	80,000
Kurds	—	100,000	—	1,000,000
Turkomans	—	85,000	—	85,000
Gipsies	214,000	—	—	214,000
Total	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350 000

The territories of the Turkish empire in Europe are divided into 14 Eyalets, or Governments, and subdivided into 43 Sandjaks, or provinces, and 376 Kazas, or districts. In Turkey in Asia there are 18 Eyalets, 78 Sandjaks, and 858 Kazas; and in Turkey in Africa, 3 Eyalets, 17 Sandjaks, and 86 Kazas.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns	Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Edirné, or Thrace .	Adrianople	100,000	8. Syrp, or Serbia . . .	Belgrade .	50,000
2. Silistria . .	Silistria .	20,000	9. Bosnia . . .	Serajevo .	60,000
3. Boghdan, or Moldavia .	Jassy . .	50,000	10. Roumelia .	Monastir .	15,000
4. Eflak, or Wallachia . .	Bucharest	80,000	11. Yania . . .	Janina . .	30,000
5. Widdin . . .	Widdin . .	25,000	12. Selanik, or Salonica . . .	Salonica .	80,000
6. Nisch	Nissa . . .	10,000	13. Djizäir, or The Islands . . .	Rhodes . .	30,000
7. Uskup, or Scopia	Uskup . . .	10,000	14. Kyrt, or Crete	Candia . .	20,000

The Eyalets of Silistria, Widdin, and Nisch are formed out of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria; and those of Yania and Selanik comprise the ancient Epirus and Macedonia. The Eyalets of Uskup and Roumelia are formed from Albania. The Eyalet of Bosnia is composed of Bosnia, a part of Croatia, and of the Herzegovina. The Eyalet of Djizäir, or The Islands, comprises all the isles of the Ottoman Archipelago, of which the principal are Rhodes, Cyprus, Cos, Tenedos, Lemnos, Mitylene, Scio, and Patmos.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns	Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Kastamuni .	Kastamun	12,000	11. Khabrout .	Kharput .	50,000
2. Khowdavendguiar . .	Brussa .	100,000	12. Mossul . .	Mossul . .	65,000
3. Äidin	Smyrna .	160,000	13. Baghdad . .	Baghdad .	105,000
4. Karaman . .	Koniyeh .	30,000	14. Haleb, or Aleppo . . .	Aleppo . .	100,000
5. Adana	Adana . .	6,000	15. Saïda	Beyrout . .	50,000
6. Bozok	Angora . .	60,000	16. Scham . . .	Damascus	180,000
7. Sivas	Sivas . . .	30,000	17. Habesh . . .	Djedda . .	18,000
8. Trabezoun .	Trebizond	50,000	18. Haremi-Nahévi . . .	Medina . .	19,000
9. Erz-rum . . .	Erz-rum .	100,000			
10. Kurdistan .	Diarbekhr	60,000			

The Eyalet of Kastamuni comprises the ancient Paphlagonia; that of Khowdavendguiar part of the ancient Bithynia, Phrygia, and Mysia. The Eyalet of Äidin is formed from part of Isauria, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, and Pisidia; the Eyalet of Karaman contains part of Isauria, Lydia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Cappa-

docia. That of Adana comprises Cilicia Petræa; those of Bozok and Sivas, Cappadocia; while Trabezoun, or Trebizond, is formed from the ancient provinces of Pontus and Colchis.

TURKEY IN AFRICA.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Misr, or Egypt	Cairo	250,000
2. Thrablousi Garb, or Tripoli	Tripoli	20,000
3. Tunis	Tunis	200,000

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri, or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property.

The first description of property, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form by far the largest portion of the territory of the sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, which, of course, vary in proportion to its value. The deed which gives the applicant a title to the grant has the sultan's cipher attached, and the possession of this document ensures the property to the holder and his heirs, while at the same time it forbids its alienation. The sultan, however, still continues to exercise the rights of seigniorship over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown.

The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' is more complete in its nature than the former. It is of two kinds, called, respectively, 'Vacouf-el-Zaräi' and 'Vacouf-el-Karamain.' The object of both is to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, besides eleemosynary institutions. The 'Vacouf-el-Zaräi' is land or other immovable property, originally obtained by grants from the Crown, and entailed in the same form as the law of succession to the throne, that is, not on the holder's natural heir, but on the eldest surviving member of his family. The grant is sometimes conceded for a limited period only, but generally in perpetuity. The 'Vacouf-el-Karamain' is property bequeathed by private individuals for the same pious purposes as enumerated above, but more especially for the erection of caravanseries, fountains, wells, and other accommodations for the convenience of those who make the pilgrimage to the holy cities. Property of this kind descends from father to son, and is inalienable, though means are found to evade the law by letting

the land for such a length of time as to be tantamount to a sale. All the various forms of 'vacouf' property are exempt from taxation, and the loss to the treasury, in this respect, is great. Sultan Mahmoud II. meditated at one time the entire reconversion of 'vacouf' property into 'mîri' or Crown lands, intending to provide for the religious institutions out of the general revenue; but pious scruples, or considerations of State policy, interfered to preserve the 'vacoufs.' It is said, however, that the subject is again under consideration by the present Sultan Abdul-Aziz.

The third class of landed property, the land called 'malikaneh,' was originally granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and for the safe conduct of the caravans of pilgrims on their way to Mecca. This property is hereditary, and exempt from tithes; and the payment of a fee by the heir is all that is required to make the succession valid.

The fourth form of tenure—the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, the tenure most advantageous to occupiers—does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government on very moderate terms. To have a valid claim to land held by this tenure, the estate must be registered in books kept for that purpose by the various municipal councils.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports of Turkey in Europe amounted, on the average of the three years 1866-68, to 18,500,000*l.*, and of the exports to 10,000,000*l.*, representing a total trade of 38,500,000*l.* The commercial intercourse of the European portion of the empire is mainly with four countries, namely, Italy, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia, and it centres at Constantinople. Of 20,000 vessels that annually enter the port of Constantinople, 2,000 sail under the Italian; 1,500 under the British; 1,000 under the Austrian; 700 under the Russian, and the rest under the Turkish, Greek, and other flags.

The increase in the trade and commerce of Turkey within the last thirty years has been very great. In 1831 the trade with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 888,684*l.*; in 1839 to 1,430,224*l.*; in 1848 to 3,116,365*l.*; and in 1860 to 7,768,473*l.* Thus in thirty years the trade had augmented by 850 per cent. The commercial intercourse between Turkey—including the tributary states, Syria and Palestine, but not Egypt—and the United Kingdom during the five years 1864 to 1868 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> <i>Produce</i> into Turkey
	£	£
1864	5,663,139	5,977,918
1865	5,423,130	5,677,830
1866	5,304,500	6,346,041
1867	4,085,775	5,482,153
1868	6,151,199	6,312,676

The two staple articles of the exports of Turkey to the United Kingdom, in recent years, have been corn and cotton. The corn exports of 1868 were of the total value of 5,514,088*l.*, of which amount 1,712,983*l.* was for wheat; 849,443*l.* for barley; 2,913,608*l.* for maize, and 38,049*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of cotton, which only amounted to 218*l.* in 1860, rose to 1,560,968*l.* in 1864; but sank again to 1,237,385*l.* in 1865; to 549,095*l.* in 1866; to 234,631*l.* in 1867; and to 154,064*l.* in 1868. The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,272,550*l.* in 1863; to 4,468,087*l.* in 1864; to 4,275,253*l.* in 1865; to 5,232,433*l.* in 1866; to 4,468,050*l.* in 1867, and to 4,812,171*l.* in 1868.

Turkey, which formerly possessed numerous branches of manufacture, has come to be at present almost entirely an agricultural country. The only branches of industry still flourishing are a number of soap manufactories in Crete, and the weaving of coarse woollen and cotton goods in various parts of the empire, together with the making of light silks, and gold and silk embroidery in Cyprus. The camlets of Angora, the sandals of Scio, the printed calicoes of Tokat, the crapes and gauzes of Salonica, the carpets of Smyrna, still form a considerable portion of the home trade; but on the other hand, the manufactures in steel for which Damascus was so long famous no longer exist; the muslin-looms of Scutari and Tirnova, which in 1812 numbered 2,000, are reduced to 200; the silk-looms of Salonica, numbering from 25 to 28 in 1847, have now fallen to 18; while Brussa and Diarbekhr, which were renowned for their velvets, satins, and silk stuffs, do not now produce a tenth part of what they yielded thirty or forty years ago. The internal trade of the empire in many parts is kept in a very backward state for want of roads, but the building of a network of state railways has commenced in European Turkey. By an agreement signed April 16, 1869, the Turkish government conceded to the South Austrian railway company the right of working the whole of the lines of the empire.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. ROUMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was granted by a firman of the sultan, dated November 12, 1861, and was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the name 'Roumania' being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out at Bucharest, February 23, 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, after which the representatives of the people assembled to elect a second ruler of Roumania, when the choice fell upon—

Karl I., Prince of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late reigning Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; formerly lieutenant in the second regiment of Prussian dragoons; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; arrived at Bucharest, May 21, 1866; recognised by the Turkish Government, July 11, 1866. Married November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth von Neuwied, born December 29, 1843, daughter of the late Fürst Hermann von Neuwied, one of the 'mediatised' princes of Germany.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 74 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write, and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is in the hands of the reigning Prince, assisted by a

council of five ministers, heads of the departments of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Finance, and of Justice.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Moldavia has a director of police and a town-council in each municipality. Judges are removable at the pleasure of the superior authorities. The legal codes are founded upon the civil law and the customs of the principalities; but though the system of jurisprudence has been much amended, many reforms remain to be effected, especially in the administration of the laws, which is said to be most corrupt. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The ecclesiastics of this order are chosen from among the people, from whom they are little distinguished in appearance, and whose avocations they follow when not engaged in their clerical functions.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The chief source of revenue is a capitation-tax of thirty piastres, or seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce about one-half of the national income. On the initiative of the newly-elected Prince of Roumania, the whole taxation of the country was revised in 1867, and also a new monetary system adopted, designed to be international, the unit being the Leu, equal to one franc. The preliminary budget estimates for the year 1869 were calculated upon a revenue of 74,362,883 lei, or 2,974,515*l.*, and an expenditure of 74,217,961 lei, or 2,968,719*l.* The revised estimates for the year 1868 were as follows:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes . . .	17,016,296	Civil list . . .	1,185,185
Indirect taxes . . .	12,553,704	Interest of debt . . .	8,498,674
Tobacco monopoly . . .	2,444,444	Army . . .	20,476,911
Domains . . .	16,373,384	Justice and Worship . . .	13,030,865
Posts and telegraph . . .	4,555,556	Interior . . .	8,055,551
Voluntary loan . . .	2,522,222	Public works . . .	11,264,855
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	867,956	General administra- tion . . .	11,528,912
Extraordinary revenue . . .	21,957,671	Pensions . . .	4,250,380
	78,291,233		78,291,233
	£3,131,649		£3,131,649

The public debt of Roumania was reported to amount to 70,624,694 lei, or 2,824,988*l.* at the commencement of 1869. It is divided into an internal debt, amounting to 18,243,819 lei, or 729,753*l.*, and a foreign debt, of 52,380,875 lei, or 2,095,235*l.* The latter consists of two loans concluded with French banking houses in 1864 and 1866: the first, the 'Emprunt Stern,' of a nominal capital of 22,900,000 francs, at 7 per cent. interest, with a 2 per cent. sinking fund, repayable in 1888; and the second, the 'Emprunt Oppenheim,' of a nominal capital of 31,610,500 francs, at 8 per cent. interest, also with a 2 per cent. sinking fund, repayable in 1889.

The military force of Roumania is organised on the plan of the Russian army, and the staff officers are principally Russians. The militia is formed by the peasantry, in the proportion of two men for every 100 families; but along the banks of the Danube all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms are organised into a military force, employed partly on the quarantine service, and partly and principally as a national or civic guard. By a new military law passed in June, 1866, all natives of Roumania, from 18 to 52, are liable to military service, either in the standing army or the militia, and the ballot has to decide in which of these two branches of the national forces each individual has to be incorporated. The period of service in the standing army is 4 years active, and 2 in the reserve; and in the militia 2 years active and 4 in the reserve. The standing army is divided into eight regiments of infantry, numbering 16,000 men; one regiment of chasseurs, of 2,400 men; three regiments of cavalry, of 1,500 men; and two regiments of artillery, of 1,600 men. The numbers represent the nominal strength of the army in the official returns.

The area and population of the united principalities are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Population
Wallachia	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces	18,142	1,463,927
Total	45,642	3,864,848

The numbers for Wallachia, in the preceding table, are the result of a census taken in 1860; while the population of Moldavia and the Bessarabian provinces is after an enumeration made in January 1864. The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had, in 1860, a population of 124,734. The census of 1860 showed a large preponderance of the male over the female population in Wallachia. Among the inhabitants are nearly 500,000 gipsies.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the years 1864 to 1868:—

Trade and Commerce.

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> Produce into Roumania
	£	£
1864	381,607	159,452
1865	348,381	162,828
1866	441,628	185,598
1867	525,867	432,365
1868	1,422,149	634,913

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 1,387,898*l.* in 1868, comprising 822,191*l.* for wheat; 109,976*l.* for barley; 444,031*l.* for maize; and 11,700*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture.

The principal shipping ports of Roumania are Ibraila and Galatz, both on the left bank of the Danube, the former in Wallachia, and the latter in Moldavia.

III. SERVIA.

Government.

The principality of Servia, since 1815 under the rule of native princes, was placed under the protection of the great European powers, as a semi-independent state, by the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856. The twenty-eighth article of the treaty orders that, 'The Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the Contracting Powers. In consequence, the said principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation.' The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation, under the nominal sanction of the Sultan.

Prince of Servia.—*Milan Obrenovic IV.*, born 1855, the son of Milos Obrenovic—son of Ephraim, brother of Milos I. Todorovich Obrenovic, first independent ruler of Servia—and of Marie Katargy, of Bucharest. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the

Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovic III., June 30, 1868. Crowned at the Cathedral of Belgrade, July 5, 1868.

During the minority of the prince, the government is carried on in his name by a regency of three persons, namely:—

Milivoj *Blaznovac*, head of the executive.

Jovan *Gavrianovic*, president of the senate.

Jovan *Ristic*, president of the house of representatives.

The regency was elected by unanimous vote of the national assembly of Serbia, meeting in extraordinary session, June 30, 1868. A civil list of 1,200,000 'tax-piastres,' or 24,000*l.*, is settled upon the Prince.

By the constitution of Serbia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, who are responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the Senate and the 'Skoupschina,' or House of Representatives. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members, but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The 'Skoupschina' is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. These two classes are excluded from the right of suffrage. Every elector is eligible to become a member of the 'Skoupschina,' except the holders of Government offices and the clergy. The 'Skoupschina' assembles in annual session. On extraordinary occasions, such as the election of a new Prince, or the nomination of his successor, a 'Grand Skoupschina,' four times as numerous as the ordinary assembly, may be summoned by the government.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue of Serbia is derived chiefly from a general capitation tax, producing about 16,000,000 'tax-piastres,' or 320,000*l.* per annum. The impost is minutely classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, a distinction being also made between married and unmarried persons, and is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes, which have to distribute it among the heads of families. The total public revenue of the year 1868 was calculated in the budget estimates at 28,879,000 'tax-piastres,' or 577,580*l.*, and the expenditure at very nearly the

same sum, a small surplus being left. The finances of Servia have been for years in a well-regulated condition, and there is no public debt.

The army, reorganised in 1867, consists of about 4,000 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service.

The area of Servia is estimated at 12,600 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 1,098,281 inhabitants, among whom are 20,000 gipsies, 1,800 Jews, and about 2,000 German settlers. Belgrade, the capital of Servia, has a population of 14,600, exclusive of the garrison within the fortress.

Trade.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Wallachia. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 500,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 600,000*l.* The chief articles of export are wood, particularly oak, and pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The Turkish <i>Piastre</i>	.	.	.	=	Average rate of exchange, 111 piastres to £1 sterling.
40 <i>Paras</i> = 1 Turkish <i>Piastre</i>	.	.	.	=	2·1664 pence.
100 <i>Piastres</i> = 1 Turkish <i>Lira</i>	.	.	.	=	18 shillings.
The Roumanian <i>Leu</i>	.	.	.	=	10 <i>d.</i> , or 25 <i>Lei</i> to £1 sterling.
„ Servian <i>Tax-piastre</i>	.	.	.	=	5 <i>d.</i> , or 50 to £1 sterling.

Large accounts are frequently, however, set down in ‘purses’ of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish *liras*. The ‘purse’ of former times

varied with the value of the piastre. In 1861, the piastre was valued at $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of 1*l.* sterling, and consequently the 'purse' at 4*l.* Since that time the value of the piastre has risen to 2·1664*d.*, and consequently the purse to 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The Turkish gold currency is of the standard of ·9160. The golden Medjidié ought to weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ drachmes, or 111·368 grains, to contain 102·0129 grains of fine gold, and therefore to be worth 18*s.* 0·648*d.* In practice, however, it is found that its average weight, when new, is only 111·109 grains, its contents in fine gold 101·7758 grains, and its value consequently—at the English Mint price of 4*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.* per oz. for fine gold, or 0·00884943*l.* per grain—would be 18*s.* 0·169*d.* The Medjidié piastre, or the 100th part of a Medjidié, would at this rate be worth 2·1664, and the English sovereign 110·77 piastres.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>.	. . . =	2·8326 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	. . . =	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i>	. . . =	0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	. . . =	125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	. . . =	1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i>	. . . =	511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	. . . =	0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i>	. . . =	100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure)	. . . =	27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure)	. . . =	30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	. . . =	40 square paces.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. By the law of 17th November, 1841, the killow of Constantinople was made the only legal killow of the whole empire, and the killow of Smyrna and that of Salonica were abolished. Two killows of Smyrna, or one of Salonica, were equal to three of Constantinople nearly. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

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PART II.

THE STATES OF

1. AMERICA,

2. AFRICA,

3. ASIA,

AND

4. AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly united under the name of 'Provincias del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is exercised by a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, the annual salaries amounting in the aggregate to 45,000*l.*, of which sum the 28 senators receive 16,500*l.*, and the 50 deputies 25,500*l.* A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

President of the Confederation—Colonel Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, born 1809; formerly governor of the province of San Juan; elected president, July 12, 1868.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, and of Education and Public Worship.

The president of the Confederation has a salary of 3,386*l.*, the vice-president of 1,505*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,317*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

At the first meeting of the national congress of the Argentine Confederation, in May 1862, it was decided that the seat of the central Government should be at the city of Buenos Ayres. A bill for the transfer of the capital from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, which passed the two Houses of Legislature in July 1869, was defeated by the veto of the President.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The larger part of the public revenue is derived from customs duties, which average twenty-five per cent. upon imports, and ten per cent. on exports. All other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the national expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of a considerable army and navy, and the service of the public debt.

The revenue and expenditure of the Argentine Confederation for each of the four years 1864–67 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1864	1,401,066	1,235,878
1865	1,659,014	1,375,235
1866	1,952,766	1,653,150
1867	2,497,981	2,841,155

The greatly increased expenditure of 1867 was due to the war carried on, in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay, against the republic of Paraguay, the cost of which during the year was stated officially to have amounted to above 1,300,000*l.*, or very nearly the sum of the ordinary revenue. The latter was raised for the time by increased customs duties, while the deficit of this and the following year had to be covered by loans.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1868 were as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	dollars		dollars
Ordinary import duties .	7,650,000	Ministry of the Interior .	901,079
Ordinary export duties .	2,070,000	„ of Foreign Affairs .	99,538
Storage dues	350,000	„ of Finance	729,491
Stamps	160,000	„ of Justice, &c. . . .	487,940
Post Office and miscella- neous	206,000	„ of War and Marine .	3,116,593
		Service of public debt .	2,573,626
	10,436,000		
Additional Customs' duties	2,800,000		
	13,236,000		
	or £2,647,200		
			7,908,267
			or £1,581,649

The public debt of the Argentine Confederation, divided into an external and an internal debt, was as follows, at the end of July 1868, according to official returns :—

EXTERNAL.			£
Old Buenos Ayres debt, 6 per cent. stock	.	.	905,800
" " 3 per cent. stock	.	.	1,110,900
Loan authorised by Act of Legislature of May 27, 1865	.	.	2,500,000
Total external debt			4,516,700

INTERNAL.			£
Consolidated 6 per cent. Argentine Stock	.	.	2,567,900
Buenos Ayres Public Stock (in paper currency)	.	.	596,988
Parana Debt, 1858, including interest	.	.	433,309
Obligations to foreign creditors	.	.	18,852
Loan from Brazilian Government, 1851	.	.	228,541
Loan from Brazilian Government, 1865-66	.	.	400,000
Total internal debt			4,245,597
Total debt			8,762,297

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1865, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued in June 1868, by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of 72½ for 100. It is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to be repayable in 21 years.

Besides the liabilities above enumerated, there is a floating debt in treasury bills, to an unknown amount.

The above statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Argentine Confederation refers to the national or general government, called upon to defray the expenses of the army and navy, of the Foreign Department, and to meet other obligations imposed upon it by the constitution. Each of the fourteen provinces of the Confederation has a revenue of its own, which is derived by the imposition of local taxes. Buenos Ayres, the most important province of the Confederation, requires annually about 400,000*l.* to meet the expenses of its government, law courts, chambers, militia, country schools, and other public institutions.

The army, now in course of reorganisation, consists of about 10,700 men, exclusive of the militia and the national guard of Buenos Ayres, numbering 19,867 men. The navy comprises seven steamers and ten sailing vessels.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, the number of inhabitants of each, and their superficial extent, according to returns of the year 1866 :—

Provinces	Estimated population	Area—English square miles
Littoral or Riverine :		
Buenos Ayres	450,000	63,000
Santa Fé	45,000	18,000
Entre Rios	107,000	45,000
Corrientes	90,000	54,000
Provinces contiguous to the Andes :		
Rioja	40,000	31,500
Catamarca	97,000	31,500
San Juan	70,000	29,700
Mendoza	58,000	54,000
Central provinces :		
Cordova	140,000	54,000
San Luis	58,000	18,000
Santiago	90,000	31,500
Tucuman	100,000	13,500
Northern provinces :		
Salta	80,000	45,000
Jujuy	40,000	27,000
Total	1,465,000	515,700

The increase of population by immigration has amounted for the last few years to above 10,000 per annum. In 1863, the number of immigrants was 10,408 ; in 1864, it was 11,682, and in 1865, it was 11,767. Rather more than one-half of the immigrants were Italians, next to whom natives of Spain and of France were most numerous. More than 70,000 Italians are settled in the province of Buenos Ayres alone, of whom near 40,000 in the capital. The number of Spaniards in the republic is reported at 32,000 ; and of French at 25,000. To ascertain correctly the number of inhabitants, hitherto known only by estimates, it was ordered by the legislature in the session of 1869 that a general census of the population should be taken on September 15 and 16, 1869.

Trade and Industry.

The value of the imports and exports of the Argentine Confederation passing through the port of Buenos Ayres, was as follows in the two years 1865 and 1866 :—

Years	Total Imports £	Total Exports £
1865	5,420,603	4,399,355
1866	6,453,817	4,605,942

The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron, while the ex-

ports are made up to the amount of more than one-half by the single article wool. In 1865, the quantity of wool exported was 115,842,430 pounds, of a declared value of 2,378,251*l.* sterling. Other exports, besides wool, are ox and cow hides, sheep skins, salt meat, horse hair, and ostrich feathers.

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of the Confederation to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1864	1,186,181	1,757,457
1865	1,014,329	1,950,892
1866	1,073,013	2,840,936
1867	911,851	2,837,124
1868	1,496,136	1,927,428

The two staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are hides and wool, the former amounting to 440,223*l.*, and the latter to 124,827*l.* in 1868. The imports of British produce into the Argentine Confederation consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, the value of the former amounting to 667,431*l.*, and of the latter to 250,422*l.* in 1868.

A network of railways, constructed mainly at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following statement gives the names of the various lines, amount of capital subscribed, and of interest guaranteed by the Government:—

Name of railway	Most distant points or places connected or proposed to be connected	Miles opened or projected	Government guarantee		
			Maximum cost not to exceed—	Term of years	Rate of intrst.
Western Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres and Mercedes	62½	£ —	—	Per cent.
Northern Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres and San Fernando	17	150,000	20	7
Southern Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres and Chascomas	75	700,000	40	7
Buenos Ayres & Eusevada	Buenos Ayres and Eusevada	30	—	—	—
Central Argentine	Rosario and Cordova	247	6,400 per mile	40	7
Eastern Argentine	Concordia and Mercedes	200	13,353 per mile	40	7

Nearly the whole of the capital for the construction of the lines already opened was subscribed in England.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The Dollar	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange,	3s. 6d.
„ Piastre	.	.	.	„ „ „	116 to 17. sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Quintal	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Arroba	=	25.35 „ „
„ Fanega	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the whole executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Justice; of Finance; of War; and of Education and Public Worship. The ministers are liable to impeachment before Congress.

President of the Republic—Captain-General Don Mariano *Melgarejo*; proclaimed President on the deposition of his predecessor, José Maria de Acha, December 1864; re-proclaimed March 1869, after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government, from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals.

The seat of the executive government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, was transferred in 1869 to the fortified town of Oraro.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

There have been no official reports of the revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In 1864, the receipts from

all sources were stated to be 2,471,000 dollars, or 370,650*l.*, and the disbursements, 2,435,000 dollars, or 365,250*l.* The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1865 amounted to 3,000,000 dollars, or 450,000*l.* About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and other state property. Direct taxes, other than those laid upon the aborigines, do not exist. The republic has no debt, and no paper currency.

The standing army numbers 2,000 men, one-fourth of them cavalry. In 1866, when engaged in war with Spain, the government raised the armed forces to 3,000 men, but reduced the number again to 2,000 the following year.

The boundaries of the republic, formerly vague and in dispute, were settled to a certain extent, by a Treaty with Chili, concluded August 10, 1866, and by another with Brazil, signed March 27, 1867. No survey of the area of the country has ever taken place, but map measurements give it at 473,300 English square miles. The population of European origin, according to an estimate of 1858, based upon official returns, amounted at that date to 1,742,352, distributed over the nine provinces of the republic as follows:—

Provinces	Population of province	Chief town of province	Population of chief town
La Paz	475,322	La Paz	76,372
Cochabamba	349,892	Cochabamba	40,678
Potosi	281,229	Potosi	22,850
Chuquisaca	223,668	Sucre	23,979
Santa-Cruz	153,164	Santa-Cruz	9,780
Oruro	110,981	Oruro	7,980
Tarija	88,900	Tarija	5,680
Veni	53,973	Trinidad	4,170
Atacama	5,273	Colija	2,380
Total white population	1,742,352	—	—

To the above enumerated nine provinces, two others were added, by presidential decrees, in 1866, and 1867; the first called Melgaraja, taken from the old division of Cochabamba, and the other, entitled Mejillones, from that of Atacama.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them have been gained to Christianity and civilised habits by the efforts of Roman Catholic missionaries.

Trade and Industry:

The republic has but one seaport, the town of Cobija, or Cobija-Puerto, on the Pacific. Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, nearly all internal trade being carried on by packhorses and mules; but more recently an attempt has been made, by English capitalists and engineers, to construct roads, and several lines of railway have been planned, and sanctioned by the government.

The total imports into Bolivia are valued at 6,000,000 dollars, or 900,000*l.*, and the exports at 5,000,000 dollars, or 750,000*l.* The total value of the merchandise sent to and received from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

Years	Exports of Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1864	154,044	3,510
1865	151,026	997
1866	173,855	12,907
1867	140,043	3,852
1868	163,359	3,425

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper ore and guano, the former of the value of 129,761*l.*, and the latter of 26,393*l.* in 1868. In 1867, the exports of guano to Great Britain amounted to 40,644*l.* The British imports into the republic consist of machinery, and small quantities of cotton goods.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 Centomas . = Approximate value 3*s.*

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4*s.* 2*d.*, that is, if of the standard weight of 418 troy grains, of $\frac{1}{2}$ pure silver. But, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	101.44 " "
" <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	.	=	25.36 " "
"		of wine or spirits	.	.	.	=	6.70 Imperial gallons.
" <i>Gallon</i>	=	0.74 " "
" <i>Vara</i>	=	0.927 yards.
" <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0.859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to

Theresa, Empress of Brazil, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two daughters, namely:—1. Princess *Isabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 16, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orleans. 2. Princess *Leopoldina*, born July 13, 1847; married Dec. 15, 1864, to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Offspring of the union are three sons, Pedro, born March 19, 1866, Augusto, born Dec. 6, 1867, and José, born May 21, 1869.

Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons, Luis, born July 18, 1845, and Felipe, born August 12, 1847. 2. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are a daughter and a son, namely Princess *Françoise*, born August 4, 1844, and married June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840; and Prince Pierre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the navy of Portugal.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sep. 7, 1822,

and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l*. Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l*., each session.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 20*l*. The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 40*l*. a year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l*. per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l*., each session, besides travelling expenses.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution

of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Visconde *de Itaborahy*, appointed minister of finance, and president of the council of ministers, July 16, 1868.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—José Maria da Silva *Paranhos*, appointed July 16, 1868.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Paulino José Soares de *Souza*, appointed July 16, 1868.

4. The Ministry of Justice.—José Martiniano de *Alencar*, appointed July 16, 1868.

5. The Ministry of War.—Barão de *Muritiba*, appointed July 16, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Barão de *Cotegipe*, appointed July 16, 1868.

7. The Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.—Joaquim Antão Fernandes *Leão*, appointed Aug. 8, 1868.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions.

The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general legislative assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution it is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent

years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1868 by only 107,483 pupils.

The department of scientific instruction is represented by two faculties of law and two faculties of medicine, maintained at the charge of the Government.

Besides these establishments there are, regimental schools for the army, several preparatory schools, an academy of arts, a central college; a naval academy, and a practical school of artillery. The whole of the schools of the empire are under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, and the control of the General Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation; all government monopolies, except the Post Office, have been abolished. The direct taxes are principally imposed on landed property, house-rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property, while the indirect taxes consist of duties on imports and exports, and on some articles of consumption.

The revenue has largely increased during the last few years, and continues to progress, an important reform of the system of taxation having been effected in 1867. The total revenue of the country during the years 1826 to 1860 was, in pounds sterling: *—

Years	£
1826	464,320
1829-30	1,248,754
1834-35	1,278,752
1839-40	1,827,252
1844-45	2,401,053
1849-50	2,669,644
1854-55	3,561,544
1859-60	4,731,096

The actual revenue of Brazil during the five years, ending June, 1865 to 1869, was as follows:—

Years, ending June	£
1864-65	6,105,841
1865-66	6,338,062
1866-67	6,675,643
1867-68	7,453,068
1868-69	7,752,275

* The exchange being fluctuating, 10,000 reis, or 10 milreis, are reckoned equal to £1 sterling in all the subjoined tables.

The ordinary expenditure during the years 1865–69 was, according to official returns, as follows:—

Years, ending June	£
1864–65	5,387,866
1865–66	5,387,866
1866–67	5,881,873
1867–68	5,887,173
1868–69	6,853,022

The sums given above do not include the extraordinary disbursements for the war in Paraguay, which began in the early part of 1865, and the annual cost of which was, for several years, of more than twice the amount of the ordinary expenditure of the empire. Official returns of the Minister of Finance state the extraordinary war expenditure of the years 1865–69 as follows:—

Years, ending June	£
1864–65	8,632,500
1865–66	12,449,800
1866–67	10,629,400
1867–68	13,339,700
1868–69	15,255,300

The financial estimates for the years 1869–70, voted by the General Legislative Assembly in August 1869, were as follows:—

REVENUE FOR 1868–69.		£
Import and Customs duties		4,494,030
Export duties		1,359,870
Tonnage duties		40,000
Tax on the rent of the land, in towns		172,300
Tax on the transfer of property		275,000
Trades and occupations tax		149,200
Stamp duties		320,000
Lottery		159,500
Commission, grants, and Universities taxes		96,830
Personal, or house-rent tax		26,000
Post office		54,000
Produce of D. Pedro II. Railway, and other railways		309,000
Consumption of spirituous liquors		16,800
„ cattle in Rio		17,000
Mint and silver's Seignorage		12,700
Proceeds of domains		9,300
Mining duties		4,012
Produce of printing office; prisons, and other State establishments		32,070
Slave tax		51,600
Sale of crown lands		20,000
Deposits		463,195
Other revenues		233,145
Total		8,315,552

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Ministry of the Interior	500,735
„ justice	341,323
„ foreign affairs	74,842
„ war	859,059
„ marine	1,398,582
„ finance	4,023,488
„ agriculture, commerce, and public works	1,160,521
Total	8,358,550

Old charges of the colonial times, the war of independence and with Uruguay, payments of indemnities to foreign nations, loans for public improvements, and loans to fill up deficits, have laid the foundation of a national debt, largely increased in recent years on account of the considerable expenditure of the Paraguayan war.

The funded debt of Brazil is divided into an internal and external, and was made up as follows in 1869 :—

Internal debt	{ 4, 5, and 6% stock	16,107,650
(31 March, 1869)	{ Loan of 1868	3,000,000
External debt	{	13,199,800
15 October, 1869		

The internal funded debt consisted of the following liabilities :—

6% stock	15,900,650
5% „	195,040
4% „	11,960

The stock of the internal funded debt was held as follows in 1869 :—

Countries	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Brazil	12,529,510	59,220	380
Great Britain	482,080	5,780	—
Other countries	374,220	24,260	—
Charitable establishments (Brazil)	2,514,840	39,040	11,580
Unknown	—	66,740	—

The stock of the internal loan of 1868, the interest of which is 6 per cent., payable in gold, was held as follows in 1869 :—

Brazil	1,751,800
Great Britain	237,850
Other nations	252,050
Charitable establishments (Brazil)	758,300

The internal debt is represented by bonds, called *Apolicies*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by the annual vote of Parliament, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisação*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided

over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five Brazilian capitalists. The bonds held by foreigners are by law exempt from embargo and reprisal in time of war, and no opposition to the payment of interest and capital is admitted, nor to the transfer of the bonds, except when claimed by the bondholder.

The external or foreign debt consists, first, of loans, contracted in Great Britain for the payment of the Portuguese debt of 1823, which was taken by Brazil at its charge after the declaration of independence; secondly, of loans raised in successive years for the construction of railways and important public works and improvements; and, finally, of loans raised for the covering of deficits. The foreign debt which was contracted in Great Britain previous to the Paraguayan war, is made up as follows:—

Stock issued on the London market			Nominal capital		
Years	Price of issue	Rate of interest	Primitive	Amortised	Circulating
1852	95	4½	1,040,600	298,200	742,400
1858	95½	4½	1,526,500	536,800	989,700
1859	100	5	508,000	146,200	361,800
1860	90	4½	1,373,000	332,800	1,040,200
1863	88	4½	3,855,300	530,800	3,324,500
1865	74	5	6,963,600	222,400	6,741,200

Since the year 1865, no loan has been contracted in Great Britain. The total foreign debt of Brazil amounted on the 15th October, 1869, to 13,199,800*l*.

In the budget of 1869-70 and 1870-71, the expenditure on account of interest and amortisation of the foreign debt was set down at 906,363*l*.

The floating debt was as follows in 1868-69 :—

	£
Orphan funds deposited in the treasury	1,068,577
Saving bank funds	254,974
Arrears	28,043
Debt contracted before 1827	12,751
Public deposits (31 March, 1869).	109,073
Intestates and absentees' fund	230,433

The most important item of the floating debt, which did not reach 800,000*l*. in former years, is that of the Treasury bills. They increased during the war to 8,300,000*l*.; but did not exceed, in April 1869, 6,131,890*l*., the proceeds of the loan of 1868 having been partly applied to their payment.

The paper money issued by the Treasury, which is the circulating medium of Brazil, was originally created by the over-issues of the first public bank, established in 1808, and taken under state control in 1829. The second bank of issue, established in 1853, was also injured by over-issues, which led to the suppression of its power of emission in 1866. There is no responsibility of the State for the outstanding circulation of the bank, amounting, in February 1869, to 5,599,505*l*.

The Government paper money, in 1852 of a very small amount, and quite insufficient for the circulation, which consisted then of national gold coins, has been vastly increased during the last four years through issues authorised by the legislature, to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the Paraguayan war.

The total amount of the paper currency issued by the State amounted on the 31st March 1869, to 12,722,972*l*.—(Communication of the Imperial Government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases, impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l*. to the government. In the army estimates for 1869–70, voted in June, 1869, the strength of the standing army was fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 60,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of April, 1869 :—

In garrison within the empire :

Troops of the line	Men
Militia and Reserve	7,793
	6,458
Total	<hr/> 14,251

In campaign in Paraguay :

Staff and administration	456
Engineers	761
Artillery	1,577
Cavalry	6,734
Infantry	18,379
Total	<hr/> 27,907
Aggregate total	<hr/> 42,158

Besides the forces above enumerated, there exists a National Guard, the strength of which, according to official returns, was as follows at the end of June, 1869 :—

	Men
Artillery	8,281
Cavalry	53,325
Infantry, active	453,992
„ reserve	88,383
Total	603,931

The army, formerly very small, was entirely reorganised in May 1865, when Brazil, in concert with the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, commenced war against Paraguay. According to official reports, 20,550 men took the field on this occasion, and the number was gradually increased, till, in the summer of 1869, it had been raised to nearly 28,000 men. The troops of Uruguay at the same time numbered but about 1,000, and those of the Argentine Republic about 2,500, so that the burthen of the war fell upon Brazil. According to government estimates, more than 100,000 men were dispatched successively from the empire to the seat of war in the years 1865–69.

The Imperial navy consisted in June, 1869, of 87 men-of-war, 76 of which were commissioned, and 11 on the reserve. The active naval force comprised 8 sailing vessels, 52 steam-gunboats, and 16 ironclads, with a total propelling force of 7,299 horse-power, and an armament of 268 guns, of which 55 were rifled cannon throwing 70 to 150 pounders. The naval force in reserve consisted of 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 6 steam-gunboats, besides 38 steam launches. The navy was commanded and manned, at the same date, by 411 officers, 7,215 sailors, and 1,818 marines.

In the navy estimates for 1869–70, the number of sailors and marines in the Imperial fleet was fixed at 3,000 on the peace-footing, and at 6,000 on the war-footing. The navy is manned by enlistment, both from among foreigners, who may be willing to serve, and natives. In case of necessity, impressment is resorted to, the same as in the army.—(Communication of the Imperial Government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 291,018 Brazilian square leagues, or 4,891,394 English square miles, with a population of about 11,780,000, so that there are, on the average, but two individuals to each square mile. Brazil, in its extent of territory, is second only to the empires of China and Russia. The subjoined table gives the area and population, free and slave, of each of the

twenty provinces of the empire, according to official estimates, given in the absence of a census:—

Provinces	Area in square leagues	Population	
		Free	Slave
Amazonas	66,300	95,000	5,000
Pará	40,000	325,000	25,000
Maranhão	12,000	450,000	50,000
Piauhv	10,500	230,000	20,000
Ceará	3,627	520,000	30,000
Rio Grande do Norte	2,000	235,000	5,000
Parahyba	3,500	260,000	40,000
Pernambuco	5,287	970,000	250,000
Alagoas	2,356	250,000	50,000
Sergipe	1,360	285,000	35,000
Bahia	14,836	1,170,000	280,000
Espirito Santo	1,361	90,000	10,000
Rio de Janeiro	2,400	1,150,000	250,000
Município Neutro (capital of the empire)	32	400,000	50,000
S. Paulo	10,300	825,000	75,000
Paraná	8,000	110,000	10,000
Sta. Catharina	2,580	190,000	10,000
S. Pedro do Sul	8,204	550,000	30,000
Minas	20,000	1,440,000	160,000
Goyaz	26,000	240,000	10,000
Matto Grosso	50,175	95,000	5,000
	291,018	9,880,000	1,400,000
Indians		500,000	
Grand total		11,780,000	

In the session of 1869 the General Assembly voted the necessary funds for a census of the whole Empire.

Vast tracts of Brazil are uninhabited, or peopled only by a scattered population. The masses of inhabitants congregate near the coast, and around the chief seaports; thus the district of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro comprises about 450,000 inhabitants, while in the province of Pará, with an area of 672,780 English square miles, there live but 350,000 individuals, or not more than one person on every two square miles.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern

provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the sea ports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

The 1,400,000 slaves are scattered all over the country, but the greater portion belong to the farms in the interior. A law of the 7th November, 1831, abolished the slave trade, declaring free all those introduced in the empire after its promulgation; but notwithstanding the efforts of the Brazilian government, the slave trade continued unlawfully until the passing of the Act of the 4th September, 1850, which put a stop to it on account of its severe provisions, enforced by the Act of the 5th June, 1854. The negroes captured during the period of the slave trade became free, but under the tutorship of the state, most of them in the public establishments; they were all definitively emancipated on the 24th September, 1864. The movement for the emancipation of the existing slaves is going on actively in the empire, and partial measures to the effect have already been adopted by the Legislature and the Provincial assemblies.

To promote immigration into Brazil, an Act was passed the 18th September, 1850, offering large inducements to colonists, in particular as to the easy purchase of crown lands. Numerous bye-laws were published afterwards for the benefit of the colonists. The immigration of settlers from Europe, particularly Germans and Swiss, has been otherwise encouraged by the government for a number of years. According to an official report of 1869, there existed in the empire above 50 colonies, or nucleus of settlements, with about 40,000 settlers, the greater part of them in the Southern Provinces. Many of the colonies have become independent of state direction in consequence of their flourishing condition.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Brazil in the five years 1864–1868, ending June, was as follows:—

Years, ending June	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1863–64	12,568,508	13,115,108
1864–65	13,174,634	14,108,345
1865–66	13,776,684	15,708,756
1866–67	14,348,374	15,625,862
1867–68	13,825,894	18,175,138

The value of the imports in the years 1867–68 was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in the preceding year, but $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average of the five preceding years.

The value of the exports of the year 1867-68 was $16\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. higher than the preceding year, and $28\frac{1}{3}$ per cent higher than the average of the five preceding years.

The imports into Brazil in the year ending June 30, 1867, the last reported on in detail, came from the following countries:—

	£
Great Britain and British possessions	5,827,691
France and French possessions	2,202,320
River Plate	1,232,571
Portugal and Portuguese possessions	558,045
Germany	434,051
United States	430,063
Ports of the Empire	135,473
Belgium	133,386
Austria	91,027
Spain and Spanish possessions	80,593
Chili	53,702
Italy	46,879
Sweden and Norway	22,219
Africa	15,177
Denmark	3,413
Mediterranean	2,974
China	2,340
Russia	1,228
Netherlands	302
Fisheries	138
Peru	68
Ports not specified	3,074,714
Total	14,348,374

The exports from Brazil in the year ending July 31, 1868, were sent to the following countries:—

	£
Great Britain	5,418,445
United States	3,908,121
France and French possessions	2,034,096
River Plate	1,121,296
Baltic	1,086,330
Portugal and Portuguese possessions	750,476
Germany	516,589
Spain and Spanish possessions	236,001
Chili	120,640
Belgium	100,291
Italy	99,067
Russia	97,346
Mediterranean	63,706
Sweden and Norway	51,638
Africa	28,895
Denmark	27,997
Austria	22,485
Netherlands and Dutch possessions	4,868
Ports not specified	2,486,851
Total	18,175,138

The largest importation is through the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro absorbing more than a half of the total imports.

The largest export towns are Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Santos. The following table gives the quantity and value of exports from Rio de Janeiro during the year 1867.

					Quantity	Value
						£
Coffee	.	.	.	lbs.	424,531,680	8,776,590
Sugar	.	.	.	"	8,980,960	106,652
Cotton	.	.	.	"	9,240,000	350,000
Rum	.	.	.	pipes	3,865	40,000
Salted hides	.	.	.		4,200,000	57,540
Dry hides	.	.	.		250,000	8,250
Tapioca	.	.	.	barrels	11,294	25,066
Horns	.	.	.		116,860	1,519
Tobacco	.	.	.	bales	51,615	154,845
Diamonds	.	.	.	oitavas	5,704	37,000
Total	.	.	.			9,558,287

The exports from Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul, during the year, amounted to nearly 7,000,000*l*.

The principal feature in the export trade of Brazil is the increased exportation of coffee and cotton, exhibited in the following official returns :—

		Years	Arrabas	Value
				£
Cotton	}	1862-63	1,085,628	1,681,780
		1863-64	1,350,465	2,954,289
		1864-65	1,726,015	3,155,864
		1865-66	2,899,004	4,691,741
		1866-67	2,689,205	3,346,025
		Average	1,950,063	3,165,940
		1867-68	3,382,025	3,392,864
Sugar	}	1862-63	10,121,720	1,928,103
		1863-64	8,016,127	2,003,634
		1864-65	7,483,107	1,628,249
		1865-66	9,158,065	1,922,194
		1866-67	8,167,685	1,826,126
		Average	8,589,341	1,861,661
		1867-68	8,710,930	2,273,542
Coffee	}	1862-63	8,724,142	5,657,494
		1863-64	8,183,311	5,413,084
		1864-65	10,806,336	6,414,456
		1865-66	9,940,566	6,115,605
		1866-67	13,048,464	6,978,255
		Average	10,140,562	6,115,789
		1867-68	14,546,770	8,363,315

The extent of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom for the five years 1864 to 1868 is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce :—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1864	7,021,121	6,249,260
1865	6,797,241	5,654,920
1866	7,237,793	7,224,794
1867	5,902,011	5,694,557
1868	7,455,803	5,351,989

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain, was 4,379,793*l.* in 1864; 4,373,811*l.* in 1865; 4,806,065*l.* in 1866; 3,341,206*l.* in 1867; and 4,483,822*l.* in 1868. Of sugar, sent in very regular quantities, the export value was 1,466,223*l.* in 1864, and 1,402,438*l.* in 1868. By far the most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,932,181*l.* in 1864; 2,834,069*l.* in 1865; 4,219,468*l.* in 1866; 3,016,613*l.* in 1867; and 2,831,064*l.* in 1868. Wrought and unwrought iron, linens and woollens, form the other chief articles of British imports into Brazil.

The empire possesses 8 lines of railways of a total length of 410 miles, open for traffic; and 5 telegraphic lines of 1,030 miles, belonging to the state, besides those of the railways. Besides the steam communication, carried on by the great transatlantic lines, connecting the empire with Europe and North America, there are steamers plying between the capital and the northern and southern provinces.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* . Approximate value, 2*s.*

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 *Milreis*. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 *Reis* since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating

medium is an inconvertible paper currency consisting of treasury notes of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value, together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which is to be compulsory in 1872, has been adopted since 1862, and is actually used in official departments and in the customs tariff of March, 1869. Notwithstanding, all over the country the ancient weights and measures are employed concurrently. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55·34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are still in use in some parts of the empire.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in March, 1867, known and cited as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-general and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate,' and 'the House of Commons.' Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the remaining provinces and territories of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-general under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there must be 72 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 12 from Nova Scotia, and 12 from New Brunswick. Each of them must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. A senator's seat is vacated by his ceasing to have the requisite property qualification, and by non-attendance in parliament for two consecutive sessions. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls of the decennial census. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1861, the House of Commons consists of 181 members—82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia, and 15 for New Brunswick. It is calculated, on the basis of official returns stating the present ratio of increase of population, that the next census, of 1871, will give to Ontario 98, to Quebec 65, to Nova Scotia 18, and to New Brunswick 15 members. The

following exhibits the proportionate representation in the House of Commons, both actual, and probable after 1871, of the four provinces of the Dominion :—

Provinces	Actual number of members	Actual percentage of representation	Probable number of members after 1871	Probable percentage of representation after 1871
Ontario	82	45·3	98	50·0
Quebec	65	35·9	65	33·2
Nova Scotia	19	10·5	18	9·2
New Brunswick	15	8·3	15	7·6
Total	181	100·0	196	100·0

The members of the House of Commons of the first parliament of the Dominion were chosen in conformity with the electoral laws of each province, varying in many particulars, especially as to property qualification; and to ensure uniformity of franchise, a general law of election was being elaborated in the session of 1869. A statute passed in the first session, 1867-8, provides that the Speaker of the House of Commons shall receive a salary of 3,000 dollars per annum, and that each member shall have an allowance of 6 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 600 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The statute also provides that 5 dollars per diem shall be deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same be caused by illness. There is no allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The four provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-general.

Governor-General.—Sir John Young, born 1807; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1829; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834; M.P. for Cavan, 1831-55; one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1841-44; secretary to the Treasury, 1844-46; succeeded his father, first baronet, 1848; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1852-55; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1855-59; Governor-General of New South Wales, 1860-67; appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Governor-general has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Privy Council, composed of the ministers for the time being. The ministry consists of thirteen members, namely—the President of the Council, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Militia, the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Inland Revenue, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary for Canada, the Secretary for the Provinces, the Postmaster-General, and the Receiver-General. Each of the ministers has a salary of 5,000 dollars, or about 1,000*l.* a year. The body of ministers is officially known as the ‘Queen’s Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.’

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by seven bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by one archbishop, and eight bishops; and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, by annual synods, presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion of Canada was as follows, according to the census returns of 1861:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,372,913	Congregationalists . . .	17,757
Presbyterians . . .	471,946	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	76,176
Anglicans . . .	465,572	Of ‘no religion’ . . .	18,860
Wesleyans and Methodists	431,924	No creed stated . . .	16,682
Baptists . . .	189,080		
Lutherans . . .	29,651	Total . . .	3,090,561

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including ‘Second Adventists,’ ‘Disciples,’ ‘Bible Christians,’ ‘Junkers,’ ‘Menonists,’ ‘Universalists,’ and ‘Mormons.’ Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1861, amounting to 943,253, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1861, was 258,141; while the Church of England numbered 311,565, the Church of Scotland 108,963, and the Free Church of Scotland 143,043 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported

partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. The salaries of teachers vary from 130*l.* to 40*l.* in country parts, and from 280*l.* to 75*l.* in cities and towns. All common-school teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance. Similar arrangements exist in the other provinces of the Dominion, nearly all the public schools of which possess endowments of land and personal property, the grant partly of private individuals, and partly of the government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the financial year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to 14,695,500 dollars, or 3,019,623*l.* and the expenditure, for the same period, to 14,321,360 dollars, or 2,942,745*l.*, leaving a surplus of 374,140 dollars, or 76,878*l.* Not included in the expenditure, however, were the sums disbursed for the construction of roads, railways, and other works of public utility, raised by loans. In the preceding year, the revenue and expenditure of the three constituent parts of the Dominion were :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Canada	12,432,748	11,711,320
Nova Scotia . . .	1,665,071	1,600,201
New Brunswick . .	1,212,021	1,080,047
Total	15,309,840	14,391,568

The sources of the revenue of old Canada were as follows:—Customs, 6,166,000; Excise, 1,550,000; Post-office, 470,000; Public Works, 450,000; Ocean Postage, 70,000; Territorial, 650,000; Stamps, 130,000; and other sources, 1,650,000 dollars; making a total revenue of 11,136,000 dollars. The following were the chief details of expenditure:—Interest and management of debt, 3,890,000; Ordinary Charges, 4,634,000; Civil Government, 1,350,000; Refunds, 100,000; Militia, 500,000; and Public Works, 600,000 dollars.

More than one-half of the revenue of Canada is obtained from customs duties, and the rest from excise dues and other indirect taxation. In the year 1867–8 the customs produced 7,000,000 dollars. The chief item of expenditure is the interest of the public debt, requiring above four millions of dollars per annum.

The amount of the various descriptions of the public debt of Canada Proper, exclusive of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the rate of interest, and the amount of interest paid thereon, was as follows, on December 31, 1867 :—

Description of Debt	Amount	Interest	
		Rates	Amount
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars
Imperial loan . . .	7,300,000	4	292,000
Debentures . . .	14,600	4½	657
" . . .	33,979,499	5	1,698,975
" . . .	26,589,679	6	1,595,381
" . . .	28,630	8	2,290
Total {	Dollars 67,912,408	—	3,589,303
	£ sterling 14,148,418	—	747,771

To the above was added a loan of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, at four per cent. raised in London, July 1868, under guarantee of the Imperial government, for railway purposes.

The public debt of Nova Scotia, separate from that of the Dominion amounted in 1868 to 8,280,500 dollars, and the interest thereon to 297,580 dollars; while the debt of New Brunswick was 7,195,200 and the interest thereon 349,283 dollars. Of the other provinces of British North America, the liabilities were, at the same period,—Prince Edward Island, 600,000 dollars; Newfoundland, 1,350,000 dollars; British Columbia, 1,638,000 dollars, and Vancouver's Island 220,000 dollars.

Army and Navy.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1869, to 5,000 men, of whom 2,000 for a garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly-organised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March, 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely :—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist

to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. The period of drill for volunteer corps is 16 days, and for corps of regular militia not less than 8 nor more than 16 days in each year, for which half a dollar per day is paid to the men and one dollar to the officers of regular militia. But the men of any corps residing within two miles of the place appointed for drill may be ordered out at other times than when performing their annual drills, without receiving pay. All men serving in the militia must take the oath of allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland.

Official returns of September, 1869, give as follows the strength of the militia and volunteer corps of the Dominion of Canada:—Ontario, 21,816; Quebec, 12,637; New Brunswick, 1,789; and Nova Scotia, 928—total, 37,170. The strength of the ‘reserve militia’ of the Dominion at the same date was as follows:—Ontario, 315,352; Quebec, 215,216; New Brunswick, 55,622; and Nova Scotia, 69,876—total, 656,066.

Under the Act of 1868 Canada is divided into nine military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, and one by New Brunswick. The Act orders that 40,000 active militiamen shall be drilled every year, and that the command of the whole force be vested in the Governor-General, who may call it to arms, wholly or in part, whenever he deems it necessary. The period of service in war is fixed at one year, to be extended, in case of emergency, by six months. Each military district is required to furnish its quota of the 40,000 men, but where volunteers are organised they will count either in full or in part for the quota, and where there are no volunteers, or not enough, a ballot is taken. The ballot takes place for three years, and in the balloting, the number of battalions required from counties and townships is furnished according to population. Sums are granted towards the education of officers. A school of military instruction is established in each province of the Dominion in connection with some regiment of the British forces, a certain number of whose officers and non-commissioned officers assist in the work of instruction, and are paid an allowance for the extra duties they have to perform. The Government defrays the expenses of travelling and maintenance of those who receive instruction.

The naval forces of Canada consisted, in 1869, of the following armed screw steamers, maintained on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and furnished in part by the British Government, and in part by that of the Dominion.

Name	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
Prince Alfred . . .	75	3	456
Rescue	65	3	275
Britomart	60	2	226
Cherub	60	2	226
Heron	60	2	226
Minstrel	60	2	226
Napoleon III. . . .	300	2	211
Lady Head	158	2	168

Besides the above, the Government of the Dominion owned the ‘Daring’ and the ‘Druid,’ two fast steamers, employed on coast service, not fitted with guns, but available as gunboats.—(Communication of the Dominion Government to the *Statesman’s Year-book*.)

Population.

The population of United Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; and in 1851 to 1,842,265. The area and population of the Dominion of Canada, according to the last census, taken in January 1861, are as follows:—

	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
Ontario	121,260	1,396,091
Quebec	210,020	1,111,566
Nova Scotia	18,671	330,857
New Brunswick . . .	27,037	252,047
Total	376,988	3,090,561

The probable population of the Dominion, calculated on the basis of the registries of births and deaths, and the returns of immigration and emigration, is given as follows, for the month of each of the three years 1869 to 1871:—

Provinces	1869	1870	1871
Ontario	1,962,067	2,047,334	2,136,308
Quebec	1,354,067	1,387,884	1,422,546
Nova Scotia	382,365	389,343	396,449
New Brunswick . . .	319,027	322,398	327,800
Total	4,009,526	4,146,959	4,283,103

The origin of the population, at the census of Jan. 1861, was as follows:—

Born in the Dominion	2,430,624	Natives of French origin	926,466
		Natives of other origin	1,504,168
Born out of the Dominion	659,937	Born in England and Wales	136,832
		„ Ireland	281,260
		„ Scotland	133,690
		„ other countries	108,145
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3,090,561		3,090,561

The origin of the population of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec is thus stated in the census returns of 1861:—

Origin	Ontario	Quebec
England and Wales	114,290	13,179
Scotland	98,792	18,204
Ireland	191,231	50,337
Natives of Canada:		
Not of French origin	869,592	167,949
Of French origin	33,287	847,615
United States	50,758	13,648
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	4,383	977
New Brunswick	3,214	852
Newfoundland	487	232
West Indies	532	137
East Indies	203	49
France	2,389	949
Germany and Netherlands	22,906	672
Italy and Greece	104	114
Spain and Portugal	96	55
Sweden and Norway	261	229
Russia and Poland	161	56
Switzerland	617	81
Guernsey, Jersey, and other British Islands	529	628
All other places	541	128
At sea	323	61
Not known	1,395	414
Total	1,396,091	1,111,566

The population of Nova Scotia, at the census of 1861, consisted of 294,706 natives, 16,395 Scotch, 9,313 Irish, and 2,993 born Englishmen, the rest being immigrants from other countries. In New Brunswick, natives and aliens were in very nearly the same proportion.

Not included at present in the Dominion of Canada, but attracted towards the confederation, while forming part of the immense terri-

tory known as British North America, are the colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with Vancouver Island—the last two united since November 19, 1866. Their estimated area, and population, according to the census of 1861, are as follows :—

	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
Newfoundland . . .	40,200	122,638
Prince Edward Island .	2,173	80,857
British Columbia, with Vancouver Island . .	290,000	11,405
Total . . .	242,373	214,900

According to estimates of the year 1867, British North America had a total population of nearly four and a quarter millions, giving, on a territory of 619,361 English square miles, not quite seven individuals to the square mile.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows by the census of 1861 :—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario . . .	{	Toronto	44,821
		Hamilton	19,096
		Kingston	13,743
		Ottawa	14,696
		London	11,555
Quebec . . .	{	Montreal	90,323
		Quebec	51,109
Nova Scotia . . .		Halifax	25,026
New Brunswick . .		St. John	27,317

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland . . .	St. John's	30,476
Prince Edward Island .	Charlotte Town	5,210
British Columbia . .	New Westminster	5,000

By selection of the Crown, the city of Ottawa has been made the capital and seat of legislature of the Dominion of Canada and Confederate States of British North America.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from Great Britain, but the greater part of the exports going to the United States. The following tabular statement gives

the total value of exports, the total values of imports and of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the year ending June 30, 1868 :—

	Total Exports	Total Imports	Entered for consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario and Quebec	47,499,876	57,805,013	57,248,229
Nova Scotia	5,441,285	9,131,236	8,213,682
New Brunswick	4,626,727	6,523,395	6,553,395
Grand total	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306

The countries with which this trade was carried on, together with the value of exports to and imports from them, are shown in the following table :—

	Value of Exports	Value of Imports
	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain	21,329,010	36,663,895
British North American Colonies	1,634,166	1,634,414
British West Indies	1,718,463	928,907
United States of America	27,534,292	26,315,052
France	96,672	1,365,295
Germany	44,943	485,943
Other foreign countries	2,248,620	2,114,354

The principal exports were :—

	Dollars
Produce of the mine	1,446,857
„ fisheries	3,357,510
„ forest	18,262,170
Animals	6,893,167
Manufactures	1,572,546
Agricultural products	12,871,055
Ships	837,592

In consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, there was a reduction in the imports from the latter country in the year ending June 30, 1868. Previous to 1862 Canada took from the United States an average of ten millions of goods ; since then the average did not exceed half that amount. The reverse was the case with Great Britain, the imports of which were less than 16 millions in ten years previous to 1868.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the North American Colonies with the United Kingdom,

giving the total value of the colonial exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the colonies, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from the North American Colonies to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the North American Colonies
	£	£
1864	6,850,744	5,611,276
1865	6,350,178	4,77,7280
1866	6,867,563	6,862,402
1867	6,767,512	5,862,402
1868	6,781,253	4,847,560

The imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures were divided as follows, during the five years 1864–68, among the different North American Colonies :—

Colonies	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
	£	£	£	£	£
British Columbia . . .	171,277	161,446	152,069	62,609	74,051
Hudson's Bay Company Settlements . . .	65,081	67,145	50,379	49,187	38,648
Newfoundland . . .	390,996	382,817	487,984	385,998	261,722
Canada . . .	3,065,254	2,448,077	3,926,307	3,729,528	3,054,669
New Brunswick . . .	717,903	454,521	747,848	595,390	491,503
Prince Edward Island . . .	146,882	129,439	169,156	103,742	107,352
Nova Scotia . . .	1,053,883	1,064,283	1,291,217	928,121	819,614
Total of North American Colonies . . . }	5,611,276	4,707,728	6,824,960	5,862,402	4,847,560

As regards the exports to the United Kingdom, those of Canada form a much larger proportion of the whole than those of British imports into the North American Colonies. The exports from Canada, which varied, in the five years 1864–68, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to near 6 millions sterling, consist principally of the two great staple articles, wood and corn, the first averaging in value 2,500,000*l.*, and the second 1,000,000*l.* per annum. Woollen and cotton manufactures are the chief articles sent in return from Great Britain. The average value of the woollen goods imported into Canada in the five years 1864–68 was 1,250,000*l.*, and of cotton manufactures 1,100,000*l.* The duties levied on both these articles of British produce are comparatively high, amounting to fifteen per cent.

The shipping of the Canadian Confederation was as follows, in the year 1868. Entered, inwards :—Canada, 938,946 tons; Nova Scotia, 929,929 tons; New Brunswick, 807,161 tons. Outwards :—Canada, 1,113,386 tons; Nova Scotia, 722,017 tons; New Brunswick, 754,876 tons. Total tonnage, 5,316,316.

The Dominion of Canada has a considerable merchant navy. According to a return made by order of the Canadian House of Commons, there were owned and registered on July 1, 1868, in the Dominion 5,822 vessels, of a total burthen of 776,343 tons. The shipping was divided as follows between the four provinces of the Dominion :—

Provinces	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Percentage of Vessels	Percentage of Tonnage
Ontario	481	66,959	8	9
Quebec	1,428	155,690	25	20
Nova Scotia	3,087	352,917	53	45
New Brunswick	826	200,777	14	26
Total	5,822	776,343	100	100

The number of steamers, forming part of the shipping here enumerated, was 335, of a total tonnage of 45,766. Of the number, 18 were sea-going steamers, and the rest for river and lake service.—(Communication of the Dominion Government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada and British North America are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* Average rate of exchange, 4*s.* 2*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are chiefly used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

Wine gallon . . . = 0.83333 gallon.
Ale gallon . . . = 1.01695 „
Bushel . . . = 0.9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 22nd Vict. cap. 21, the weights of many articles held equal to the Winchester bushel were prescribed, as follows :—

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, and onions .	60 lbs.
Flax seed	50 lbs.
Hemp seed	44 lbs.
Blue grass seed	14 lbs.
Castor beans	40 lbs.
Salt	56 lbs.
Dried apples	22 lbs.
Malt	36 lbs.

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

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CHILI.

(REPUBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Don José Joaquin Perez, born 1801; Secretary of Legation in France, 1829–31; Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, 1832; subsequently Councillor of State, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Senate; elected President of the Republic, September 7, 1861; re-elected July 24, 1866.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot—to the number of 216 in the presidential election of 1866—and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The votes are examined, and the declaration of the poll takes place at a meeting of the two Houses of Legislature.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into four departments, namely, the Ministry of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of War and Marine.

The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other members.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The public revenue of Chili averaged, in recent years, 1½ million sterling, and the expenditure the same. The subjoined table exhibits the sources of actual revenue and the various branches of expenditure in the year 1867.

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs . . .	4,040,787	Ministry of the interior . .	1,149,669
State monopolies . .	1,110,648	„ foreign affairs . .	91,627
Land taxes . . .	643,078	„ justice . . .	378,116
Excise . . .	237,831	„ public worship . .	212,437
Tax on capital . . .	3,370	„ public instruction . .	580,583
Patents . . .	84,980	„ finance . . .	3,652,951
Stamps . . .	95,105	„ war . . .	1,471,476
Post . . .	129,881	„ marine . . .	533,507
Mint . . .	1,987		
Tolls . . .	25,247		
Railways . . .	162,651		
Other Receipts . .	3,232,355		
Total revenue } dollars	9,274,920	Total expenditure } dollars .	8,070,366
£	1,854,984	£	1,614,073

The public debt of the republic, at the end of the year 1865, amounted to 2,933,405*l.*, made up of the following liabilities:—

	Amount	
	Dollars	Dollars
INTERNAL DEBT—		
1. Old Debt, 3 per cent., primitive capital	1,912,200	
2. Consolidated Debt to the end of 1864 .	1,124,925	
Total	3,037,125	
Cancelled to the end of 1863	690,100	
Remained in circulation at the end of 1863	2,347,025	
Loan of 1862 and 1863 at 7 and 8 per cent.	1,063,000	
Total of the Internal Debt to } the end of 1863 }		{ 3,410,025 £ 682,005
FOREIGN DEBT—	£	
1. Loan of 1822, at 6 per cent.	934,000	
Cancelled to the end of March 1865 . .	635,700	
Balance	298,300	
2. Consolidated, at 3 per cent., of the Arrears during the War of Inde- pendence	756,500	
Cancelled to the end of March 1865 . .	266,200	
Balance	490,300	
3. Loan, at 4½ per cent., of 1858, for the Construction of Railways	1,554,800	
Cancelled to the end of March 1865 . .	92,000	
Balance	1,462,800	
Total Foreign Debt		2,251,400
Total Debt		£2,933,405

To the above was added, in 1867, a loan of 2,000,000*l.*, at 6 per cent., contracted in England. It was issued at the price of 82, and the bonds were secured by the hypothecation of the customs revenues, which in 1865 amounted to nearly 825,000*l.*

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, was stated to amount to 5,300 men at the commencement of 1866, when the republic was at war with Spain. According to an official return of the same period, there were 29,698 national guards, or militia, inscribed on the lists.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the commencement of 1868, of the screw-corvette 'Esmeralda,' of 16 guns; the steamer 'Covadonga,' of four guns; the steamer 'Maipu,' of two guns, and several smaller vessels. In attempting the defence of the coast against the Spanish fleet, which included the iron-clad 'Numancia,' of 43 guns, the naval force of Chili incurred great losses.

The area of the republic is estimated at 249,952 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1862, of 1,676,243 souls. Included in the territory of the republic, since 1862, is the land of the Araucanians, on the southern frontier, governed, for some years, by a native of France, M. de Tonnens, who styled himself King Aurelius Antonius I. He was made a prisoner by the Chilean troops in February 1862.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Chili is carried on mainly with Great Britain, and passes almost entirely through the port of Valparaiso. The following table gives the value of the total exports and imports of the republic in each of the five years 1862 to 1866 :—

Years	Total Exports		Total Imports	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1862	26,169,152	5,233,830	18,475,324	3,695,064
1863	23,772,646	4,754,529	25,307,045	5,061,409
1864	31,818,214	6,363,643	24,374,351	4,874,870
1865	30,865,015	6,173,003	26,129,526	5,225,905
1866	29,089,891	5,817,978	20,856,465	4,171,293

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1864	3,088,601	1,681,410
1865	3,798,543	1,601,987
1866	2,943,112	1,852,436
1867	4,417,568	2,524,438
1868	4,366,598	1,962,714

Copper and silver ore, the former of the value of 2,779,469*l.*, and the latter of 124,264*l.*, in 1868, form the chief articles of export from Chili to the United Kingdom. Of British produce sent in return, cotton manufactures, of the value of 775,725*l.*, and woollens, of the value of 203,950*l.* in 1868, form the staple.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways, made for the special object of facilitating trade and industry. Subjoined is a list of the lines, their length, and cost, which were open for traffic in the middle of 1867 :—

Railways	Length	Total cost	Cost per kilometre
	Kilo.	Pesos	Pesos
From Valparaiso to Santiago .	183 ²⁸	10,834,798	59,020
„ Santiago to San Fernando	133 ⁵⁷	5,526,000	41,370
„ Caldera to Pabellon .	119 ⁰⁵	2,960,000	24,860
„ Pabellon to Chanarcillo .	41 ⁷⁵	1,000,000	23,952
„ Coquimbo to Las Cardas	64 ⁶¹	1,040,000	16,000
Total . . . {	542 ²⁸	21,360,798	—
	English miles 336 ¹ / ₂	£427,215	—

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, on August 30, 1866, of 259 vessels of 57,111 tons burthen, with 2,866 sailors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 3*s.* 9*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ Libra	=	1·014 lb. „
„ Quintal	=	101·44 „ „
„ Arroba { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ Gallon	=	0·74 „ „
„ Vara	=	0·927 yard.
„ Square Vara	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each State forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March.

President of the Republic.—General Santos Gutierrez, elected for the term 1868–70.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Dr. Manuel Murillo was elected President for two years, commencing April 1st, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the Republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez. The latter was subsequently elected President for the next biennial term, ending March 31, 1870.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue and expenditure of the federative government was as follows, according to official returns, in the three financial terms 1864-67 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1864-65	2,200,000	440,000	2,700,000	540,000
1865-66	2,715,128	543,025	2,020,000	404,000
1866-67	2,350,000	470,000	2,351,000	470,200

The public debt was reported to amount to 49,646,000 pesos, or 9,929,200*l.*, in 1867, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the Republic, that derived from the customs. In the year 1867, the customs produced 205,510*l.*, while in the year 1866 the receipts amounted to 250,242*l.*

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of the population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 432,400 English square miles, on which lived in 1864, according to a rough enumeration then made, 2,794,473 inhabitants of European descent, besides an aboriginal, or Indian population, estimated at 170,000. The white, or European-descended population, was divided as follows, between the nine states of the confederacy :—

States	Population of state	Chief town	Population of chief town
Panama . .	173,729	Panama . .	18,000
Santander . .	496,000	Pamplona . .	3,200
Cauca . .	437,102	Popayan . .	20,000
Boyaca . .	442,996	Tunja . .	8,000
Cundinamarca . .	391,096	Bogota . .	46,000
Antioquia . .	327,322	Antioquia . .	20,000
Tolima . .	250,938	Purificacion . .	500
Bolivar . .	175,006	Carthagena . .	25,000
Magdalena . .	100,284	Santa Martha . .	2,000
Total . .	2,794,473		

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the State of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state

from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Colombia is carried on mainly through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, and is of considerable importance, owing to the geographical situation of these places, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama in the year 1867 was of the estimated total value of 18,438,396*l.*, divided as follows:—12,592,637*l.* imported at Panama and exported at Colon, and 5,845,759*l.* imported at Colon and exported at Panama. The traffic across the isthmus by the Panama Railroad in 1867 comprised 35,076 passengers; gold to the value of 30,366,076 dollars; silver, 14,830,727 dollars; and jewelry, 793,428 dollars. The American mails carried 923,521 lb., and English and French mails, 149,273 lb., both items larger than in 1866. Of the treasure forwarded across the isthmus, the amount shipped to Great Britain was of the value of 3,873,134*l.*

The value of the imports and exports of Colombia, exclusive of the transit trade, averaged one million sterling each in the five years 1863–67. The total imports in the year 1866 amounted to 1,579,441*l.*, and in 1867 to 1,104,498*l.*, while the exports were of the value of 1,354,403*l.* in 1866, and of 1,098,851*l.* in 1867.

The value of the exports of Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Colombia, in each of the five years 1864–68, was as follows:—

Years	Exports of Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1864	1,684,720	2,058,843
1865	1,666,973	2,371,333
1866	1,542,664	2,947,778
1867	983,511	2,390,931
1868	1,096,032	2,710,271

Of the exports of Colombia to Great Britain the most important in 1868 were raw cotton, of the value of 201,324*l.*; coffee, of the value of 121,713*l.*, and tobacco, of the value of 125,177*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1868 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 1,681,656*l.* In the

year 1867, British vessels to the number of 174, with a tonnage of 124,140 entered, and 162, with a tonnage of 124,996, cleared Colombian ports.

In the summer of 1869 a treaty was concluded between the government of the Republic and that of the United States of America, which gave to the latter the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Government cede six miles of land on each side of the canal, and are to receive 10 per cent. of the net income for the first 10 years, and, after the canal is paid for, 25 per cent. of the net profits. The surveys are to be made within two years after the ratification of the treaty, and the canal begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4s.

The currency is entirely specie, the gold coins consisting of double condors, of 20 pesos, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no copper coins. In foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures recognised by the government are French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1,102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA

(REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1842, is governed by the Charter of January 21, 1847, modified in 1859, 1860, and 1863. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 25, and the second of 29 members, elected by the people. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected, together with a Vice-President, who acts as chairman of the Senate, for the term of three years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Jesus Ximénès, elected April, 1863, till 1866; re-elected 1869.

The President is assisted in the exercising of his executive and administrative functions by two ministers, nominated by himself, the first having under his charge the departments of finance, justice, and foreign affairs; and the second, those of the interior, army and navy, and public works.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue of Costa Rica for the year ending April 30, 1868, amounted, according to government returns, to 1,500,785 dollars, or 300,357*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,594,427 dollars, or 318,885*l.*, leaving a deficit of 94,642 dollars, or 18,528*l.* The following statement gives the details of the receipts and disbursements for the year:—

REVENUE OF 1867-68.

	Dollars	Cents
Tobacco monopoly	256,641	86
Liquor	403,618	78
Gunpowder	5,234	25
Stamped paper	14,058	49
Post office	10,143	50
Inland revenue	38,113	48
Subsidies	13,578	64
Tax on coffee exports	94,337	6
Duties on foreign imports	253,948	32
Courts of Justice fees	6,650	83

	Dollars	Cents
Licences	11,861	45
Church funds consolidated	11,740	93
Bullion office and mint	144,834	88
Sale of beer	4,714	21
Fines on cattle	845	62
Public lands and titles	7,275	98
Miscellaneous receipts	119,747	66
Proceeds of loans	104,440	0
Total	{ 1,501,785	94
	{ £300,357	

EXPENDITURE OF 1867-68.

	Dollars	Cents
Government and legislature	111,717	78
Courts of Justice	46,251	72
War department	181,547	54
Public works department	199,116	23
Custom-house and Government offices	525,950	49
Diplomatic and consular bodies	12,956	83
Ecclesiastical salaries	15,416	69
Public instruction	10,260	0
Collection of monopolies	244,628	27
Interest and liquidation of internal debt	91,899	1
Cost of Government brewery	7,557	89
Advances made to merchants	8,612	0
Municipal expenses	80,182	79
Payments to State contractors	108,344	0
Total	{ 1,594,427	40
	{ £318,885	

Costa Rica has a small foreign debt, amounting to 104,500 dollars, or 20,900*l.*, owing to Peru. All the other liabilities of the state, representing a total of nearly 3,000,000 dollars, or 600,000*l.*, are internal. During the years 1867-69, steps were taken for the liquidation of the public debt.

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. The population, in a government estimate of the year 1860, is returned at 126,750; but in another semi-official statement—in 'Moniteur Universel' of December 17, 1865—given as numbering 120,499 souls. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians,' while another third have sprung from a mixture of races. There are also about one thousand free negroes. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around and not far off the capital of the republic, the city of San José.

Costa Rica carries on a considerable trade, chiefly with Great Britain. The value of the total imports and exports in the five years 1863-67 amounted to:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1863	216,633	284,480
1864	312,363	329,524
1865	297,064	310,999
1866	284,974	358,517
1867	258,759	446,142

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee. Those of 1867 were sent to the following markets :—

	£
Great Britain	165,914
France	29,913
Hamburg	26,687
Bremen	2,278
San Francisco	79,001
Panama, for Europe and San Francisco .	141,458
Peru	672
States of Central America	219
Total	446,142

The whole foreign trade of the republic passes through the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific. In the year 1867 there entered the port 78 vessels, of a total burthen of 75,358 tons, and there cleared 80 vessels, of 75,759 tons burthen.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>Reales</i>	approximate value, 4s. 3½d.
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>Centavas</i>	„ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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ECUADOR

(REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be made to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end.

President of the Republic.—Don Garcia Moreno, elected President of Ecuador, as successor of Dr. Xavier Espinosa—January 1868 to May 1869—August 13, 1869.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. There is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist in the republic.

Since the year 1863 there has been almost uninterrupted civil war in Ecuador.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1865 amounted to 1,401,300 dollars, or 280,260*l.*; and the expenditure to 1,339,672 dollars, or 267,934*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from customs

duties on imports. At the commencement of 1866 the liabilities of the republic amounted to 14,000,000 dollars, or 2,800,000*l.*, three-fourths of the sum forming an exterior, and the rest an interior debt.

The standing army numbered 1,200 men in 1868, but plans were entertained for its reduction, with a view to ultimate extinction. The navy at the same date consisted of three small steamers.

There is nothing known accurately regarding the extent and population of the republic, the limits of which towards the north are in dispute. According to the best estimates of native writers, the area amounts to 218,984 English square miles, with a population of about 1,300,000 inhabitants, including 200,000 aborigines, or Indians. The country is divided into three departments, the most populous of which, Quito, contains the capital of the same name, seat of the government, with 76,000 inhabitants.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is carried on mainly through the port of Guayaquil, the imports of which, in the years 1863–67, averaged 610,000*l.* per annum, while the exports amounted to nearly 700,000*l.* The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures to Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1864–68 :—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1864	26,965	2,746
1865	40,715	28,685
1866	120,889	43,833
1867	107,424	44,672
1868	102,101	28,840

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain consist in cocoa, to the value of 21,442*l.*; caoutchouc, to the value of 34,842*l.*; and tobacco to the value of 11,513*l.* in the year 1868. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador cotton goods, to the value of 4,141*l.*, in 1868, form the chief article.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called the piaster, of the approximate value of 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is largely that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, coming into effect the 1st of January, 1858, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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MEXICO.

(REPUBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Mexico, in force up to the conquest of the country by the troops of the Emperor of the French, suspended by the latter in 1863, but re-established in 1867, bears date October 4, 1824. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into nineteen States, each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are cemented together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches—legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives, and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each State at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the State. The Senate consists of two members for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The president and vice-president are elected by the Congress of the States, hold office for four years, and cannot be re-elected for four years after. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the vice-president and half the Senate, sits during the recesses of Congress. The city of Mexico is the seat of government. The legislatures of each of the nineteen States are similar to that of the republic.

President of the Republic.—Benito Juárez, born at Ixtlan, State of Oaxaca, in 1807, descendant of the Indian race of Tapatecos; studied jurisprudence, and became advocate at Ixtlan, 1830; elected deputy to the House of Representatives, 1846; governor of the state of Oaxaca, 1848–52; exiled by President Santa Anna, 1853; returned to Mexico, 1855; minister of justice under President Alvarez, 1856–58; minister of the interior under President Comonfort, 1858; head of the insurrectionary forces of the 'Constitutional party' against President Zuloaga, 1858–59, and against President Miramon, 1859–61; entered the city of Mexico, Jan. 12, 1861; elected Pre-

sident of the Republic, June 11, 1861; driven from the city of Mexico by French troops, May 31, 1863; ordered the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, June 16, 1867; re-entered the city of Mexico, July 10, 1867; re-elected President of the Republic, Oct. 1867.

The following is a list of the rulers of Mexico from the year 1821, date of the first establishment of an organised government, after the declaration of independence from Spain :—1821, Iturbide, Generalissimo; 1822, Iturbide, Emperor; 1823, General Guerrero, General Bravo, and General Negrete, Dictators; 1824, General Guadalupe Victoria, President; 1827, General Pedraza, President; 1828, General Guerrero, President; 1829, General Guerrero, Dictator; 1830, General Bustamente, President; 1832, General Pedraza, President; 1835, General Santa Anna, President; 1836, St. José Justo Caro, President; 1837, General Bustamente, President; 1840, General Farias, Dictator; 1841, General Bustamente, President; 1841, General Santa Anna, Dictator; 1843, Santa Anna retired, succeeded by General Caro, after whom again succeeded, 1844, General Santa Anna, Dictator; 1845, General Canalizo, President; 1845, General Herrera, President; 1847, General Paredes, President; 1850, General Arista, President; 1852, Dr. M. Juan Cebellos, President; 1853, St. Manuel Lombardini, President; 1853, General Santa Anna, President, April 20, elected constitutionally December 15, same year; 1855, Don Juan Alvarez, President; 1856, General Comonfort, President; 1858, Don Felix Zuloaga, President; 1858, General Miramon, President; 1859, Don Felix Zuloaga, Vice-President; 1860, General Miramon, President; 1861, Benito Juarez, President; 1864, Maximilian, Emperor (executed June 19, 1867); 1867, Benito Juarez, President.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The finances of the State have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement represents the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1866, according to official returns :—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1866.

	Dollars
Maritime Custom Houses	9,000,000
Provincial Custom Houses	3,500,000
Direct taxes	3,000,000
Stamped paper, post, and other small taxes	1,000,000
Total	16,500,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1866.

	Dollars
Interest of the public debt	8,000,000
Imperial house	4,000,000
Works at palaces and public edifices	1,000,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its dependences	1,000,000
Civil and military pensions	1,500,000
Ministry of Finance and offices	1,000,000
Other Ministries and their offices	1,000,000
Army and navy	10,000,000
Extraordinary expenses	2,000,000
Total	29,500,000
Total expenditure	29,500,000
Total revenue	16,500,000
Total deficit	13,000,000

The actual deficit was reported much larger than indicated in the foregoing statement; the expenditure having been far above the estimates, and the revenue somewhat below. The revenue of the country, at different periods, amounted to the following sums :—

Year	Dollars	Year	Dollars
1700	3,000,000	1829	14,493,189
1763	5,705,876	1830	18,923,299
1802	20,200,000	1831	16,413,000
1820 { last year of } 21,100,000		1844 { Republic under } 19,421,863	
{ Spanish rule }		{ Santa Anna . }	
1825	10,690,608	1851 { Republic under } 10,148,563	
1826	13,289,682	{ Arista . }	
1827	10,494,299	1861 { Republic under } 11,350,000	
1828	12,232,385	{ Juarez . }	

The subjoined tabular statement shows the state of the Mexican debt, both as regards capital and annual interest, in pounds sterling, on August 1, 1865 :—

	Capital	Annual interest
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	£ 10,241,650	£ 307,205
Three per Cent. Stock, created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,094

The actual government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are only known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government at the two periods of 1837 and 1857, state the population of the nineteen States, together with the Federal city of Mexico, the seat of the legislature, as follows :—

States	Extent in square miles	Population in 1837	Population in 1857
Chiapas	18,750	92,000	167,472
Chihuahua	107,500	190,000	164,073
Cohahuila	193,600	90,000	62,109
Durango	54,500	150,000	144,331
Guanaxuato	8,000	500,000	729,103
Mexico	35,450	1,500,000	1,029,629
Michoacan	22,466	460,000	554,585
New Leon	21,000	100,000	213,369
Oaxaca	32,650	660,000	525,938
Puebla	18,440	900,000	558,609
Queretaro	7,500	100,000	165,155
San Luis Potosi	19,000	300,000	397,189
Sonora and Sinaloa	254,760	300,000	329,374
Tabasco	14,676	75,000	70,628
Tamaulipas, or New Santander	35,100	150,000	109,673
Vera Cruz	27,660	150,000	349,125
Xalisco	70,000	870,000	90,158
Yucatan	79,500	570,000	868,623
Zacatecas	19,950	200,000	296,789
Federal city	—	200,000	269,534
Total	1,030,442	7,557,000	7,995,426

The Mexican population comprises five different classes :—1. The whites, constituting the aristocracy of the country, and generally called creoles. They are the direct descendants of the Spaniards, and their number is estimated at 300,000. 2. Those who consider themselves whites. They are the descendants of Spanish and Indian parents, and chiefly follow the military profession or hold situations under Government. This class numbers about 800,000. 3. The Indians, reduced to a state of abject misery and servitude. They live in villages, and constitute the agricultural class. Their number,

in the returns of 1862, is given at 4,868,000; they speak the Aztec or old Mexican language. 4. The Mestizos, or mixed races, distinguished by various names; the issue of an Indian and a negro being called a zambo; that of a white and a negress, a mulatto; of a white and a mulatto female, a terzeron; of the latter and a white, a quadroon; and so on to the eighth or tenth shade of colour. The number of Mestizos in the country is stated at 1,500,000. 5. The Europeans, among whom the Spaniards predominate. The number of the latter is about 40,000; they are generally nicknamed Gachupinos—which, in the old Mexican tongue, means pricking with the heel, in allusion to the spurs the first conquerors wore. The King of Spain formerly exercised a right of conferring the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the white population on individuals of any shade by a decree of the audiencia, '*Que se tenga por blanco*'—that he be deemed white. These distinctions of colour have been abolished as far as political privileges are concerned, by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil rights.

Trade and Industry.

The total exports of Mexico, in the ten years 1859-68, averaged in value 27,000,000 dollars, or 5,400,000*l.*, per annum, and the total imports 24,000,000 dollars, or 4,800,000*l.* The value of both the exports and imports was highest in the years 1863 to 1865, during the French occupation and the rule of the Emperor Maximilian, and sank lowest in the year following the re-establishment of the republic. The regular exports embrace copper and silver ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. Exceptionally, during the years 1863 to 1865, raw cotton was largely cultivated and exported. The staple imports comprise cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery.

The commerce of Great Britain with Mexico has undergone great fluctuations for the last fifty years. The imports of British produce into Mexico amounted to 112,599*l.* in 1818; they fell to 1,598*l.* in 1821; rose to 1,228,040*l.* in 1827; fell to 160,752*l.* in 1831; and rose again to 779,059*l.* in 1849. Then again came a period of decline, which continued till 1861, after which a vast progress made itself felt, which again met with a sudden relapse in 1866. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the five years, 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1864	3,129,334	1,809,743
1865	3,216,924	1,898,056
1866	313,478	1,283,213
1867	815,168	812,948
1868	350,664	848,588

The extraordinary value, far above the average, of the exports from Mexico to the United Kingdom, in the years 1864 and 1865, was due solely to the production of raw cotton, of which, previously to 1863, nothing was exported, and which all but ceased again in 1866. The value of raw cotton exported to Great Britain in the year 1863 was 2,067,939*l.*, and rose to 2,954,127*l.* in 1864. In 1865 it was 2,834,187*l.*, and then sank suddenly to 28,591*l.* in 1866, and to 121*l.* in 1867. In 1868, the exports of raw cotton had ceased entirely. The other Mexican exports to Great Britain are of a miscellaneous nature, the most notable being mahogany, averaging in value 150,000*l.* per annum. Cotton manufactures, of an average value of 550,000*l.* per annum, form the staple import of the United Kingdom into Mexico.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company, which carries on its operations upon a large scale, with the most perfect machinery, and employing the services of experienced miners, chiefly from Cornwall. The existence of the silver mines of Pachuca was known to the ancient Mexicans long before the Spanish occupation of their country; and they were acquainted with the process of smelting the ores extracted therefrom. It was here also that a Spaniard named Medina discovered the process of amalgamation, by means of mercury, in the year 1557. The original English company spent nearly 1,000,000*l.* upon the mines of the Real del Monte district, without being able to declare any dividend; and they were subsequently sold for about 27,000*l.* to some Mexican speculators, who had to spend about 80,000*l.* more upon them before declaring any dividend. But the total value of the produce during the ten years 1856-65 amounted to 32,045,285 dollars, or about 6,409,057*l.*, while the annual profits of the company were on an average about 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l.* per annum.

Before the Spanish conquest, great quantities of the precious metals had been extracted from the Mexican soil, and mining continued actively before the introduction of mechanical appliances into the country, which may be said to have commenced with the present century. Silver was long the great staple of Mexican export trade; and it is reported that from the year 1796 to the year 1810, about 22,000,000 dollars, or 4,400,000*l.* were annually shipped from the ports of the colony for Spain, commercial intercourse with any other than the mother-country being interdicted.

The Minería, or School of Mines, a conspicuous building within the city of Mexico, and containing an extensive collection of minerals, has never ceased to enjoy the support of all succeeding governments, and a certain amount of protection even in the most anarchical times, necessary in a country of which the mineral resources are so enormous, and all but unrivalled.

A line of railway, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under State aid, in 1864, and is to be completed in 1869. A portion of the line, from the capital to San Angelo, was opened in September 1865.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	.	.	=	3½	imperial gallons.
	„ oil	.	.	=	2½	„
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	=	1.09 vara	= 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	=	1½	imperial bushel.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as Dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. According to the constitution framed by him, representative institutions exist in the form of a National Congress of several hundred members, which, however, is to a certain extent subject to the head of the State. The latter, called President of the Republic, exercises the chief legislative and executive authority, and is commander-in-chief of the troops, as well as head of the Church, the law, and every other branch of the Government.

President of Paraguay.—Don Francisco Solano *Lopez*, born in 1827, the eldest son of Don Carlos Lopez, president of the republic; succeeded, by election of Congress, to the presidency at the death of his father, nephew of Dr. Francia, Sept. 10, 1862.

A war, which broke out in March 1865, led to the invasion of Paraguay by the allied armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, the commanders of which, having taken possession, after a four years' struggle, of Asuncion, the capital, proceeded to the appointment of a Provisional Government. It was inaugurated Aug. 12, 1869, composed of three members, namely:—

1. President of the Council.—Colonel Carlos *Loizaga*.
2. Secretary of the Interior.—Don Cyrillo *Rivarola*.
3. Secretary of the Treasury.—Don José Dyas *Bedoya*.

The country is divided into 20 sections, or commandancias, exclusive of a territory in the south-east, called the Missions, occupying 600 square leagues, and governed by a special officer.

Revenue, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay was estimated at 500,000*l.* sterling, and the expenditure the same, until 1865. About two-

thirds of the revenue was derived from state property and monopolies, and the remainder chiefly from customs duties. The republic had no debt until March 1866, when the National Congress authorised the President to contract a foreign loan of 5,000,000*l.* sterling, to carry on the war against the armies invading Paraguay. At the same time, the National Congress voted a compulsory internal loan of 900,000 pesos, or 135,000*l.*

The military force formerly numbered about 3,000 men, principally cavalry; but in the war against the united forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-69, the President raised an army of 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were divided for a time into four corps-d'armée of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, and had with them 400 field pieces and battery guns.

The Paraguayan navy was said to consist, in 1868, of 3 brigs of war, 21 steamers, and 15 small gunboats, partly iron-clad, each carrying one 80-pounder Armstrong gun.

Population and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic have never been well defined, and large territories considered as forming part of it are claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation. Geographically, Paraguay comprises three vast districts, the area of which, in leguas quadra, or square leagues, is as follows, according to an official return of the year 1860:—

Districts	Leguas quadra
Chaco, or Western Paraguay	16,537
Country between the Parana and Paraguay rivers	11,113
„ „ the river Parana and Uruguay	1,820.
Total	29,470
English square miles	103,145

Not more than 2,500 leguas quadra, or less than one-tenth of the area of the republic, are cultivated and inhabited.

An enumeration made by the government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. About one-third of the inhabitants were living at the date of the census in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly one-half the entire territory is national property. It consists of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals; the estates of the Jesuit missions and other religious corporations; and a great number of government farming establishments. Part of these lands are let at a very moderate rent, and for an unlimited period,

under the single condition that they shall be properly cultivated, or turned into pasturage. According to an official survey made in February 1863, the total area of state property, and of lands held on lease from the government, comprised 30,508,046 *linos*, of which 4,166,979 *linos* was planted with orange, lemon, and other fruit trees; 1,510,309 with cotton; 1,413,977 with tobacco; 11,969,191 with maize; and 26,341,067 with other vegetable produce, including *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea.

The latter produce forms one of the chief articles of the commerce of Paraguay. The *yerba maté*, a species of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, is exported in considerable quantities, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. When the crops of *maté* are being gathered, the government sends its agents to the plantations, who fix the quantity wanted by government, as well as the price to be paid for it, while the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietor of the land. The total exports of *yerba maté*, in 1863, amounted to 4,882,000 pounds, valued at 290,000*l.*, the other principal exports of the year comprising tobacco, to the amount of 3,500,000 pounds, valued at 150,000*l.*, and hides to the value of 80,000*l.* The imports consist chiefly of cotton and linen manufactures, derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . Average rate of exchange, 3*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i> . . .	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . .	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure) .	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i> . . .	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation are in general use, and the currency of Brazil has been largely introduced since the commencement of the war.

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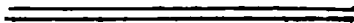
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PERU.

(REPUBLICA DEL PERU.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence in 1821, after a war of eleven years. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1868, the Senate was composed of 36 members, and the House of Representatives of 86 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a president, assisted by a vice-president, both elected by the people for the term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Colonel José Balta, elected July 18; assumed office August 1, 1868.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The departments are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and but to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. The actual receipts were as follows in each of the years 1861 and 1866 :—

Sources of Revenue	1861	1866
	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	3,251,755	3,352,724
Sale of guano	16,921,751	13,300,000
Miscellaneous receipts	1,072,326	—
Total	21,245,832 £ 3,275,399	16,652,724 £ 2,567,295

The expenditure in the same two years was as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1861	1866
	Dollars	Dollars
Ministry of the interior	2,034,959	2,100,000
„ foreign affairs	429,460	125,000
„ justice	1,092,665	2,000,000
„ finance and commerce	7,604,402	6,720,000
„ war and the navy	10,284,980	4,850,000
Total	21,446,466 £ 3,306,330	15,795,000 £2,435,062

The budget estimates for 1867 exhibited a revenue of 2,689,083*l.*—of which 1,426,000*l.* was derived from the sale of guano—and an expenditure of 3,105,421*l.*, leaving a deficit for the year of 416,338*l.* Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an external and internal. The foreign liabilities were, according to official returns, as follows on Oct. 1, 1869 :—

Debt, at 4½ per cent., of May 30, 1862	£ 1,270,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. loan, of Feb. 22, 1865	6,241,000
Total	7,511,000

The 5 per cent. loan of 1865, contracted through the banking house of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., London, was originally to the amount of 10,000,000*l.*, and became reduced by half-yearly drawings to the extent of 2,489,000*l.* at the date of October, 1869. A continuance of these drawings, creating an accumulative sinking fund of 5 per cent. per annum, will extinguish the entire loan in July, 1879. The whole of the foreign liabilities of the republic are secured by the guano deposits of the Peruvian islands.

The army of the republic in 1866 was composed as follows :—

	Men	
Infantry	8,400	} Total . 16,008
Cavalry	1,200	
Artillery	1,000	
Gendarmerie	5,408	

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1869, of 5 iron-clads, the 'Independencia,' frigate, 14 guns; the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, 3 guns; the 'Manco Capac,' turret, 3 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loan,' 2 guns; and of seven other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns, the 'America,' 14 guns, the 'Union,' 14 guns, the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns, the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns, the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns, and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. The most important of these ships, the ironclad frigate 'Independencia,' built at Poplar, London, in 1865, has a stem constructed as a ram, and the armament consists entirely of Armstrong guns on the shunt principle—viz. 12 70-pounders of 4 tons each on the main deck, and 2 pivot guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, on the upper deck. These latter guns can be fired on a line even with the keel. The two next largest ironclads in the list, the 'Atahualpa,' and the 'Manco Capac,' are so-called Monitors, and were purchased in March, 1869, from the United States. Each of these ships carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. They are thickly armoured from stem to stern, and when in action only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 502,760 square miles, while the population, according to a rough enumeration made in 1860, amounts to 2,865,000, the greater number of them descendants of Spaniards, mixed with 'Indians.'

Trade and Industry.

The imports of the republic averaged five millions sterling in the years 1863–67, and the exports rather more than six millions. The following seven ports divided between them the total exports of 1866:

Ports	Value of Exports	
	Dollars	£
Callao	24,996,028	3,853,554
Iquique	5,602,739	863,754
Arica	2,809,645	433,153
Islay	3,541,086	545,917
Huanchaco	920,410	141,896
San José	895,616	138,075
Payta	1,741,480	268,478
Total	40,511,291	6,245,491

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the five years, 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1864	2,655,431	1,331,875
1865	4,002,150	1,185,756
1866	3,022,017	1,355,960
1867	3,701,362	1,422,112
1868	3,400,026	1,132,363

The staple article of export from Peru to the United Kingdom is guano, to the value of from 1,000,000*l.* to above 2,000,000*l.* In 1864, the exports of guano to Great Britain amounted to 113,086 tons, valued at 1,357,032*l.*; in 1865 to 210,784 tons, valued at 2,529,408*l.*; in 1866, to 109,142 tons, valued at 1,309,704*l.*; in 1867, to 164,112 tons, valued at 1,996,344*l.*; and in 1868 to 155,766 tons, valued at 1,890,219*l.* Among the other articles of export are sheep and alpaca wool, and nitre, each averaging 300,000*l.* per annum in value. Cotton and woollen manufactures are the principal British imports into Peru.

The chief wealth of Peru consists in the immense deposits of guano on the islands belonging to the republic, particularly the Chincha, Maccabi, and Guanape Islands.

The subjoined table shows the nationality and tonnage of vessels which sailed with cargoes of guano from these islands in the years 1864 to 1866 :

Nationality of Vessels	1864	1865	1866
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain . . .	129,852	126,289	74,851
Netherlands . . .	675	4,370	3,025
Belgium	51,362	35,480	68,907
France	41,561	40,953	61,711
Germany	49,584	82,090	46,810
Spain	8,509	19,283	32,785
Portugal	—	403	7,751
Italy	8,508	3,210	1,738
United States . . .	—	7,707	44,242
Mauritius	894	—	7,751
Other English Colonies .	3,240	—	269
Havanna	106	3,481	—
China	—	250	1,834
Total	294,381	323,516	351,674

According to a government report, published in the official Gazette, ‘El Peruano,’ May 4, 1869, the exports of guano, and their value, in the two years 1869 and 1870, were calculated to be as follows :—

Exports of guano	Value per ton	Total value
	dollars	dollars
320,000 tons to Great Britain	36	11,520,000
200,000 tons to France	34½	6,900,000
140,000 tons to Belgium	37½	5,250,000
35,000 tons to Germany, with all charges paid	59½	2,082,000
65,000 tons to Germany, from new deposits .	34	2,210,000
50,000 tons to United States	35	1,750,000
10,000 tons to Italy	34	340,000
8,000 tons to Netherlands	30	240,000
60,000 tons to other places	35	2,100,000
888,000 tons.		32,392,000

According to this report there was to be an estimated sale of 444,000 tons at the net profit of 3,200,000*l.* per annum for each of the years 1869 and 1870.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* = 100 *centesimos* Average rate of exchange, 3*s.* 1*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
„ { of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, February 27, 1869.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a president. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the president 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a vice-president, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the president for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by the vice-president, or the temporary president of the Senate. The elections for president and vice-

president are at present held in all the States on the first Tuesday in November, every four years; and on the 4th of March following the new president elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Ulysses Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1823; studied military science at the college of Westpoint, 1839–44; entered the army as lieutenant, 1845; promoted captain, 1853; resigned his commission and settled as a farmer in Missouri, 1854; re-entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, July, 1861; nominated lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, December 27, 1862; elected president of the United States, by 214 against 80 votes of the Electoral College, November 3, 1868; installed as president, March 4, 1869.

Vice-president of the United States.—Schuyler Colfax, born in the city of New York, 1824; learnt the trade of printer, and established himself in the town of South-Bend, Indiana, where he founded the 'South-Bend Register' newspaper; returned member of Congress for the state of Indiana, 1859; chosen speaker of the Lower House of Congress, 1863; elected vice-president of the United States, November 3, 1868; installed March 4, 1869.

The president of the United States has an annual salary of 25,000 dollars currency, or 3,750*l.*, and the vice-president of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,200*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of president and vice-president have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850–1853	1800	—
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865–1869	1808	—
Ulysses Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869 —	1823	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel T. Tompkins . .	New York . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania .	1845-1849	1792	1865
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . .	1849-1850	1800	—
William B. King . . .	Alabama . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . .	1857-1861	1821	—
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . .	1865-1865	1808	—
Lafayette S. Foster . .	Connecticut . .	1865-1869	1806	—
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . .	1869 —	1824	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the president, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the president. The heads of departments are:—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hamilton *Fish*, born in the city of New York, 1809; studied for the bar, and graduated at Columbia College; successively member of the State Legislature of New York, member of Congress, governor of the State of New York, and United States Senator; appointed Secretary of State, March 11, 1869.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—George *Boutwell*, born in the State of Massachusetts, 1818; educated for the mercantile career; successively member of the State Legislature and Governor of Massachusetts; Commissioner of Inland Revenue, 1861-67; member of Congress since 1863. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 11, 1869.

3. Secretary of War.—Major General William *Belknap*, born in the State of Iowa, 1831; educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; entered the army at the commencement of the civil war, and served in the campaigns of Tennessee and Georgia; Collector of revenue in Iowa 1866-69. Appointed Secretary of War, October 13, 1869.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—George *Robeson*, born in the State of New Jersey, 1824; studied for the bar and graduated at Princeton

College; was Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1866–69. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, June 25, 1869.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Jacob *Cox*, born at Montreal, Canada, 1828; studied law, and went to the bar in the State of Ohio; entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and rose to the rank of Major-General; was governor of Ohio, 1865–69. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1869.

6. Postmaster-General.—John *Cresswell*, born in the State of Maryland, 1828; studied law, and graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; admitted to the bar in Maryland, 1850, and elected a member of the State Legislature, 1861; elected member of Congress 1863, and United States Senator, 1865. Appointed Postmaster-General, March 5, 1869.

7. Attorney-General —Ebenezer Rockwood *Hoar*, born at Concord, Massachusetts, 1817; studied law, and graduated at Harvard College; was for some time judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Appointed Attorney-General, March 5, 1869.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,200*l*. All hold office under the will of the president.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Each senator is entitled to one vote. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the people of the several States. To ascertain the number to which each State is entitled, a census is taken every ten years. By the law of May 23rd, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of representatives was originally made, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183; and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the several States—one representative for every district containing that number of persons, giving to each State at least one representative.

Subsequently, by the admission of several new States into the union, and other changes, the number of representatives was increased from 233 to 242. According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House respectively. The occasions when presidents of the United States have used their veto power have been very rare, except during the presidency of Andrew Johnson, who employed it more frequently than all his predecessors in office taken together. From the establishment of the republic to the end of the year 1866, a period embracing 39 Congresses, there were but 28 vetoes, being an average of one in three years. Of these vetoes President Washington sent two to Congress; President Madison, six; President Monroe, one; President Jackson, nine; President Tyler, four; President Polk, three; and President Buchanan, one. Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Lincoln, sent no vetoes to Congress, and their administrations covered an aggregate of nearly 33 years. Of the 26 vetoes sent to Congress previous to the presidency of Andrew Johnson, in but one case was it overruled. If any Bill is not returned by the president within ten days after it has been presented to him, it becomes a law, in like manner as if he had signed it.

Each of the two houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.' When a senator or representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected, or, should there be any doubt as to his qualifications, his credentials may be referred to a committee.

By the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States, the Congress has power:—

1. To levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post-offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but so that no appropriation of money to that use be made for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States.

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Con-

stitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

- Under the law of July 28, 1866, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 10,000 dollars for each Congress, or at the rate of 5,000 dollars per annum, and mileage at the rate of one dollar for every five miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session; but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The salary of the Vice-President of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is 8,000 dollars per annum, under the same law.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1867, until noon March 4, 1869, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Fortieth Congress expired, and the term of the new House of Representatives commenced. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-first Congress will be from 1869 to 1871.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main fea-

tures, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the president, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the president, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the president, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, running as follows:—‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1869, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that ‘all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ It orders further ‘that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.’ Finally, the fifteenth Amendment enacts that ‘No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, colour, nativity, property, education, or creed.’

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, customs duties, and indirect taxes upon property, manufactures, and natural produce, the whole of them classed under the name of ‘Internal Revenue.’ The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861–66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of army and navy, and

that of internal revenue pays the interest of the debt. The cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small.

In the three fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1865 to 1868, the actual revenue and expenditure of the nation was as follows, in pounds sterling:—

REVENUE.

	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	£	£	£
Customs . . .	35,809,330	35,283,562	32,892,920
Internal revenue . . .	43,861,959	37,734,402	27,104,622
Direct taxes . . .	280,107	595,636	253,638
Public lands . . .	94,331	165,046	191,307
Miscellaneous . . .	9,520,478	6,074,447	7,659,444
Total . . .	89,566,205	79,853,093	67,101,931

EXPENDITURE.

	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	£	£	£
Civil list . . .	1,742,954	2,210,707	1,695,058
Foreign intercourse . . .	267,678	309,718	288,269
Miscellaneous . . .	3,890,885	4,819,283	5,619,627
Interior department . . .	2,674,102	3,628,239	3,955,045
Army „ . . .	40,347,475	13,507,009	17,481,794
Navy „ . . .	6,145,265	4,401,987	3,656,099
Interest on public debt . . .	26,613,548	28,756,318	28,084,809
Premium on ditto . . .	—	—	993,071
Total . . .	81,681,907	57,633,261	61,773,772

The national receipts as well as expenditure are partly in paper currency and partly in gold—see page 591—and in the above table, to obtain uniform British money, paper has been converted into gold at the rate of exchange of 141, and gold reduced at the rate of 5 dollars to 1*l*.

The following statement gives, in dollars currency, the actual returns of each of the two fiscal years, 1867-68 and 1868-69, and also the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the latter year, the actual returns of four months being known at the time the estimate was made:—

REVENUE.

	Fiscal Years ending		
	June 30, 1868. Actual Returns	June 30, 1869. Actual Returns	June 30, 1869. Secretary's Estimate
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	164,464,600	189,048,026	174,676,595
Inland revenue	191,087,589	158,356,462	138,735,863
Land sales	1,348,715	4,020,285	1,714,895
Miscellaneous	48,737,179	28,518,571	26,265,516
Total	405,638,083	370,943,744	341,392,869

EXPENDITURE.

	Fiscal Years ending		
	June 30, 1868. Actual Returns	June 30, 1869. Actual Returns	June 30, 1869. Secretary's Estimate
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil list	60,011,019	56,324,061	61,227,106
Pensions and Indians	27,883,069	35,519,544	30,358,648
Army	123,246,648	78,502,433	93,219,117
Navy	25,775,503	20,000,759	21,604,785
Public debt interest	140,424,046	130,694,242	129,742,815
Total expenditure	377,340,285	321,041,039	336,152,471
Surplus	28,297,798	49,902,705	5,240,398

Comparing the two years, it will be seen that the revenue decreased nearly 35 million dollars owing to lessened taxation, while through the greater economy of the Government, chiefly in the army, the expenditure decreased over 56 million dollars. The actual returns of 1868-69 showed 29 millions more revenue, and 15 million dollars less expenditure than the estimates.

Expressed in pounds sterling, the national revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1869, was calculated at 50,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 47,700,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,900,000*l.* For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the estimated receipts, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress, will amount to 49,050,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 45,450,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 3,600,000*l.* The surplus of every year has to be devoted to the redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of January of each of the years 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1869:—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	107,127,369
1864	1,740,690,490	362,643,852
1865	2,682,593,026	558,873,546
1866	2,783,425,879	579,880,391
1869	2,380,094,127	499,214,041

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the government, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows—dollars converted as before into pounds sterling—on the 1st of January, 1869 :—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	£	£
5 Per Cent. Bonds, 10-40's redeemable in 1874	44,317,680	
6 Per Cent. Bonds, issued in 1861, redeemable in 1881	56,735,460.	
6 Per Cent. Bonds, 5-20's of different issues	320,514,080.	
		<u>421,567,220</u>

DEBT BEARING PAPER CURRENCY INTEREST.

Certificates at 3 per cent. (deposits by different banks as security for money issued by them)	8,246,809	
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent.	1,985,815	
		<u>10,232,624</u>

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

3-year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	351,553	
Compound-interest notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, 1867, May 15, August 1, September 1 and 15, October 1 and 15, 1868	599,279	
Bonds: Texas indemnity, consequent on war of 1848	36,312	
Treasury Notes: Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	21,186	
Bonds: April 15, 1842; January 28, 1847; and March 31, 1848	61,773	
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	63,190	
Temporary loan	34,491	
Certificates of indebtedness	1,844	
		<u>1,169,628</u>

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

	£	£
United States notes (greenbacks) . . .	50,499,443	
Fractional currency	4,805,002	
Gold certificates of deposit	4,651,188	
		<u>59,955,633</u>
		492,925,105
6 Per Cent. (lawful money) Bonds, issued to Pacific Railroad Company		6,288,936
		<u>499,214,041</u>
Total debt		

The amount of coin and currency in the Treasury was as follows, on the 1st of January, 1869 :—

	£	£
Amount of coin in Treasury	17,485,075	
Amount of currency in Treasury	2,589,212	
		<u>20,074,287</u>

Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury . 479,139,754

The official statement of the public debt of the United States, in dollars, on the 1st October, 1869, was as follows :—

	Dollars
Debt bearing interest in gold	2,107,936,800 0
Debt bearing interest in paper	64,545,000 0
Debt on which interest has ceased	4,522,696 64
Debt without interest	413,528,662 0
	<u>2,590,533,158 64</u>
Total debt	2,590,533,158 64
Interest accrued and unpaid	44,076,697 45
	<u>2,634,609,856 9</u>
Total debt, principal and interest	2,634,609,856 9
Amount in the Treasury :—	Dollars
Coin	108,804,658 81
Currency	6,559,004 12
Sinking Fund and other pur- chased bonds	50,751,121 5
	<u>166,114,783 98</u>
Total debt, less amount in Treasury, on the 1st of October	2,468,495,072 11
Similar total on the 1st of September	2,475,962,501 50

The reduction in the public debt during the month of September, was 467,429 dollars, while from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, 1869, it amounted to above 70 millions of dollars.

A very considerable portion of the national debt of the United States is in the hands of foreign holders in the various European states, especially in Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. 'It is impossible,' says the Secretary of the Treasury in his report

to Congress in 1869, 'to ascertain with precision the amount of our securities held in Europe, nor is there any perfectly reliable data for ascertaining, even, what amount has gone there annually since the first bonds were issued for the prosecution of the late war. In his report of 1866, the Secretary estimated the amount of United States securities of different kinds, including railroad and other stock, held in Europe, at 600,000,000 dollars. He soon after became satisfied that this estimate was too low, by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions. It would be safe to put the amount so held at the present time, exclusive of stocks, at eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which not less than six hundred millions are United States bonds, nearly all of which have left the United States within the last six years. The amount is formidable; and little satisfaction is derived from the consideration that these securities have been transferred in payment of interest and for foreign commodities; and just as little from the consideration that probably not over five hundred millions of dollars in gold values have been received for these eight hundred and fifty millions of debt.'

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the debt. The Act requires that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.'

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the president is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the president in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs. A number of 'Original Rules and Articles of War' were enacted by the Congress of 1776, and continued in force under the constitution, with several modifications. These rules were the basis of the actual Articles of War which were enacted in 1806, and have been but slightly altered since that time. They form the military code which governs all troops when mustered into the service.

In 1790, the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men; to which force, in the next year, one regiment 900 strong was added. In 1792, an act of Congress provided for a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the system then arranged has received but slight alterations until the present time. The nominal strength of the militia thus organised was 3,245,000 at the last census. In 1796, the regular army consisted of not more than one corps of artillerists and engineers, two companies of light dragoons, and four regiments of infantry of eight companies each. This force was little increased, except during occasional periods, till the outbreak of the civil war.

At the commencement of the year 1861, the United States army consisted of about 14,000 regular troops, garrisoned chiefly in the Southern States. A large number of these joined the cause of the so-called Confederate States, reducing the Federal army to less than 5,000 men. On April 15, 1861, the president called out 75,000 volunteers for three months, to defend the capital, which was threatened; and on May 3, he called out 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war. On July 22, 1861, Congress passed an act authorising the president to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers for such terms as he might deem necessary, ranging from six months to three years or during the war. On July 25, 1861, the president was again authorised to call out 500,000, making in all 1,000,000 men. The number proving insufficient for the active prosecution of hostilities, and the repair of losses occasioned by the war, a draft was ordered in the summer of 1863, by proclamation of the President of the United States. By a new proclamation of the president, dated October 17, 1863, a levy of 300,000 men was ordered, and another call of 500,000 men was made February 1, 1864. The total number of men called under arms by the Government of the United States, from 1861 till the end of the civil war, in 1865, amounted to 2,653,062, or nearly one-fourth of the entire male population of the Northern States. The number actually serving in the field was 2,018,200, and their nationality was ascertained to be as follows:—

Nationality	Number of Men	Per cent.
Natives of the United States	1,523,300	75·48
„ British America	53,500	2·65
„ England and Scotland	45,500	2·26
„ Ireland	144,200	7·14
„ Germany	176,800	8·76
„ Other Foreign States	48,400	2·38
“Foreigners,” nativity unknown	26,500	1·33
Total	2,018,200	100·00

The State of New York furnished over one-sixth of the whole number, Pennsylvania one-eighth, Ohio one-ninth, and Massachusetts

one-fifteenth: these four States gave to the army one-fifth of their entire male population. New Hampshire and Vermont sent one-fourth of their male citizens, and Indiana and Illinois over one-fourth. Kansas showed the highest proportion, having sent 36 per cent. of her men, while Iowa sent 30 per cent. The Southern or Confederate States had in the field, during the greater part of the war, an army of 400,000 men, of which, it is estimated, they lost 300,000 from wounds and disease. The Southern army was entirely disbanded in April 1865; but of the Federal army there remained 210,000 on the pay rolls on July 31, 1865, after which date there commenced a slow process of disbandment.

By Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, the maximum number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was limited to 54,641 men, of whom 3,036 were commissioned officers, and 51,605 enlisted soldiers. The actual strength of the regular army in August 1868, was 49,960 men, and it was reduced on the 1st of January, 1869, to 43,000 men. The term of service is three years, but it is proposed by the government to be extended to five. The army, as now organised, is composed of nine regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies, as they are termed, the maximum strength of each regiment 1,240 men, inclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers; 45 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each, the maximum strength of each regiment 1,232 men; five regiments of artillery, maximum strength, 1,837; an engineer battalion, maximum strength, 768 men. The 9th and 10th Regiments of Cavalry, and the 39th, 40th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry are composed of negro soldiers, but are commanded by white officers. The 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 45th Regiments are composed of veteran reserves. The pay of a private soldier averages 1s. 7d. a day. That of a colonel is 550*l.* a year, that of a captain 250*l.*, and that of a lieutenant 200*l.* These sums do not include allowances made for lodging, fuel, and rations. The organisation of the army comprises one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, 19 brigadier-generals, 88 colonels, 103 lieutenant-colonels, 209 majors, 43 aides-de-camp, 737 captains, 60 adjutants, 55 regimental quartermasters, five commissaries, 10 regimental commissaries, 882 first-lieutenants, and 660 second-lieutenants.

By an order of the War Department, dated July 12, 1865, the United States and Federal territories were classified under five great military divisions, viz.:—Of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at Philadelphia; of the Ohio, at St. Louis; of the Gulf, at New Orleans; of the Tennessee, at Nashville; and of the Pacific, with head-quarters at San Francisco. The divisions are subdivided into 18 military departments, each under a special commander.

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States were classified as follows in the last official report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress, dated December 7, 1868:—

52 iron-clads, carrying	129 guns.
95 screw steamers, carrying	988 „
28 paddle steamers „	199 „
31 sailing vessels „	477 „
<hr/>	
Total 206 men-of-war, carrying	1,543 guns.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 2,400 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 1,200 to 2,400; Third-rates, vessels of 600 to 1,200; and Fourth-rates, vessels under 600 tons. According to this division there were, at the commencement of 1869, of First-rates 31, Second-rates 48, Third-rates 80, and of Fourth-rates 47. The following table gives a list, in alphabetical order of name, of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the fleet; and of such Fourth-rates as are iron-clad. The list is drawn up from the official 'Navy-register of the United States for the year 1869.'

Name	Description	Number of guns	Tonnage
Agamenticus	Iron-clad	4	1,564
Alaska	Screw	10	1,740
Algoma	Screw	10	1,740
Algonquin	Paddle	10	974
Ammonoosue	Screw	15	3,213
Antietam	Screw	23	3,177
Ashuelot	Paddle	10	1,030
Atlanta	Iron-clad	4	1,006
Brooklyn	Screw	20	2,070
Camanche	Iron-clad	2	844
Canandaiguo	Screw	7	1,395
Canonicus	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Casco	Iron-clad	1	773
Catskill	Iron-clad	2	844
Chattanooga	Screw	15	3,233
Chickasaw	Iron-clad	4	970
Chimo	Iron-clad	1	773
Cohoes	Iron-clad	2	773
Colorado	Screw	44	3,425
Contoocook	Screw	13	2,348
Dacotah	Screw	7	996
Dictator	Iron-clad	2	3,033
Etlah	Iron-clad	2	733
Franklin	Screw	39	3,684

Name	Description	Number of guns	Tonnage
Frolic	Paddle	5	880
Galena	Screw	8	738
Gettysburg	Paddle	9	726
Guerriere	Screw	23	3,177
Hartford	Screw	21	1,900
Hornet	Paddle	8	820
Illinois	Screw	23	3,177
Iroquois	Screw	6	1,016
Java	Screw	23	3,177
Juniata	Screw	6	1,240
Kalamazoo	Iron-clad	4	3,200
Kearsarge	Screw	7	1,031
Kenosha	Screw	10	1,740
Kewaydin	Screw	23	3,177
Kickapoo	Iron-clad	8	970
Klamath	Iron-clad	2	773
Koka	Iron-clad	2	773
Lackawanna	Screw	7	1,533
Lancaster	Screw	28	2,362
Lehigh	Iron-clad	2	844
Madawaska	Screw	15	3,281
Mahopac	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Manayunk	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Manhattan	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Manitou	Screw	13	2,348
Marietta	Iron-clad	2	479
Memphis	Screw	1	791
Miantonomoh	Iron-clad	4	1,564
Minnesota	Screw	43	3,307
Minnetonka	Screw	23	3,177
Modoc	Iron-clad	1	773
Mohican	Screw	7	994
Mohongo	Paddle	10	1,030
Monadnock	Iron-clad	4	1,564
Monocacy	Paddle	10	1,030
Monongahela	Screw	7	1,378
Montauk	Iron-clad	2	844
Mosholu	Screw	13	2,348
Muscoota	Paddle	10	1,030
Nahant	Iron-clad	2	844
Nantasket	Screw	10	900
Nantucket	Iron-clad	2	844
Napa	Iron-clad	1	773
Narragansett	Screw	3	809
Naubuc	Iron-clad	1	773
Nausett	Iron-clad	2	773
Neosho	Iron-clad	2	523
Neshaminy	Screw	15	3,213
Niagara	Screw	12	4,582
Omaha	Screw	10	1,740

Name	Description	Number of guns	Tonnage
Oneida	Screw	8	1,132
Ontario	Screw	23	3,177
Ossipee	Screw	6	1,240
Passaconaway	Iron-clad	4	3,200
Passaic	Iron-clad	2	844
Pawnee	Screw	12	1,289
Pensacola	Screw	20	2,158
Piscataqua	Screw	21	3,177
Pompanoosue	Screw	17	3,713
Powhatan	Paddle	17	2,415
Puritan	Iron-clad	2	3,265
Pushmataha	Screw	11	2,348
Quinnebang	Screw	6	801
Quinsigamond	Iron-clad	4	3,299
Resaca	Screw	8	900
Richmond	Screw	15	1,929
Roanoke	Iron-clad	6	3,435
Sandusky	Iron-clad	2	479
Sangamon	Iron-clad	2	844
Saranack	Paddle	11	1,446
Saugus	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Seminole	Screw	8	801
Shakamaxon	Iron-clad	4	3,200
Shamokin	Paddle	10	1,030
Shawnee	Iron-clad	2	773
Shenandoah	Screw	7	1,378
Shiloh	Iron-clad	2	773
Squando	Iron-clad	2	773
Suncook	Iron-clad	2	773
Susquehanna	Paddle	14	2,450
Swatara	Screw	10	831
Tallapoosa	Paddle	2	974
Ticonderoga	Screw	9	1,533
Tippecanoe	Iron-clad	2	1,034
Tonawandah	Iron-clad	4	1,564
Tunxis	Iron-clad	1	773
Tuscarora	Screw	10	997
Umpqua	Iron-clad	2	773
Vanderbilt	Paddle	14	3,360
Wabash	Screw	42	3,274
Wachusett	Screw	9	1,032
Wampanoag	Screw	15	3,281
Wassuc	Iron-clad	1	773
Waxsaw	Iron-clad	2	773
Winnebago	Iron-clad	4	970
Winnipeg	Paddle	7	1,030
Wyoming	Screw	6	977
Yazoo	Iron-clad	2	773
Yuma	Iron-clad	2	773

The United States Navy was commanded on the 1st January, 1869, by one admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 89 commanders, 171 lieutenant-commanders, 46 lieutenants, 80 masters, and 154 ensigns. There were, at the same date, 8,500 seamen. The admiral's pay is 1,480*l*. The pay when at sea is 994*l*. for the vice-admiral, 710*l*. for rear-admirals, 567*l*. commodores, 510*l*. captains, 399*l*. commanders, 332 lieutenant-commanders, 266*l*. lieutenants, 212*l*. masters, 170*l*. ensigns, 113*l*. midshipmen, and 102*l*. mates. The pay of an able seaman per month is 2*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.; and of an ordinary seaman, 2*l*. 4*s*. The navy estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1870, provided for an expenditure of 20,993,414 dollars, or 4,198,683*l*., distributed as follows :—

	Dollars
Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	7,389,726
Repairs of buildings and docks	1,285,996
Pay of civil establishment in dockyards	425,840
Ordnance and repair of magazines	450,000
Coal, hemp, and equipments	1,320,000
Navigation supplies	207,500
Naval academy	210,584
Naval observatory and nautical almanack	40,500
Repair and preservation of vessels	3,790,500
Steam machinery and tools	1,305,000
Provisions and clothing	1,672,500
Repairs of naval hospitals	46,000
Support of marine corps	1,174,768
Contingent expenses	1,674,500
Total	20,993,414
	£4,198,683

The United States possess eight dockyards, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres, but nearly five acres must be filled in before the land can be used. The yard is situate on an island, and has a water front of about 1,000 feet; it has one floating dry dock and three building slips. Charlestown, near Boston, covers 80 acres of ground, but 16 acres of this are marsh, and must be filled in. The water frontage that is of any value is about 600 feet. The yard has one stone dry dock and two building slips. Brooklyn covers a surface of 80 acres of available ground and 40 acres of marsh that can be filled in—120 acres in all. There is at present an available water frontage of 1,200 feet, one stone dry dock, and two building slips. Philadelphia yard has only 15 acres surface, and one acre of this must be filled in to be available. The yard has one floating dry dock, two building slips, and a water front of about 600 feet.

Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which are marsh, and there is a water frontage of 900 feet with two building slips. The yard has no dry dock. Norfolk and Pensacola yards were destroyed in the civil war, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them; and Mare Island, on the Pacific, is as yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair for ships of the navy.

Area and Population.

The area of the United States, according to Land-office measurements, is 2,819,811 square miles, exclusive of the immense district long known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to the Republic Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' Excepting this territory, of an estimated extent of 385,000 square miles, the area of the United States is equal to 1,921,288,233 acres, of which 1,400,549,033 are public lands for sale by the Government Land-office. Only one-fourth of the country is inhabited to any great extent by civilised people.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken eight times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, and in 1860. For the purpose of taking the census of 1870, a special Act was passed by Congress in April, 1869, whereby a 'Census Bureau' was created, under a Superintendent of the Census, appointed for three years, from May 1, 1869. The census taken is to show the number and condition of the people on June 1, 1870; the actual number of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths during the preceding year; the statistics of agriculture and productive industry for 1869; and, finally, statistics of the religious, intellectual, charitable, social, vital, and sanitary condition of the population.

The following table gives the total population of the United States, distinguishing white, free coloured, and slave, at each of the seven enumerations from 1800 to 1860:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,953,760	31,445,089

According to an enumeration, taken through the internal revenue organisation, by the Government office called the Bureau of Statistics, the population of the United States consisted, at the end of the year 1868, of 32,109,827 whites, and 4,633,371 negroes, being a total of 36,743,198. Since the census of 1860, to the period here named, there was an increase of 5,134,282 whites and 163,866 negroes, or a total increase in the population of the United States of 5,298,118. This was equal to an increase of 19 per cent. among the whites, and 3 2-3ds per cent. among the negroes. The census of 1870, it is calculated, will show a population of 39,000,000.

The area, population, and number of inhabitants to the square mile in various groups of states, in the year 1860, and the increase, in percentage, over the last decennial period, is given in the following table, in which the States are arranged in groups:—

States	Area in sq. miles	1860		1850
		Population	Number of inhabitants to sq. mile	Number of inhabitants to sq. mile
Six New England States .	63,272	3,135,283	49·55	43·11
Six Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio	151,760	10,597,661	69·83	56·36
Six Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana .	286,077	4,364,927	15·25	12·43
Six Central States, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas .	309,210	6,471,887	20·93	16·71
Seven North-western States, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas .	250,295	5,543,382	22·14	10·92
Texas	237,321	604,215	2·55	0·89
California	188,982	379,994	2·01	0·87

It will be seen, from the above table, that the population, during the decennial period 1850–60, increased most rapidly in the seven North-Western States, and least in the six New England States. The six middle States have the densest population, which, however, is considerably less so than that of Turkey in Europe. The kingdom of Sweden and Norway itself, which has the thinnest population of any State in Europe, has seven times as many inhabitants to the square mile as Texas and California. The population of Prussia and Austria is three times, and that of Great Britain five times as dense as that of the six New England States. As for the Southern States, comprising the six Coast Planting, and the six Central States, above enumerated, covering an area of 595,287 square miles, or more than ten times the extent of England and Wales, their population, at the census of 1860, was only half as dense as that of Russia in Europe.

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress, and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into ‘townships’ of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called ‘sections,’ and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each ‘township,’ are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called ‘national property,’ such as forts and arsenals, where the states have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the state continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers of the national government.

The subjoined table gives the total population of each State and territory of the Union, distinguishing white, free coloured persons, Indians, and those which were slaves at the time the census was taken, June 1, 1860, according to the returns of the government of the United States :—

States	White	Free coloured	Indians	Slaves	Total
Alabama . .	526,271	2,690	160	435,080	964,201
Arkansas . .	324,143	144	48	111,115	435,450
California . .	338,005	4,086	14,555	—	379,994
Connecticut . .	451,504	8,627	16	—	460,147
Delaware . .	90,589	19,829	—	1,798	112,216
Florida . .	77,747	932	1	61,745	140,425
Georgia . .	591,550	3,500	38	462,198	1,057,286
Illinois . .	1,704,291	7,628	32	—	1,711,951
Indiana . .	1,338,710	11,428	290	—	1,350,428
Iowa . .	673,779	1,104	65	—	674,948
Kansas . .	106,390	625	189	2	107,206
Kentucky . .	919,484	10,684	33	225,483	1,155,684
Louisiana . .	357,456	18,647	173	331,726	708,002
Maine . .	626,947	1,327	5	—	628,279
Maryland . .	515,918	83,942	—	87,189	687,049
Massachusetts . .	1,221,432	9,602	32	—	1,231,066
Michigan . .	739,799	6,799	2,155	—	749,113
Minnesota . .	171,227	259	2,369	—	173,855
Mississippi . .	353,899	773	2	436,631	791,305
Missouri . .	1,063,489	3,572	20	114,931	1,182,012
New Hampshire . .	325,579	494	—	—	326,073
New Jersey . .	646,899	25,318	—	18	672,035
New York . .	3,831,590	49,005	140	—	3,880,735
North Carolina . .	629,942	30,463	1,158	331,059	992,622
Ohio . .	2,302,808	36,664	30	—	2,339,502
Oregon . .	52,160	128	177	—	52,465
Pennsylvania . .	2,849,259	56,849	7	—	2,906,115
Rhode Island . .	170,649	3,952	19	—	174,620
South Carolina . .	291,300	9,914	88	402,406	703,708
Tennessee . .	826,722	7,300	60	275,719	1,109,801
Texas . .	420,891	355	403	182,566	604,215
Vermont . .	314,369	709	20	—	315,098
Virginia . .	1,047,299	58,042	112	490,865	1,596,318
Wisconsin . .	773,693	1,171	613	—	775,881
Total . .	26,699,342	476,562	23,370	3,950,531	31,149,805
Territories :					
Colorado . .	34,231	46	—	—	34,277
Dakota . .	2,576	—	2,261	—	4,837
District of Columbia . .	60,763	11,131	1	3,185	75,080
Nebraska . .	28,696	67	63	15	28,841
Nevada . .	6,812	45	—	—	6,857
New Mexico . .	82,924	85	10,452	—	93,516
Utah . .	40,125	30	89	29	40,273
Washington . .	11,188	30	426	—	11,594
Total . .	267,320	11,434	13,292	3,229	295,275
Total in states and territories	26,966,662	487,996	36,662	3,953,760	31,445,080

The territories of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado were admitted as States into the Union, the first in 1864, the second in 1866, and the third in 1869; while there were added, since the last census, four new territories, namely Arizona, organised 1861, Idaho, 1863, Montana, 1864, and Wyoming, 1868. The Union thus consisted, in 1869, of 37 States and 9 Territories.

The total population of the principal towns of the United States, in each of the years 1850 and 1860, is shown in the following list:—

Cities and Towns	In the States of	Population	
		1850	1860
New York . .	New York . .	515,547	805,651
Philadelphia . .	Pennsylvania . .	340,045	562,529
Brooklyn . .	New York . .	96,838	266,661
Baltimore . .	Maryland . .	169,054	212,418
Boston . .	Massachusetts . .	136,881	177,812
New Orleans . .	Louisiana . .	116,375	168,675
Cincinnati . .	Ohio . .	115,436	161,044
St. Louis . .	Missouri . .	77,860	160,773
Chicago . .	Illinois . .	29,963	109,260
Newark . .	New Jersey . .	38,894	71,914
Louisville . .	Kentucky . .	43,194	68,033
Albany . .	New York . .	50,763	62,367
Washington . .	District of Columbia	40,001	61,122
San Francisco . .	California . .	34,776	56,802
Providence . .	Rhode Island . .	41,513	50,666
Charleston . .	South Carolina . .	42,985	40,578

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany. In 1827, there were 11,952 immigrants from the United Kingdom against 7,709 the previous year, and in 1828 the number rose to 17,840, sinking again in 1829 to 10,594, and in 1830 to 3,874. The increase continued every year of European disorder, or revolution, or national distress. In the decade from 1845 to 1854, there came 1,512,100 Irish immigrants to the United States, but since the latter year the numbers fell off to less than one half the yearly average of that period. The failure of their political reform attempts brought many Germans into the United States, the greatest number coming in 1854. From 1845 to 1854 inclusive the number of German immigrants was 1,226,392. In 1856 every immigrant arriving in New York was questioned as to

the amount of money he had with him, and the average of 142,842 comers that year was found to be 68 dollars 8 cents. This course was abandoned, however, as it was found that the full amounts were not truly stated; but it was shown that the immigrants possessed a larger sum than is actually held by the residents of a community. It is estimated that the German immigrants alone brought into the United States annually an average of about 11,000,000 dollars. Each man has clothing, tools, and valuables also, the amount of which with his cash capital is estimated at 150 dollars. In 1859, there arrived 250,000 immigrants at New York, augmenting the national wealth that year by 37,500,000 dollars. From May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1859, 4,038,991 immigrants arrived at New York, which number represented a total increase to the national wealth of 5,149,713,525 dollars. Assuming the immigration into the whole country to amount to 300,000 souls a year, the Union gains 382,000,000 dollars a year, or more than one million dollars a day. Without immigration the yearly increase of population by excess of births over deaths is about one in 38, while the actual increase from 1840 to 1850 was 35·87 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860 amounted to 35·59 per cent.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of alien passengers who arrived in the United States by sea from foreign countries, from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1860:—

Year	Males	Females	Sex not stated	Total
Year ending Sept. 30, 1820	4,871	2,393	1,121	8,385
" " 1821	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127
" " 1822	3,816	1,013	2,082	6,911
" " 1823	3,598	848	1,908	6,354
" " 1824	4,706	1,393	1,813	7,912
" " 1825	6,917	2,959	323	10,199
" " 1826	7,702	3,078	57	10,837
" " 1827	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875
" " 1828	17,261	10,060	61	27,382
" " 1829	11,303	5,112	6,105	22,520
" " 1830	6,439	3,135	13,748	23,322
" " 1831	14,909	7,724	—	22,633
" " 1832	34,596	18,583	—	53,179
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1832	4,691	2,512	100	7,303
Year ending Dec. 31, 1833	41,546	17,094	—	58,640
" " 1834	38,796	22,540	4,029	65,365
" " 1835	28,196	17,027	151	45,374
" " 1836	47,865	27,553	824	76,242
" " 1837	48,837	27,653	2,850	79,340
" " 1838	23,474	13,685	1,755	38,914
" " 1839	42,932	25,125	12	68,069
" " 1840	52,883	31,132	51	84,066
" " 1841	48,082	32,031	176	80,289

Year	Males	Females	Sex not stated	Total
Year ending Dec. 31, 1842	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
First three quarters of 1843	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Year ending Sept. 30, 1844	44,431	34,184	—	78,615
„ „ 1845	65,015	48,115	1,241	114,371
„ „ 1846	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
„ „ 1847	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
„ „ 1848	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
„ „ 1849	177,232	119,280	512	297,024
„ „ 1850	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1850	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
Year ending Dec. 31, 1851	217,181	162,219	66	379,466
„ „ 1852	212,469	157,696	1,438	371,603
„ „ 1853	207,958	160,615	72	368,645
„ „ 1854	256,177	171,656	—	427,833
„ „ 1855	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
„ „ 1856	115,846	84,590	—	200,436
„ „ 1857	146,215	105,091	—	251,306
„ „ 1858	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
„ „ 1859	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
„ „ 1860	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
Total	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

In the following statement the numbers of emigrants have been spread over equal decennial periods, to show the tide of immigration into the United States :—

Four census periods	Passengers of foreign birth
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1830	244,490
„ 10 years previous to June 1, 1840	552,000
„ 10 years previous to June 1, 1850	1,558,300
„ 10 years previous to June 1, 1860	2,707,624

According to an official report issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, there arrived in the 13 years 1856-1868, 2,565,644 aliens in the United States, or an average of 197,357 a year. The number was much larger in 1866 than in the accompanying years—248,120 in 1865, 318,554 in 1866, 298,358 in 1867, and 297,215 in 1868. The nationalities of the 2,565,644 aliens arriving in the States, in the period from 1856 to 1868, were stated as follows:—1,215,600 from the United Kingdom; 108,531 from British America; 8,673 from the British West Indies; 193 from Australasia; 845,479 from Germany, exclusive of Prussia; 64,355 from Prussia; 1,592 from Austria; 487 from Hungary; 58,289 from Sweden and Norway; 13,043 from Denmark; 11,205

from the Netherlands; 8,245 from Belgium; 49,383 from France; 24,539 from Switzerland; 10,340 from Spain; 2,090 from Portugal; 11,691 from central Italy; 1,397 from Sardinia; 337 from Sicily; 1,761 from Russia, and 2,209 from Poland; 65,943 from China; 89 from Japan; 3,351 from Mexico, 391 from Central America, 2,061 from various parts of South America, 1,956 from Cuba; and 4,588 from the Azores. The rest came from various parts of the world, in small numbers from different countries.

In the first quarter of the year 1869 there arrived 36,277 foreigners intending to remain in the United States. The list of nationalities of these immigrants of 1869 shows 13,096 from the United Kingdom; 5,742 from British North America; 11,963 from Germany, Austria, and Prussia; 1,564 from Spain and Italy; 598 from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; 847 from other European countries; 1,426 from China and Japan; 993 from the West Indies, and 48 from other countries. Among the immigrants from the United Kingdom 12 were clergymen, 5 medical men, 4 artists, 255 merchants, 104 clerks, 482 farmers, 761 mechanics, 130 masons, 150 tradesmen and handicraftsmen, 4,503 labourers, 601 miners, 25 mariners, and 310 servants. During the first five months of 1869 there arrived 102,562 immigrants at New York, as compared with 76,116 during the corresponding period of 1868.

The native countries of all the immigrants who arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1860 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Native countries								Number
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	302,665
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	967,366
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47,890
Wales	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,935
Great Britain and Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,326,856
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	208,063
Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,248
Portugal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,614
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,862
Prussia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60,432
Germany, ex Prussia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,486,044
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,579
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,540
Norway and Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36,129
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,659
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,374
Turkey and Greece	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	286
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37,733
Central Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,202
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,718
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10

Native countries	Number
Egypt	526
British America	117,142
South America	6,201
Central America and Mexico	18,734
West Indies	40,487
China	41,443
East Indies	127
Persia	22
Other parts of Asia	27
Liberia, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States	34
Cape of Good Hope	2
Africa	279
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	3,871
Sandwich and Society Islands	86
Australia	109
St. Helena	17
Isle of France	3
South Sea Islands and New Zealand	83
Not stated	180,854
Total aliens	5,062,414
Natives of the United States	397,007
Total	5,459,421

The following is an estimate of the number of naturalised citizens residing in the United States, with the countries where they were born: — Ireland, 1,611,000; Germany, 1,498,000; England, 430,000; British America, 250,000; France, 109,000; Scotland, 105,000; Switzerland, 54,000; Wales, 45,000; Norway, 43,000; Netherlands, 28,000; Turkey, 28,000; Italy, 10,000; Denmark, 10,000; Belgium, 9,000; Poland, 7,000; Mexico, 7,000; the Antilles, 7,000; China, 5,000; Portugal, 4,000; various countries, 204,000—total, 4,136,000.

A new feature in immigration, destined, in all probability, to be of great importance for the future of the United States, has been the arrival, within the last few years, of large numbers of people of Asiatic race, especially Chinese and Japanese, in the Western territories of the Union. During the year 1866, the arrivals in California from China and Japan, were 2,300; in 1867 they were 3,300; and in 1868 they were more than 10,000; while in 1869 they were expected to exceed any previous total. An association of merchants and land-owners was formed in the Southern States in 1869 to encourage the Chinese immigration.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, and in 1670 there were about 2,000 negro slaves in the colony. The first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston

in 1648. The importation of slaves into the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the Legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony; and the next year, and while still a British colony, passed a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by the Bill of Rights in 1780. Connecticut, in 1784, put a stop to the introduction of negroes, and declared all born after March 1 of that year free at the age of twenty-six. Pennsylvania prohibited the introduction of slaves in 1780, and declared free all children of slave mothers born after the passing of the law. Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves in 1778, and Maryland in 1783. Slavery was abolished in New Hampshire in 1792, in New York in 1799, and in New Jersey in 1825. The constitutional amendment of Dec. 18, 1865—see p. 563—abolished slavery throughout the United States.

The mortality of the entire population of the United States amounted to 392,821 in 1860, as against 323,272 in 1850, the average in each of those years being as 1·27 to 1·41. It varied, in 1860, according to latitude, the nature of the population, the soil, and other causes, from 0·44 per cent. in Washington territory, to 2·06 per cent. in Arkansas. The next highest mortality to that in Arkansas was in the two States of Massachusetts and Louisiana, and the same, 1·76 per cent., in both. The next highest (1·74 per cent.) is set down to the district of Columbia, in which the capital is situated. Taking the country by regions, the Pacific Coast and the North-Western States show the lowest, and the Mississippi Valley the highest, rate of mortality.

The ratio of increase of the population of the United States was for the several decennial periods as follows :—

1790—	3,920,827		
1800—	5,305,937	35·02	per cent. ratio of increase.
1810—	7,239,814	36·45	„ „
1820—	9,638,131	33·13	„ „
1830—	12,866,020	33·40	„ „
1840—	17,069,453	32·67	„ „
1850—	23,191,876	33·87	„ „
1860—	31,443,790	35·58	„ „

It will be seen from the above statement that there was an average decennial increase of 34·60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from the first to the last census of the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of the United States, exclusive of bullion and specie, from 1858 to 1868 :—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1858	54,862,220	56,669,015
1859	69,027,779	61,021,260
1860	73,670,024	69,495,011
1861	63,424,213	78,119,693
1862	39,459,327	40,219,209
1863	50,548,320	55,761,010
1864	65,699,761	49,070,797
1865	47,840,451	55,131,746
1866	91,174,784	73,282,098
1868	69,509,842	53,808,408

The declared value of the principal articles imported into the United States in the two fiscal years 1867 and 1868 was as follows:—

	1867	1868
	£	£
Woollen goods . . .	10,200,000	7,200,000
Silk	3,600,000	3,730,000
Cotton	4,740,000	3,460,000
Flax | . . . . .	3,900,000	2,800,000
Hemp	600,000	800,000
Sugar	9,400,000	12,400,000
Coffee	4,000,000	5,000,000
Tea	2,400,000	2,200,000
Tobacco	400,000	400,000
Wines	1,169,000	920,000
Iron and steel . . .	5,072,000	4,700,000
Tin	1,500,000	1,720,000
Lead	600,000	600,000
Manufactures of wood .	1,200,000	1,500,000
Glass	800,000	600,000
Coal	290,000	255,000
Bread stuffs . . .	—	1,700,000

The importation of breadstuffs in 1868, a novel feature in the commerce of the country, was from Canada into the neighbouring State of New York.

The exports of the United States consist almost entirely of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stands wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than two-thirds of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, the British West Indies, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years 1859 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports of Merchandise from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1859	34,294,042	22,553,405
1860	44,727,202	21,667,065
1861	49,389,584	9,064,504
1862	27,715,157	14,327,870
1863	19,572,010	15,344,392
1864	17,923,577	16,708,505
1865	21,624,125	21,227,956
1866	46,854,218	28,499,514
1867	41,045,957	21,825,703
1868	43,063,094	21,431,632

The immense fluctuations visible in the preceding table were caused chiefly by the supply of the single article, cotton. In 1854, the United States sent 722,151,346 pounds of cotton to the British market, and in 1860 the amount had risen to 1,115,890,608 pounds. The supply fell as low as 6,394,080 pounds in 1863, but rose to 14,148,064 pounds in 1864, to 135,832,480 pounds in 1865, to 720,057,440 pounds in 1866, to 528,162,096 pounds in 1867, and to 574,444,752 pounds in 1868. Next to cotton, the most valuable export article of the United States, for the above period, was wheat and wheaten flour, the supply of which, however, was subject to great fluctuations. In 1858, the exports of wheat and wheaten flour from the United States to Great Britain amounted to 4,782,785 cwt., in 1859 to only 430,504 cwt., and in 1860 again to 9,315,125 cwt. In 1861, the exports rose to 15,610,472 cwt., and in 1862 to the unprecedented quantity of 21,765,087 cwt. In 1863 the exports fell to 11,869,179 cwt., in 1864 to 10,077,431 cwt., in 1865 to 1,498,579 cwt., and in 1866 to 986,229 cwt. In 1867, they rose again to 5,091,733 cwt., and in 1868 to 6,753,389 cwt.

The values of exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland showed great fluctuations in recent years, as will be seen from the following tabular statement, exhibiting the distribution

of the exports over the four quarters of each of the three years 1866, 1867, and 1868 :—

Exports from the United States to Great Britain	1866	1867	1868
	£	£	£
1st Quarter .	12,241,517	8,905,648	12,162,463
2nd „ .	18,597,228	16,874,464	17,396,819
3rd „ .	8,103,102	7,252,107	5,338,055
4th „ .	7,910,437	8,013,738	8,165,757
Total .	46,852,284	41,045,957	43,063,094

The division of exports from the Northern and Southern States, and ports on the Pacific, to Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the quarters of the year 1868 was as follows :—

Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Northern States	Southern States	Ports on the Pacific
	£	£	£
1st Quarter .	4,458,078	6,611,115	1,093,270
2nd „ .	6,125,715	10,492,214	778,890
3rd „ .	3,015,084	2,004,110	318,861
4th „ .	5,282,557	2,729,872	153,328
Total .	18,881,434	21,837,311	2,344,349

The following statement exhibits the gross amount of commercial transactions between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1868, namely, the exports of bullion and specie as well as merchandise, and the imports of bullion, and foreign and colonial goods, as well as British and Irish produce.

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
£	£
General exports, exclusive of corn and flour . . . 36,186,997	British and Irish produce . . . 21,431,632
Corn and flour . . . 6,876,097	Foreign and Colonial „ . . . 2,370,211
Bullion, gold and silver . . . 8,892,394	Bullion, gold and silver . . . 112,519
Total Exports . . . 51,955,488	Total Imports . . . 23,914,362

The following table gives the value of the various articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into the United States in each of the three years 1866 to 1868 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States	1866	1867	1868
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	994,454	801,746	716,473
Arms, ammunition, and military stores :—			
Fire-arms and parts of fire-arms .	54,203	37,329	18,920
Gunpowder	857	620	1,300
Of all other kinds	28,346	30,710	22,650
Beer and ale	80,045	93,516	94,878
Coals and culm	83,901	86,059	72,554
Cotton piece goods	3,192,446	2,238,664	1,883,376
„ thread for sewing	356,082	359,434	435,122
Earthenware and porcelain	795,685	711,349	640,558
Haberdashery and millinery	1,120,414	850,906	711,918
Hardware and cutlery	1,153,918	837,223	637,528
Linen, piece goods	4,172,918	2,748,329	2,588,253
„ thread	229,220	161,882	160,709
Metals :—			
Copper, sheets, nails	43,396	15,339	9,944
Iron, pig	315,415	368,015	251,563
„ bar, bolt, and rod	571,747	374,269	347,159
„ railway, of all kinds	865,152	1,239,773	1,987,128
„ cast	19,568	12,223	10,667
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	342,638	319,501	193,321
Iron, wrought, of all kinds	227,779	134,095	86,963
„ steel, unwrought	693,013	616,492	544,493
Lead, pig and lead shot	175,164	147,179	140,417
Tin plates	1,434,521	1,390,064	1,476,899
Oil seed	367,407	199,575	24,438
Salt	106,613	103,647	91,831
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons .	171,297	94,973	91,476
Other articles of silk only	99,755	45,247	113,353
Mixed with other materials	85,719	77,096	83,545
Spirits, British	18,656	11,932	16,970
Wool, sheep and lambs'	13,700	1,484	41,196
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings	940,485	552,681	450,157
Worsted stuffs	3,578,219	2,234,016	2,677,205
Carpets and druggets	789,100	630,102	531,070
All other articles	5,362,242	4,300,233	4,277,604
	28,499,514	21,825,703	21,431,632

At the last agricultural census in the United States there were in the country 4,049,142 horses, 280,847 mules, 7,965,148 cattle and oxen, 6,066,748 cows, 24,346,391 sheep, and 16,148,712 hogs. The States produced in the year of the census 397,839,212 bushels of Indian corn, 173,677,928 bushels of wheat, 19,989,335 bushels of

rye, 170,129,864 bushels of oats, 12,158,895 bushels of barley, 15,786,122 bushels of buckwheat, 98,965,198 bushels of potatoes, 18,346,730 tons of hay, and 163,353,082 lbs. of tobacco. The assessed value of real and personal property in the United States was 6,010,207,300 dollars in 1850, while at the census of 1860 it had risen to 12,006,838,576 dollars.

The yield of the precious metals in the United States during 1868 was estimated at 66,500,000 dollars ; California produced the largest amount, 20,000,000 dollars, and after it came Nevada, 18,000,000 ; Montana, 12,000,000 ; Idaho, 6,000,000 ; Oregon, 5,000,000 ; and Colorado, 4,000,000 dollars. Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona territories produced smaller amounts.

It is calculated that 25,800,000 tons of coal were raised in the year 1867. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, and in this district 12,650,571 tons of anthracite coal were raised in 1867, as compared with 12,379,490 tons in 1866, showing an increase of 271,081 tons. The extraction of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal in 1867 amounted to 2,255,738 tons, as compared with 2,338,316 tons, in 1866, showing a decrease of 82,578 tons. The general result of coal mining operations in Pennsylvania in 1867, as compared with 1866, was thus an increase of 188,508 tons.

The following table shows the extent of the railway system of the United States, giving the number of companies, length of lines, and cost of construction of the same, in each of the states, and geographical groups of states, at the end of 1866 :—

States	Number of Com- panies	Length of lines	Cost of construction
		Miles	Dollars
Maine	13	505·1	12,669,000
New Hampshire.	17	660·3	22,489,000
Vermont	9	587·1	23,852,000
Massachusetts	49	1,285·0	59,061,000
Rhode Island	3	125·2	4,588,000
Connecticut	13	629·6	23,014,000
North Eastern States .	104	3,792·3	149,663,000
New York	42	2,820·9	135,887,000
New Jersey	26	864·5	38,892,000
Pennsylvania	85	3,359·8	170,080,000
Delaware	4	126·8	4,500,000
Maryland and District of Col. .	8	408·3	22,737,000
Middle Atlantic States .	165	7,580·3	372,096,000

States	Number of Companies	Length of lines	Cost of construction
West Virginia	1	360.5	21,985,000
Kentucky	12	556.8	21,062,000
Ohio	30	4,310.9	117,583,000
Michigan	10	898.2	35,091,000
Indiana	19	2,195.2	71,296,000
Illinois	26	3,156.2	120,417,000
Wisconsin	9	1,010.2	37,165,000
Minnesota	4	157.0	3,850,000
Iowa	10	804.8	25,496,000
Kansas	1	40.0	1,400,000
Missouri	7	924.8	50,046,000
Arkansas	1	38.5	1,155,000
Tennessee	14	1,295.7	33,533,000
Interior States	144	15,758.8	540,079,000
Virginia	17	1,378.7	42,905,000
North Carolina	10	983.9	19,120,000
South Carolina	10	973.0	22,053,000
Georgia	17	1,419.8	29,389,000
Florida	6	405.5	8,628,000
Alabama	10	804.7	18,161,000
Mississippi	5	862.5	24,682,000
Louisiana	9	334.8	12,021,000
Texas	8	451.5	16,239,000
Southern States	92	7,610.4	193,198,000
California	4	147.3	7,900,000
Oregon	2	19.5	700,000
Pacific States	6	166.8	8,600,000
North-Eastern States	104	3,792.3	149,663,000
Middle Atlantic States	165	7,580.3	372,096,000
Interior States	144	15,758.8	540,079,000
Southern „	92	7,610.4	193,198,000
Pacific „	6	166.8	8,600,000
Total United States	511	34,908.6	1,264,336,000

In the year 1867 there were constructed 3,914 additional miles of railway, and during 1868 3,450 miles, chiefly on the Pacific roads. There were thus at the end of 1868 in operation in the country 42,272 miles of railway, while the incomplete roads brought up the total to 62,917 miles, the aggregate cost of construction and equipment of the whole amounting to 1,858,700,041 dollars. City

passenger railways run by horse-power, of an aggregate length of nearly 2,500 miles, are not included in this account. The United States is believed to have more miles of railway in operation than the whole of Europe.

The strength of the commercial navy of the United States has been decreasing since the year 1861, date of the outbreak of the civil war. According to a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, annexed to his annual report to Congress for 1869, the registered shipping in the middle of 1868 was but little more than half of that of 1855, and very little above what it was in 1847. On the 30th of June, 1868, the total tonnage of the United States, including steam and sailing vessels, barges, and canal boats was as follows:—On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,974,975 tons; Pacific coasts, 166,512 tons; Northern Lakes, 695,604 tons; Western Rivers, 581,217 tons—making a total of 4,318,309 tons. The shipping which returned this tonnage consisted of 18,189 sailing vessels, 3,619 steamers, 1,631 barges, and 4,679 canal boats—making a total of 28,118. The tonnage in June, 1861, was 5,539,812; and in June, 1868, only 4,318,309, or a decrease of 1,221,503 tons. In the fiscal year 1854–55, the most prosperous year in shipbuilding, 373 ships and barques were built; in 1867–68, only 69. In the report showing the falling off in the building of large vessels since the war, it is stated:—‘During the five years from 1853 to 1858 65 per cent. of our sea-going tonnage built on the coast consisted of ships and barques, while during the five years from 1863 to 1868, only 28 per cent. consisted of ships and barques.’ From 1852 to 1862 the aggregate tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States was more than double that of foreign vessels; but from 1863 to 1868 it went on a decline till it came to be only 26 per cent. The steam marine during the same period showed a greater decline than that of sailing vessels, being supplanted almost entirely by foreign shipping. The transfer was mainly in favour of the United Kingdom.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . . Approximate value, 4s.

There are practically two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, worth about 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, worth from 3s. 10*d.* to 3s. 6*d.*, according to the rates of exchange. The average rate or ‘premium on gold’ in the years 1868–69 was 141, so that, 100 gold dollars purchasing 141 dollars paper currency,

the latter was worth about 3s. Legal enactments have settled that customs duties must be paid in coin, as well as the interest on the national debt of the United States, and any disbursements which the Government may have to make in the intercourse with foreign countries. All other money transactions may be, and mostly are, in paper currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	=	0·83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	=	1·01695 „
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal, or *Centner*, of 100 pounds is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, and was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, who is elected for the term of four years, and cannot be re-elected till after the lapse of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—General Lorenzo Battle, born 1812; Minister of War under the government of General Flores, provisional President of Uruguay, 1866–68; elected President of the Republic after the assassination of General Flores, February 28, 1868.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ‘ministerio de gobierno,’ or ministry of the interior; the ‘ministerio de relaciones exteriores,’ or department of foreign affairs; the ‘ministerio de hacienda,’ or department of finance; and the ‘ministerio de la guerra,’ or department of army and navy.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

There have been no recent returns of public revenue and expenditure, owing to almost uninterrupted civil war. A budget extending over eighteen months, commencing July 1, 1860, and

ending December 31, 1861, estimates the receipts at 3,579,802 dollars, or 715,960*l.*, and the expenditures at the same amount. The revenue of the financial year ending June 30, 1869, amounted, according to semi-official statements, to 5,281,776 dollars, or 1,123,782*l.*

The public debt, in February 1862, amounted to 20,000,000 dollars, or 4,000,000*l.*, not including a debt to England of 50,000*l.* sterling. The consolidated debt amounted in 1862 to 4,500,000 dollars, or 900,000*l.* at 6 per cent. Other claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars, acknowledged, but not definitively settled, also exist. The Government issued, in 1863, 2,500,000 dollars additional Government obligations to cover the expenses of the intestine war then raging.

The army of Uruguay was composed as follows in 1864:—

	Number of Men.
Garrison of the capital	1,300
Garrisons in the provinces	1,500
National guard	20,000

According to newspaper reports the army was considerably increased in the spring of 1865, when Uruguay entered into an alliance with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and declared war against Paraguay. The army which actually took the field was stated to number 3,500 men.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1860, of 240,965, or little more than three inhabitants per square mile. Other statements, of more recent date, report the numbers of the population to be 470,000. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to an enumeration of the year 1862, a population of 45,765, of whom about one-half were foreigners. There is a steadily increasing flow of immigration, the number in 1868 exceeding 29,000. Fully one-half of the immigrants are Italians.

Trade and Industry.

Uruguay carries on a very active commerce with foreign countries, greatly developed in recent years. In the year 1862 the exports were of the value of 8,804,443 dollars, or 1,760,889*l.*, and in 1866 they had risen to 13,238,000 dollars, or 2,647,600*l.* The imports, which were of the declared value of 8,151,802 dollars, or 1,630,360*l.* in 1862, rose to 15,330,000 dollars, or 3,066,000*l.*, in 1866, and to 16,102,474 dollars, or 3,421,775*l.*, in 1868. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through

Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The following table shows the value of the exports from Montevideo, and their destination, in each of the years 1864-66 :—

Exports	1864	1865	1866
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
To France	2,495,916	3,781,686	3,217,789
„ Great Britain	2,209,844	3,091,639	3,142,716
„ Spain	1,012,962	971,538	720,228
„ Italy	928,625	1,016,660	925,163
„ Brazils	649,362	799,588	1,049,124
„ United States	1,409,907	929,630	1,716,126
„ Belgium	—	—	1,122,744
Total Exports	9,583,845	11,777,241	11,912,992
£	1,916,769	2,355,448	2,380,598

The exports shipped at Montevideo during the year 1868 amounted in value to 12,139,720 dollars, or 2,579,273*l*. The exports in 1868 consisted chiefly of salted hides, tallow, cows' and mares' grease, bones and bone ash, wool, and sheep-skins. There was a considerable export, amounting to about 50,000 lb. a month, of extract or essence of meat prepared on Liebig's system.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1864	1,099,271	993,259
1865	1,249,211	812,861
1866	1,540,250	1,392,803
1867	1,222,228	1,442,508
1868	1,138,255	930,973

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are tallow and hides, the first of the value of 375,510*l*. and the last of 508,849*l*., in 1868. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 265,311*l*. and the latter of 123,512*l*., in the year 1868.

The rearing of cattle and other agricultural pursuits form the sole industry of the inhabitants. Commerce, foreign as well as internal, is chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . . . Approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Uruguay.**1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

Report of Mr. J. D. Long, U.S. Consul at Montevideo, on the Trade and Industry of Uruguay, dated Dec. 31, 1867; in 'Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations.' 8. Washington, 1868.

Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries. Part XI. Fol. London, 1868.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. 4. London, 1869.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Maria (Isid. de) Compendio de la historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1864.

République Orientale de l'Uruguay. Notice historique. 8. Paris, 1867.

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Sommer-Geiser (H.), Lebensbilder aus dem Staat Uruguay. 8. Basel, 1861.

The Republic of Uruguay, or Montevideo: geographical, social, and political. 8. London, 1861.

Woyck (F.), Mittheilungen über das sociale und kirchliche Leben in Uruguay. 8. Berlin, 1865.

VENEZUELA.

(REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, proclaimed in 1864, was designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic, thirteen in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of four years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through only one minister, called the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage, and all citizens are eligible who can read and write, without distinction of birth, colour, and race.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Unionists and Federalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible state of independence. The struggle was for a time embittered by race hatred, which was subdued partly by the equalising provisions of the charter of 1864.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

There have not been any recent official reports of the financial condition of the republic. Unofficial statements, dating from 1866, give the total revenue at 821,012*l.*, and the expenditure at 859,621*l.*, with a public debt of 4,860,311*l.* The greater part of the revenue is derived from very high customs duties, laid both upon exports and imports.

The army, in 1866, numbered 5,000 men, organised on the French system. On the war-footing it is to consist of 20,000 men. There is besides a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 368,235 English square miles, and to contain a population of 2,200,000 souls, inclusive of about 600,000 unsettled aborigines, or Indians. The following table gives the numbers of the white, or European descended, population of each of the thirteen states of the republic, according to official estimates :—

States	Population
Caracas	363,858
Barquisimento	313,881
Carabobo	230,509
Barinas	126,925
Maracaibo	89,718
Mérida	84,843
Barcelona	78,634
Cumaná	75,828
Coro	72,321
Trujillo	60,937
Apure	32,485
Margarita	20,906
Guayane	13,588
Total	1,564,433

The trade of Venezuela is not very considerable, although the country possesses vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the five years 1864-68, the total imports averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the exports 1,200,000*l.* per annum, the commerce being carried on chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Venezuela in the five years 1864-68, was as follows :—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1864	180,954	482,988
1865	221,331	389,434
1866	202,036	410,423
1867	85,943	260,136
1868	30,803	69,997

The chief article of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1868 was raw cotton, of the value of 10,212*l.* In 1867 the value

of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 75,185*l.*, while in 1866 it was 144,407*l.*, and in 1865 it amounted to 186,828*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 42,067*l.*, and the latter of 7,312*l.*, in the year 1868.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency is the same as that of Colombia (see page 529) with equal adoption of the French metric system of Weights and Measures.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Reports of Mr. Charles H. Loehr, United States Consul at La Guayra, dated October 31, 1867, and of Mr. A. Lacombe, United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, dated November 14, 1867, on the Trade, Industry, and General Condition of Nicaragua; in 'Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations.' 8. Washington, 1868.

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II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, is entirely under military rule. The supreme administration is in the hands of a Governor-General, under whom are placed the whole of the civil and military authorities. The country is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments, at the head of each of which is a Prefect. But the civil authority, in all cases, is subordinate to the military power, placed in the hands of officers in charge of five military districts, Aumale, Dellys, Médéah, Milianah, and Orléansville, and which districts are subdivided into military 'cercles.'

Governor-General.—Field-marshal Patrick Maurice de *Mac-Mahon*, born at Sully, dep. Saône-et-Loire, July 13, 1808; educated at the military school of Saint-Cyr, and entered the army 1828; captain, 1833; colonel, 1845; general of brigade, 1848; general of division, 1852; commander of the second corps of the 'armée des Alpes,' 1859; created duke of Magenta, June 4, 1859; commander of the third corps d'armée, 1861-64; appointed Governor-General of Algeria, September 1, 1864.

The Governor-General is invested with large discretionary powers, both in civil and military affairs, and responsible only to the Emperor. The salary of the present Governor-General was fixed, by Imperial decree of September 5, 1864, at 125,000 francs, or 5,000*l.*

The revenue of Algeria, in the year 1866, amounted to 42,228,000 francs, or 1,689,900*l.*; and the expenditure to 47,470,300 francs, or 1,898,812*l.* The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government

are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1869, approved by the Legislative Body, the home expenditure for Algeria, ordinary and extraordinary, was set down at 38,765,466 francs, or 1,550,618*l.*, and the colonial revenue at 17,600,200 francs, or 704,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 21,165,266 francs, or 846,618*l.*

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except for fighting purposes. In these latter corps, however, there are a great number of Europeans. They consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs Algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis,'—altogether 15,000 infantry and 3,000 horse. Besides these there are the punishment battalions, popularly known as the battalions of 'Zephyrs.'

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. According to the official estimates, the total area of the colony embraces 39,000,000 hectares, or 96,369,000 acres, being about three times the size of England. The number of the population and their nationality—exclusive of troops—is given as follows in the two last census returns of May, 1861 and 1866 :—

Nationality	1861	1866
French	112,229	122,119
Other Europeans	80,517	91,228
Arabs in towns	358,760	251,050
„ in tribes	2,374,091	2,434,974
Other races	41,239	21,875
Total	2,966,836	2,921,246

It will be seen that the bulk of the inhabitants of Algeria consists of wandering Arab tribes, and that leaving out of account the nomade population, the numbers fall short of half a million. The population returned as 'sédentaire,' or settled, in the census returns

of 1866, amounted to 486,272, among whom 217,990 were Europeans. Among the latter, 122,119, or 56 per cent., were French; 58,510, or 26 per cent., Spaniards; 16,655, or 7 per cent., Italians; 10,627, or 5 per cent., Maltese; and 5,436, or 3 per cent., Germans; the rest, some 3 per cent., belonging to other nationalities.

The subjoined table gives the area in hectares of each of the three provinces into which Algeria is divided, as well as the numbers of the settled inhabitants according to the enumeration made in May 1866, simultaneously with the census of France.

Provinces	Area	Population
	hectares	
Algiers	11,300,000	200,060
Constantine	17,500,000	146,302
Oran	10,200,000	139,910
		486,272
Nomade population	—	2,434,974
Total	39,000,000	2,921,246

In 1862 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives. The total amount of cereals grown in 1862 was 4,159,712 imperial quarters, of which 426,023 imperial quarters, or 10 per cent., were produced by the colonists, and 3,733,690 imperial quarters, or 90 per cent., were produced by the natives.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of the colony is, like that of the mother country—see ‘France,’ p. 85—divided into ‘general,’ and ‘special.’ According to official returns, the General Commerce of Algeria, which in the year 1867 amounted to 283,830,990 francs, or 11,353,240*l.*, in the aggregate of imports and exports, rose in 1868 to 295,733,664 francs, or 11,829,346*l.* In this total, France had a share of 226,170,650 francs, or 9,046,826*l.*, in 1868, the great bulk of the imports coming from and of the exports going to the mother country. The European States that took part in the commercial movement of 1868, appeared in the following order:—Spain, for 19,720,328 francs; Turkey, 16,314,172 francs; England, 13,844,109 francs; Russia, 8,373,813 francs; Italy, 7,716,289 francs; Barbary, 3,467,161 francs. Next came Belgium, Greece, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Norway,

Egypt, Netherlands, Germany, the United States, Denmark, African ports, Senegal, and the Papal States—the whole to an amount of 2,652,511 francs. The total of 295,773,664 francs, which represented the general commerce of Algeria in 1868, gave for the imports the sum of 192,664,360 francs, or 7,706,574*l.*, an excess over 1867 of about 2½ per cent. France therefore furnished to the colony the greater part of the produce of every kind required for its consumption, representing a sum of 144,533,092 francs. The total of the imports of 1868 was distributed as follows among the different ports of Algeria:—Algiers, 40·43 per cent.; Oran, 33·33; Philippeville, 15·04; Bona, 7·01; and Mostaganem, 2·33. In 1867, the port of Algiers occupied, in the category of imports, only the second rank; but in 1868 it rose to the first, with an increase of 11,128,042 francs. The total value of the exports effected by the different ports in 1868 was 103,069,304 francs, or 4,122,712*l.*, showing, compared with 1867, an increase of 6·08 per cent. in favour of 1868. The imports of the latter year included cotton cloth of the value of 1,544,296*l.*, and woollen, 340,442*l.*; leather and leather goods, 527,308*l.*; wine, 9,411,422 imperial gallons; brandy and spirits, 500,511 imperial gallons; fresh fruit, 11,119 cwts.; sawn timber, 3,205,782 running yards; materials for building, 92,828*l.* The exports included 289,164 sheep, 103,725 cwts. of wool, 6,023 cwts. of tallow, 54,783 cwts. of hides, 572 cwts. of coral, 84,450 tons of iron, 43,566 cwts. of fibre, 81,110 cwts. of reeds, 17,646 cwts. of cork, 64,636 cwts. of olive oil, 6,846 cwts. of manufactured tobacco, 30,624 cwts. of raw tobacco, 14,009 cwts. of fresh fruit, 16,839 cwts. of green vegetables, rags of the value of 20,622*l.*, and 7,512 cwts. of raw cotton.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1864	137,467	12,207
1865	90,505	10,916
1866	48,405	15,636
1867	33,357	22,625
1868	37,076	23,697

Small quantities of corn, and rags for making paper, form the chief articles of Algerian export to the United Kingdom, while the British imports consist almost entirely of coal and iron.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Gold Sequin	.. . . .	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6½d.
„ Monzonnah	. . . . .	„ „ „ 10d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Onguyah	. . . . .	=	4 grammes.
„ Hollah (liquid)	. . . . .	=	16·66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ Psa (dry)	. . . . .	=	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are also in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.**1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

Annuaire général de l'Algérie, 1869, sur des documents officiels. 8. Paris, 1869.

État actuel de l'Algérie, publié d'après les documents officiels sous la direction du direct. général des services civils. 8. Paris, 1867.

Statistique et documents relatifs au sénatus-consulte sur la propriété arabe. 8. Paris, 1864.

Tableau de la situation des établissements français dans l'Algérie, 1867. 4. Paris, 1869.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Playfair upon the Trade, Industry, and Population of Algeria; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' 8. London, 1869.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Daresté (Rodolphe), *De la propriété en Algérie. Loi du 16 juin 1851 et Sénatus-consulte du 22 avril 1863*. 2e édit. 18. Paris, 1866.

Daumas (General M. J. E.), *Exposé de l'état actuel de la société arabe, du gouvernement, et de la législation qui la régit*. 8. Alger, 1845.

Duval (J.), *Tableaux de la situation des établissements français dans l'Algérie. Rapport*. 8. Paris, 1865.

Faidherbe (Général), *L'Avenir du Sahara et du Soudan*. 8. Paris, 1866.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and the present constitution as now existing brought into force. It vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for 10 years, and 11 for 5 years, presided over *ex. officio* by the Chief-justice; and a House of Assembly of 66 members, elected for 5 years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immoveable property of 2,000*l.*, or moveable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders, and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a member of the Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum. The colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the treasurer-general, and the auditor-general, who are members of the Executive Council, can take part in the debates of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; but though they can introduce new measures, they cannot vote in either House.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, born 1811; entered the Ceylon civil service as writer, May 1828; promoted to be assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Oct. 1833; district judge of Kandy, 1840; Government agent for the western province, 1843; appointed superintendent of Honduras, 1851; governor of British Guiana, Feb. 1854; special envoy to the Government of Venezuela, 1858; appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1861.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 500*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the last five years, rather more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although enormous districts are waiting to be cultivated, and the price of agricultural produce is very high. A large portion of the expenditure is for police, gaols, and convicts. The actual income and expenditure of the colony during the ten years, from 1859 to 1868, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1859	472,441	611,036
1860	508,211	657,505
1861	572,417	682,731
1862	504,703	632,288
1863	468,625	649,881
1864	519,390	600,411
1865	519,045	651,515
1866	536,347	540,384
1867	609,476	670,571
1868	565,556	656,172

The revenue of 1868 was obtained from the following sources:—

Sources of Revenue	Amount £
Customs:—	
Import duties	283,024
Land sales	36,369
Land revenue	49,382
Rent, exclusive of land	153
Transfer duties	40,804
Auction „	11,636
Succession „	3,433
Tax	39
Stamps and stamped licenses	60,112
Banknotes duty	4,029
Postage	28,430
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	12,480
Fees of office	4,298
Sale of Government property	458
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	22,403
Interest and premiums	5,778
Special receipts	2,407
Miscellaneous receipts	321
Total revenue	565,556

The various branches of expenditure in 1868 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	Amount £
Governor and other officers	48,733
Judicial	16,168
Administration of justice	10,535
Divisional courts	28,006
Civil commissioners	12,941
Stamp Office	308
Police, gaols, and constables	53,517
Crown forests	1,380
Customs	13,413
Revenue services	809
Ecclesiastical	15,382
Educational	21,644
Medical	11,310
Hospitals, lepers, and destitute	23,025
Mounted frontier force	52,676
Border magistracy	8,713
Parliamentary expenses	16,966
Pensions and retired allowances	22,602
Conveyance of mails	33,369
Convict expenditure	50,354
Rent	8,262
Transport	10,676
Works and buildings	9,881
Roads, streets, and bridges	19,384
Aborigines	11,178
Special payments	13,163
Immigration	51
Railways	227
Loans refunded	5,508
Interest on debt	102,653
Miscellaneous expenses	33,298
Total expenditure	656,172

The colony had a public debt, at the end of 1868, of 1,101,650*l.* The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 368,400*l.* in 1860; to 565,050*l.* in 1861; to 715,050*l.* in 1863; to 851,650*l.* in 1865; and to 1,101,650*l.* in 1867. The debt bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., with the exception of the sum of 255,400*l.* at 5 per cent., and the whole is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.—(Communication of the Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652; the Portuguese having before

made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small patch of ground, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up by the English, who occupied it again in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been extended north to the Orange River, and east to the great Kei and Indwe, an area of about 201,000 square miles. The present boundaries of the colony are: The Orange River on the north and north-east, which divides it from Great Namaqualand, Griqualand, and the Free State Republic; on the east and north-east, the 'Tees, a small tributary of the Orange River, to its source, thence along the Stormbergen mountains, the Indwe and Great Kei Rivers, to the sea, which divide it from the Basuto territory and Kafirland; on the south, it is bounded by the Indian Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic. The colony is generally considered as forming two sections, the Western and Eastern Provinces, each divided into 16 electoral divisions, which are again subdivided for fiscal and magisterial purposes.

The first regular census of the colony was taken in March 1865, and gave the following result as to the numbers of the population:—

White or European	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181,592
Hottentot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81,598
Kaffir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,536
Other coloured	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132,655

Total 496,381

Since the census, the annexation of British Kaffraria added, according to returns dated Dec. 31, 1865:—

White or European	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,847
Coloured	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63,930

Total 69,777

Total population of Cape Colony. 566,158

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria, in the five years from 1864 to 1868, was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1864	2,471,339	2,594,594
1865	2,111,332	2,322,995
1866	1,940,281	2,590,348
1867	2,405,409	2,814,385
1868	1,956,154	2,806,698

The commercial intercourse of the colony is almost entirely with the United Kingdom, and few exports are sent to, and imports received from any other country. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during the five years 1864–68, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1864	1,746,512	1,776,823
1865	2,249,784	1,700,574
1866	2,536,270	1,226,842
1867	2,584,574	1,701,441
1868	2,451,859	1,322,038

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In 1864 the quantity of wool exported to Great Britain amounted to 18,377,644 lbs. valued at 1,316,976*l.*; in 1865 to 26,637,388 lbs. valued at 1,737,158*l.*; in 1866 to 27,681,816 lbs. valued at 2,063,048*l.*; in 1867 to 34,225,569 lbs. valued at 2,105,416*l.*; and in 1868 to 33,398,027 lbs. valued at 2,028,846*l.*

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards : those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil. Land on rent, from the farmer to a private owner, is almost unknown. The transfer of land from one individual to another is effected with the utmost facility by the laws of the colony, with the consequence that property seldom remains long in one family.

The inhabitants of the colony are employed, besides sheep-farming, in the production of wine, in the breeding of horses and cattle, and in the growth of wheat, barley, oats, and maize. The export of all these articles of agricultural produce is gradually, though slowly, increasing.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British, with the exception of the Sydney sovereign and half sovereign. All public accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, but many private persons still adhere to the old mode of reckoning in rixdollars, skillings, and stivers, the British equivalents of which are :—

The <i>Rixdollar</i> , of 8 <i>Skillings</i>	.. . . .	1s. 6d.
„ <i>Guilder</i>	.. . . .	6d.
„ <i>Skilling</i> , of 6 <i>Stivers</i>	.. . . .	2½d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the old weights and measures are still made use of in the following proportions :—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	.. . . .	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Schepel</i>	.. . . .	„ 743 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 4 <i>Schepels</i>	.. . . .	„ 2·972 „ „
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i>	.. . . .	„ 29·72 „ „
1 <i>Anker</i> , of 9½ gallons	.. . . .	„ 7·916 imperial gallons.
129¾ <i>Ells</i>	.. . . .	„ 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was ascertained in 1858 that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,083 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MASR.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

NOMINALLY a pashalik of the Turkish empire, Egypt has been virtually an independent state since the year 1811, when Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor in 1806, made himself absolute master of the country by force of arms. His position was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as that to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 14, 1867, into the higher Arabic of 'Kedervi-el-Masr,' or King of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Kedervi, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 14, 1867, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 80,000 purses, or 360,000*l.*, to 150,000 purses, or 675,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the surviving eldest heir.

Khedive of Egypt.—*Ismail Pasha*, born Nov. 26, 1816, the eldest surviving son of *Ibrahim Pasha*, eldest son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the Government at the death of his uncle, *Said Pasha*, Jan. 18, 1863. Heir-apparent of the Khedive is his son, *Mechmed-Tefwik Pasha*, born 1863.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the fifth of the family of Mehemet Ali. His predecessors were :—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grand-son of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848–54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854–63

The government of Egypt, since the time of Mehemet Ali, has been a pure despotism, there being no laws, civil or religious, to

restrict the absolute power of the hereditary rulers. They unite in their persons all legislative, executive, and judicial authority, and dispose of the lives and property of their subjects. Foreigners residing in Egypt, however, are not counted among these, but, in virtue of special treaties, are held to be under no other jurisdiction than that of the consuls of the country to which they claim allegiance.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by a Council of State, consisting of four military and four civil dignitaries, appointed by the Khedive. At the side of the council stands a ministry, divided into five departments, of finance, of war, of marine, of home, and of foreign affairs. A governor is at the head of each of the seven provinces.

The revenue of Egypt for the year 1868 amounted, according to semi-official reports, to 7,478,800*l.*, and the expenditure to 4,827,700*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,451,100*l.* It is very doubtful whether this statement is correct; but no means exist of verifying it, official returns of details of income and expenditure not being published. Former years showed large deficits, amounting to from 500,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* annually. The deficits of several years created a floating debt, amounting, at the end of 1859, to 5,000,000*l.* sterling. In August 1860, the Government contracted a loan of 28,000,000 francs, or 1,120,000*l.*, at Paris; and, in March 1862, another loan of 40,000,000 francs, or 1,600,000*l.* In August 1864, the Government borrowed 700,000*l.* of two English joint-stock banks. The negotiation of another loan of 5,000,000*l.* was effected in October 1864, at Paris and London. The latter was issued for fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. Finally, a loan of 6,000,000*l.*—at 7, and 7 per cent. interest—was contracted in June 1868, with Messrs. Oppenheim, of Paris. The total public debt of Egypt, therefore, amounted to 19,420,000*l.* at the end of 1868.

The army is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1869, of four regiments of infantry, of 3,000 men each; of a battalion of chasseurs, of 1,000 men; of 3,500 cavalry; 1,500 artillery; and two battalions of engineers, of 1,500 each. There is, besides, a regiment of black troops, of Sudan, 3,000 men strong. The army is organised on the French model.

The Egyptian navy comprised, in 1869, seven ships of the line, six frigates, nine corvettes, seven brigs, eighteen gunboats and smaller vessels, and twenty-seven transports.

Population and Trade.

The territories under the rule of the Khedive, including those on the Upper Nile, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 31,000

geogr. square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 7,000,000, of whom about two-thirds in Egypt proper. The latter is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Dustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'Es-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts are subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, which, according to a superficial enumeration made by the government, had the following rural population in 1862:—

Provinces	Number of Villages	Rural Population
<i>Lower Egypt :—</i>		
Behēreh	355	86,545
Rodat-el-Bahrein	843	945,903
Dakalijeh	1,266	413,854
Kaljubijeh	574	462,418
Gizeh	167	209,234
Total, Lower Egypt	3,205	2,117,945
<i>Middle Egypt :—</i>		
Minjeh and Beni-Mezar	281	280,791
Fajum	104	143,389
Beni-Suef	169	95,402
Total, Middle Egypt	554	519,582
<i>Upper Egypt :—</i>		
Siut	234	404,064
Girge	191	347,055
Kenne and Esne	195	417,876
Total, Upper Egypt	620	1,168,995
Total of Egypt	4,379	3,806,522

The population of the six towns of Egypt, not included in the above statement, was as follows, according to the enumeration of 1862 :—

Towns	Population
Cairo	256,700
Alexandria	164,400
Damietta	37,100
Tanta	19,500
Rosetta	18,300
Suez	4,160
Total town population	500,160
„ village „	3,806,522
Total population	4,306,682

According to consular reports, the total population of Egypt amounted in May 1866, to 4,848,500, and had increased in May 1867, by 67,000, thus numbering, at the latter date, 4,915,500 souls. Almost the entire rural population is in a state approaching serfdom, holding life and property at the goodwill of the governing class. The inhabitants of the towns comprise 150,000 Copts, reputed descendants of the ancient Egyptians; 8,000 Jews, 3,000 Armenians, and about 25,000 domiciled Europeans, one-third of them Greeks. At Cairo and Alexandria there are numerous slaves, chiefly retained for domestic service.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit. To the total value of imports and exports, averaging 35,000,000*l.* per annum, Great Britain contributes about 70 per cent., and the rest is divided between Turkey, France, Austria, Italy, and Greece; in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1864	19,602,235	6,050,221
1865	21,773,250	5,990,943
1866	15,368,824	7,556,185
1867	15,498,292	8,198,111
1868	17,584,716	6,056,404

The magnitude of the commercial transactions as regards the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is mainly owing to the costly transit trade which flows from India through Egypt. The single article, raw silk, enumerated among Egyptian exports to the United Kingdom, but chiefly Indian produce, was of the average annual value of five millions sterling in the years 1864–68. The second staple article of export from, or through, Egypt to the United Kingdom is raw cotton, the amount of which quadrupled in the course of five years. In 1861 the quantity of cotton exported from Egypt to Great Britain was 40,892,096 lbs.; and it rose to 59,012,464 lbs. in 1862; to 93,552,368 lbs. in 1863; to 125,493,648 lbs. in 1864; and to 176,838,144 lbs. in 1865. In the next year, 1866, there was a decline to 118,260,800 lbs.; but the exports rose again to 126,284,592 lbs. in 1867, and to 129,182,928 lbs. in 1868.

The imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt comprise the

chief articles of British produce and manufacture, foremost among them cotton goods, of the average annual value of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling in the years 1864–68. The greater part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass merely in transit through Egypt on the way to British India. The trade is likely to increase to still larger dimensions than at present through the completion of the Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, inaugurated November 1869.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Sequin</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, 5s. 4d.
„ <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	=	„ „ 2½d.
„ <i>Kees</i> , or <i>Purse</i> , of 500 <i>piastres</i> =	„ „	£5 4s. 2d.

The coins of Turkey are a legal tender in Egypt, but are seldom met with, the usual medium of circulation consisting in piastres, Spanish and Mexican dollars, and British sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab</i> , of 4 <i>diraâs</i>	=	3 yards.
„ <i>Feddan al risach</i>	=	3,208 square yards.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated, there exist a variety of others, every province, and almost every district, possessing its own measures of length, of surface, and of capacity.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a president and a non-active vice-president, and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The president and vice-president are elected for two years; the House of Representatives also for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending 2 members to the senate. It is provided that, on the increase of the population, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. Both the president and the vice-president must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. In case of the absence or death of the president, his post is filled by the vice-president. The latter is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties and appointments for ratification.

President of Liberia.—James Spriggs *Payne*, installed in office Jan. 6, 1868.

Vice-President of Liberia.—Joseph *Gibson*.

The president may be re-elected any number of times. Since the foundation of the republic, the office was filled by—

Presidents	Terms
Joseph Jenkins <i>Roberts</i>	1848–56
Stephen Allen <i>Benson</i>	1856–64
Daniel Basil <i>Warner</i>	1864–68

For political and judicial purposes, the republic is divided into states, or counties, which are subdivided into townships. The states, four in number, are called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter

sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by four superintendents appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

The settlement of Liberia, founded in 1822, was, on August 24, 1847, proclaimed a free and independent state, as the Republic of Liberia. The state was first acknowledged by England, afterwards by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and, in 1861, by the United States. The republic has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, but with the probability of vast extension into the interior. Provisionally, the river Shebar has been adopted as north-western, and the San Pedro as eastern frontier. It is stated that the natives everywhere manifest a desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the republic may be extended over all the neighbouring districts. The Liberian territory has been purchased by more than 20 treaties, and in all cases the natives have freely parted with their titles for a satisfactory price. It was the chief aim of the founders of the republic to purchase the line of sea-coast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the republic. The town of Monrovia, at the mouth of the river Mesurado, and near the foot of Cape Mesurado, was selected in 1822 as capital of the state, and seat of the government.

The total population is estimated to number 720,000; all of the African race, and of which number 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 701,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000. In the five years 1863-67, the public revenue averaged 100,000 dollars, nearly always balanced by the expenditure. The budget estimates for 1868 stated the total receipts at 108,297 dollars, of which 69,747 dollars from customs, and 38,650 dollars from taxes. The expenditure for the same year was to amount to 106,745 dollars, leaving a surplus of 1,552 dollars. Among the disbursements, 40,095 dollars were assigned for the civil service, 46,650 for the public debt, 7,000 for the administration of justice, and 13,000 dollars for the maintenance of an armed force. The Liberians have built and manned 30 coast traders, and they have a number of vessels engaged in commerce with Great Britain and the United States.

The principal articles of export are coffee, sugar, palm oil, and various other products of the soil of Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A Usano of Gold is reckoned equal in value to 16,000 'Cowries.' It contains 314·76 English troy grains, or 20·396 Grammes.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to about 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Massuah Ardeb* contains 24 Madegas, and is equal to 2·3242 British imperial gallons. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent issued in November 1845. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the latter continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established. In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the present Chief-justice, Hon. Walter Harding, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs; and a Legislative Council, composed of four official members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.—Robert William Keate; formerly Civil Commissioner at the Seychelles Islands, 1849-53; Lieutenant-Governor of Granada, 1853-56; Governor of Trinidad, 1856-64; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal Nov. 1866.

The Lieutenant-Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 800*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years 1863-68 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	123,089	116,891
1864	152,241	119,210
1865	105,104	147,915
1866	94,884	126,067
1867	96,780	118,328
1868	95,762	117,255

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'hut-tax on natives.' The customs produced 30,629*l.* in the year 1868. The chief item of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt, which was 50,000*l.* in 1860, had risen to 263,000*l.* at the end of 1868.

Natal is a solitary instance of a colony having been established by Great Britain without cost to imperial funds. In its early days it had a loan of ten thousand pounds, which has long since been repaid. Its military expenditure is, however, still paid by Great Britain, with the exception of a sum of 4,000*l.* given as a contribution by the colony.—(Communication of the Lieutenant-Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 18,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The following table gives the area of the best explored counties and divisions, and the population of each, according to Government returns of June 1869 :—

Counties and divisions	Area in square miles	Population
County of Pietermaritzburg	—	38,831
Borough of "	—	6,192
County of Durban	3,774	23,179
Borough of "	—	5,708
County of Klip River	—	3,578
Ladysmith Division	—	46,379
Newcastle "	2,232	9,600
County of Victoria	—	870
Inanda Division	482	24,451
Tugela "	1,000	25,837
County of Umvoti	2,000	37,542
County of Weenen	—	34,379
Division of the Upper Umkomanzi	1,440	12,661
" Lower "	1,600	18,905
County of Alfred	—	1,562
Coast district	—	6,572
Midland "	—	6,446
Northern "	—	4,540
Total	—	315,250

About one-seventh of the population enumerated in the above table are of European origin. In the two towns of Pietermaritz-

burg and Durban, the European and native population are about equal in numbers. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former government aid to this effect having come to an end.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the colony, in the five years 1864-68, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1864	591,686	220,267
1865	455,206	210,254
1866	263,305	203,402
1867	269,580	225,671
1868	317,432	271,949

The extent of the commercial intercourse of the Colony of Natal with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce during the five years 1864-68:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1864	187,399	441,191
1865	160,271	369,990
1866	128,093	189,299
1867	131,068	207,695
1868	176,686	261,997

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool; next to which in importance stand sugar, ivory, and hides. In the year 1868 the wool exports to Great Britain amounted to 2,595,545 lbs., valued at 158,899*l.*, while in 1867 the exports were 1,901,181 lbs., of the value of 115,733*l.* Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports. The natives of the colony, though extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not as yet been able to produce any articles of export; but it is believed that their industry will before long add thereto in the shipments of coffee and maize, both of which are grown in large quantities.

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III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., formerly in the 87th Fusiliers; subsequently, 1846–53, a member of the Irish Poor-law Board; appointed President of Montserrat, 1854; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1859. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, 1864.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 2,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eight years 1861 to 1868, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1861	751,997	635,230
1862	759,135	626,653
1863	952,790	738,194
1864	867,728	1,843,292
1865	978,492	838,193
1866	962,874	917,670
1867	969,936	927,932
1868	925,265	974,950

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 286,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly, returning 150,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 300,000*l.*, and the con-

tribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

To aid in the establishment of a line of railway, a public debt, to the amount of 800,000*l.*, was raised in 1861-67, of which 100,000*l.* was paid off in 1868. There is a sinking fund provided for the final extinction of the debt, which amounted, at the end of 1869, to upwards of 200,000*l.* The railway, 75 miles in length, yields a profit of above 80,000*l.* per annum.—(Communication of the Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book.*)

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,454 miles, or about 15,678,900 acres.

The following table gives the area and population of the six provinces of Ceylon, according to an official return of the year 1867 :—

Provinces	Area in square miles	Total population	Population per square mile
Western	3,345	638,801	190·99
North-western	2,805	210,079	74·89
Southern	1,927	367,670	190·79
Eastern	4,545	97,089	20·70
Northern	6,062	419,862	69·26
Central	5,770	359,592	62·32
Total	24,454	2,093,183	85·59
Military . . . . .	. . .	3,594	·14
Total (including military) . . . . .	. . .	2,096,777	85·73

Of the total population here enumerated, 4,515 were British; 13,968 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured.

The male sex preponderated over the female in the proportion of ten to five among the British, and ten to nine among the European-descended and the coloured inhabitants of Ceylon.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1864	5,526,964	3,192,268
1865	5,022,179	3,565,157
1866	4,961,061	3,586,454
1867	4,504,339	3,530,225
1868	4,403,177	3,786,722

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1864	3,173,820	826,368
1865	3,707,717	687,189
1866	3,256,250	1,082,973
1867	3,224,512	771,879
1868	3,671,494	828,483

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the average value of 2,400,000*l.* per annum. The following statement gives the total quantity of coffee, produce of the colony, exported from Ceylon, the value of the same, and the amount of export duty received, in each of the years 1865 to 1868:—

Years	Quantity	Value	Amount of Export Duty received
	Cwts.	£	£
1865 . .	927,440	2,343,532	46,373
1866 . .	897,624	2,286,880	44,882
1867 . .	943,592	2,430,536	47,180
1868 . .	1,007,338	2,564,100	50,367

Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil and raw cotton, the former amounting to the value of 283,518*l.*, and the latter to 36,992*l.* in the year 1868. Manufactured cotton goods, of the average value of about 460,000*l.* per annum, form the principal British import into Ceylon.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Ceylon are the same as those in the United Kingdom, but the ordinary coin of the country is the Rupee of British India. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, and the rupee is current at the par of 2*s.*

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CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATÁI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE government of the Chinese empire, as far as known, is a semi-military, semi-patriarchal despotism. The sovereign, called 'Ta-hwang-ti,' or the Great Emperor, is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family.

Reigning Emperor.—Ki-tsiang, 'High Prosperity,' formerly Prince Tsai-sung, born April 5, 1855, the eldest son of the Emperor Hien-fung, 'Perfect Bliss;' succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861.

The present sovereign is the 8th Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, on designating his son, a minor, as his successor, ordered that he should be kept, till the time of his majority, under the guardianship of eight high officials, who were to carry on the government in his name. But in consequence of a palace revolution, occurring soon after the accession of the young ruler, Nov. 2, 1861, three out of the eight appointed imperial guardians were killed, and the rest banished, while the supreme power was taken possession of by two of the wives of the deceased sovereign, Tzi-an, the 'first consort,' and Tzi-ssi, the mother of the new Emperor. They associated themselves with Jih-su, Prince of Kong, uncle of the young Emperor, who was nominated head of the Council of ministers, and became virtually Regent of the empire.

The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing

is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

Revenue and Population.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

	Taels
Land-tax, in money	53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at	113,398,057
Salt tax	7,486,380
Tea duties	204,530
Duties on merchandise	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton	3,000,000
Sundries	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers	5,000,000
Ginseng	1,000,000
Coinage	1,000,000
Total taels	191,804,139
Sterling	£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official accounts;

but from missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the 'Peking Gazette,' it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must make good by loans or extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at the thirteen treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to 8,691,817 taels, or 2,897,272*l.*, in 1863, and to 9,425,656 taels, or 3,141,885*l.*, in 1868. To the amount collected in 1868 the foreign trade contributed 8,002,751 taels, or 2,667,584*l.*, while the portion paid by Great Britain and British colonies in the same year was 6,706,365 taels, or 2,235,455*l.*, or above 83 per cent. Besides this sum, the British trade paid transit duties to the amount of 1,117,727*l.* in 1868, so that the total contribution of the same to the Imperial Exchequer was 3,353,782*l.*

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, together with Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, real and asserted, may be set down, in round numbers, at about 200,000 geogr. square miles, with a population of nearly 390 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
	geog. sq. miles	
China proper	60,857	367,633,000
Dependencies:—		
Mandchuria	18,000	3,000,000
Mongolia	61,000	3,000,000
Thibet	30,600	6,000,000
Corea	4,100	8,000,000
Lieukhieu Islands	110	500,000
Other dependencies	25,000	1,500,000
Total	199,667	389,633,000

China proper, extending over 60,857 geographical, or 1,297,999 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the imperial census of 1812:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Area in English miles	Population
Chih-le . . .	Peking . . .	58,949	27,900,871
Shan-tung . . .	Tse-nan-foo . . .	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se . . .	Tae-yuen-foo . . .	55,268	14,004,210
Honan . . .	Kae-fung-foo . . .	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo . . .	Nanking . . .	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy . . .	Gan-king-foo . . .		34,168,059
Keang-si . . .	Nan-chang-foo . . .	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen . . .	Fuh-choo-foo . . .	53,480	14,777,410
Che-Keang . . .	Hang-choo-foo . . .	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih . . .	Woo-chang-foo . . .	144,770	37,370,098
Hunan . . .	Chang-cha-foo . . .		18,652,507
Shen-se . . .	Se-gan-foo . . .	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh . . .	Lan-choo-foo . . .		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen . . .	Ching-too-foo . . .	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo . . .	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si . . .	Kwe-lin-foo . . .	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan . . .	Yun-nan-foo . . .	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo . . .	Kwei-yang-foo . . .	64,554	5,288,219
Total . . .		1,297,999	367,632,907

The above population, giving 283 souls per square mile throughout the empire, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, later returns than those of 1812, likewise said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in that of 1812, as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The latter, the main force upon which the imperial government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. The Chinese forces are said to be composed of 600,000 men, scattered over the surface of the empire. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, pursuing as chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day-labourers, and meeting only on certain occasions, pursuant to orders from the military chieftains.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total commerce of China at the ports open to foreigners, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, was as follows, according to the official returns of the imperial maritime customs:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Taels	£	Taels	£
1864	51,293,578	17,097,859	54,006,509	18,002,169
1865	61,844,158	20,614,719	60,054,634	20,018,211
1866	74,563,674	24,854,558	56,161,807	18,720,602
1867	69,329,741	23,109,914	57,895,713	19,298,571
1868	71,121,213	23,707,071	69,114,733	23,038,244

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of China among the various countries, or groups of countries, maintaining trading intercourse with the empire, in the year 1868.

Countries	Value of Imports from	Value of Exports to	Total Commerce
	Taels	Taels	Taels
Great Britain	24,478,843	42,040,836	66,519,679
Hong Kong	15,672,685	8,970,289	24,642,974
India	26,098,085	264,530	26,362,615
United States	833,393	6,582,676	7,416,069
Japan	2,614,007	937,482	3,551,489
Australia	734,718	2,849,636	3,584,354
Singapore and Straits . .	743,879	293,692	1,037,571
Continental Europe . . .	325,450	4,586,406	4,911,856
Siam	691,251	77,673	768,924
Philippine Islands . . .	315,458	183,404	498,862
Java	264,887	228,028	492,915
Cochin China	383,710	46,274	429,984
British Channel Islands . .	—	634,080	634,080
Amoor Provinces	93,913	7,834	101,747
South America	68,318	231,630	299,948
Canada	37	237,002	237,039
New Zealand	—	102,899	102,899
Russia	—	796,240	796,240
Cape of Good Hope . . .	—	44,122	44,122
Gross total	73,318,634	69,114,733	142,433,367
Re-exports to foreign countries	2,197,421	—	2,197,421
Net total	71,121,213	69,114,733	140,235,946

It will be seen that the commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China in the year 1868, Great Britain contributed 66,519,679 taels, or 47 per cent.; the colony of Hong Kong 24,642,974 taels, and India 26,362,615 taels, being

a total of 117,525,268 taels, or 83·8 per cent. of the whole commerce of China, and leaving only 16·2 per cent. for all the other foreign nations. Among the latter the United States take the first rank, with a trade, in 1868, of 7,416,069 taels, or 5·3 per cent. of the commerce of China.

The first attempt on the part of Great Britain to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when four merchant vessels arrived at Macao; but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards the East India Company carried on a small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792, Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose also failed, though the English trade continued for the next twenty years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, signed on August 29, 1842, by the plenipotentiaries of the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, by the terms of which five ports of the empire were opened to European trade. The five ports comprised those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To these five ports were subsequently added nine others—namely, Swatow, Tientsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Chin-kiang, Newchwang, Takow, and Tamsuy.

The relative importance of these fourteen gates of Chinese commerce is shown in the following table, which gives the total value of the imports and exports of each, during the years 1867. and 1868 :—

Ports	1867		1868	
	Imports and Exports	Total Commerce	Imports and Exports	Total Commerce
Shanghai :—	Taels	Taels	Taels	Taels
Foreign imports .	12,872,525	38,093,101	12,454,880	46,823,271
Chinese imports .	5,626,675		6,657,875	
Exports .	19,593,901		27,710,516	
Hankow :—		30,537,026		30,470,181
Foreign imports .	10,294,656		9,852,797	
Chinese imports .	7,836,038		5,135,817	
Exports .	12,406,332		15,481,567	
Canton :—		24,296,136		23,460,665
Foreign imports .	7,812,994		6,946,711	
Chinese imports .	2,695,971		2,672,838	
Exports .	13,787,171		13,841,116	
Foo-chow :—		23,457,792		22,338,997
Foreign imports .	4,027,118		3,902,691	
Chinese imports .	3,850,718		2,318,576	
Exports .	15,579,956		16,117,730	

Ports	1867		1868	
	Imports and Exports	Total Commerce	Imports and Exports	Total Commerce
Tien-tsin :—				
Foreign imports .	9,252,155	14,720,294	11,651,871	17,386,889
Chinese imports .	4,244,942		4,790,267	
Exports .	1,223,197		944,751	
Ningpo :—				
Foreign imports .	4,746,215	12,563,541	4,720,063	12,599,445
Chinese imports .	1,984,741		1,808,661	
Exports .	5,832,585		6,070,721	
Swatow :—				
Foreign imports .	4,725,047	11,826,941	3,955,513	8,527,510
Chinese imports .	4,167,095		1,778,329	
Exports .	2,934,799		2,793,668	
Amoy :—				
Foreign imports .	4,654,581	10,058,401	3,901,763	7,940,131
Chinese imports .	2,706,027		1,664,549	
Exports .	2,697,793		2,373,819	
Kiu-kiang :—				
Foreign imports .	2,636,381	7,860,609	2,869,545	11,147,852
Chinese imports .	865,468		594,314	
Exports .	4,358,760		7,683,993	
Che-foo :—				
Foreign imports .	3,203,188	6,265,373	4,662,641	8,538,706
Chinese imports .	1,494,416		2,352,454	
Exports .	1,567,769		1,523,611	
Chinkiang :—				
Foreign imports .	3,336,618	5,806,802	3,656,863	6,135,899
Chinese imports .	2,084,256		2,037,117	
Exports .	385,928		441,919	
Newchwang :—				
Foreign imports .	2,254,474	5,444,230	2,784,887	6,507,457
Chinese imports .	796,169		2,130,951	
Exports .	2,393,587		1,591,619	
Takow :—				
Foreign imports .	867,128	2,022,948	648,099	1,442,903
Chinese imports .	300,008		90,680	
Exports .	855,812		704,124	
Tamsuy :—				
Foreign imports .	664,016	870,298	551,511	897,307
Chinese imports .	49,599		36,962	
Exports .	156,683		308,834	
Total Commerce }		127,225,454 £42,408,485		140,235,946 £46,745,315

The amount of duties collected at each of the fourteen treaty ports, in the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows :—

Ports	1867	1868
	Taels	Taels
Shanghai . . .	2,304,349	2,501,436
Canton . . .	934,774	866,269
Swatow . . .	420,863	381,012
Amoy . . .	503,327	426,044
Foo-chow . . .	1,708,658	1,813,361
Takow . . .	68,471	51,486
Ningpo . . .	452,601	567,908
Hankow . . .	943,857	1,152,580
Kiu-kiang . . .	426,507	554,099
Chin-kiang . . .	23,814	33,095
Che-foo . . .	238,911	284,363
Tien-tsin . . .	411,297	390,605
New-chwang . . .	231,972	215,736
Tamsuy . . .	49,037	69,347
Total . . . {	8,718,444 £2,906,148	9,307,347 £3,102,449

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1859 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1859 . . .	9,014,310	2,525,997
1860 . . .	9,323,764	2,872,045
1861 . . .	9,070,445	3,114,694
1862 . . .	12,137,095	2,024,118
1863 . . .	14,186,310	2,416,705
1864 . . .	15,673,930	3,092,611
1865 . . .	10,677,995	3,603,595
1866 . . .	10,846,388	5,090,074
1867 . . .	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868 . . .	11,217,450	6,312,175

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than nine-tenths, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. In the year 1864, the quantity of tea sent from the treaty ports to the United Kingdom was 112,128,032 lbs., valued at 8,386,629*l.*; in 1865 there were sent 109,805,895 lbs., valued at 9,081,486*l.*; in 1866, 127,486,120 lbs., valued at 10,178,070*l.*; in 1867, 114,511,388 lbs., valued at 8,951,954*l.*; and in 1868 there were sent 137,042,375 lbs., valued at 10,945,530*l.* The other

exports from China to Great Britain, insignificant in comparison with the staple export, comprise raw silk and various drugs. From 1863 to 1865, the exports included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased entirely after 1867. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 4,501,920*l.*, and the latter of 1,154,281*l.* in the year 1868, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of the empire is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways. (Reports of Journeys in China. See below: 'Books of Reference'—Official publications.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* =

Average rate of exchange, 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 3 Taels to 1*l.* sterling.

„ Mexican *Dollar* = „ „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Liang*, or *Tael* . = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul* . . = 133 lbs. „

„ *Catty* . . = 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Chih* . . = 14 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

„ *Chang* . . = 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

„ *Lys*, or *Li* . = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14 $\frac{1}{16}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Surveyor-General, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Richard Graves *MacDonnell*, Knt.; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. 1835, M.A., 1838, hon. LL.D., 1844; called to the bar in Ireland, 1838, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, 1840; chief justice of the Gambia colony from 1843 to 1847; governor of Gambia from 1847 to 1851; conducted several exploring expeditions up the Gambia, and in the interior of Africa, between that river and the Senegal; governor of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in 1852; captain-general and governor-in-chief of South Australia, 1855 to 1862; governor of Nova Scotia, 1864–65, appointed governor of Hong Kong, 1865.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five years from 1863 to 1867 were as follows:—

Years						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
1863	.	.	.	.	.	120,078	122,201
1864	.	.	.	.	.	132,885	159,022
1865	.	.	.	.	.	175,717	195,376
1866	.	.	.	.	.	160,226	196,009
1867	.	.	.	.	.	179,043	152,780

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, direct taxes, and licenses, which more than cover the expenses of administration. In 1867, the land revenue, together with rents, amounted to 38,380*l.*, while the income from taxes was 42,564*l.*, and from opium licenses, 15,341*l.* A very large portion of the expenditure, reaching one-fourth of the total amount, has to be devoted to the maintenance of peace and the security of life and property. The expenditure is owing to the low Chinese population, and anomalous social state of the colony.

Hong Kong has a small public debt, created in 1866, and amounting at the end of 1867 to 15,625*l.*

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 19 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China; it now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong was as follows at the end of each of the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, according to official returns:—

Years	European population		Total population, including Chinese		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
1863	1,118	526	91,268	33,582	124,850
1864	1,304	659	87,599	33,899	121,498
1865	1,368	666	92,019	33,485	125,504

According to a report of the Registrar-General of Hong Kong, the population of the colony had decreased, on the 31st of December 1866, to 115,120, of whom only 29,459 were females. The number was exclusive of the military and naval forces, and included 2,113 European and American civil residents, of whom 673 were females.

About one-fourth of the Chinese population of Hong Kong live in boats on the river, as shown in the subjoined table, which gives the numbers of both sexes dwelling on land and water, at the end of each of the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

Description of dwellings	Years	Native population		
		Males	Females	Total
Houses . . {	1863	60,148	23,385	83,533
	1864	56,800	22,779	79,579
	1865	73,653	24,966	98,619
Boats . . {	1863	21,124	9,413	30,537
	1864	20,004	9,330	29,334
	1865	18,366	8,519	26,885
Total . . {	1863	81,272	32,798	114,070
	1864	76,804	32,109	108,913
	1865	92,019	33,485	125,504

It will be seen that in the two years from 1863 to 1865 the boat population kept on declining, while there took place, at the same time, an increase of natives.

The criminal population of Hong Kong is reported to be excessively large, owing mainly to the fact of the colony having been since its establishment a place of refuge for Chinese malefactors.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1864	2,881,929	1,618,867
1865	773,068	1,548,698
1866	282,273	2,387,017
1867	183,373	2,471,809
1868	235,804	2,185,972

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the five years 1864–68 was raw cotton, the value of which amounted to 2,570,600*l.* in 1864, but sank to 10,001*l.* in 1867, and ceased altogether in 1868. Tea, of the value of 157,907*l.* in 1868, against 106,063*l.* in 1867, was the only other notable export article during the same period. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1849 to 1868, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce.

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1849	885,140	651,969	1,537,109
1850	975,954	598,191	1,574,145
1851	1,528,869	632,399	2,161,268
1852	1,918,244	585,355	2,503,599
1853	1,373,689	375,908	1,749,597
1854	532,639	468,077	1,000,716
1855	888,679	389,265	1,277,944
1856	1,415,478	800,645	2,216,123
1857	1,728,885	721,097	2,449,982
1858	1,730,778	1,145,669	2,876,447
1859	2,525,997	1,931,576	4,457,573
1860	2,872,045	2,445,991	5,318,036
1861	3,114,694	1,733,963	4,848,657
1862	2,024,118	1,113,224	3,137,342
1863	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,866	2,186,100	8,498,966

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent great fluctuations in the twenty years from 1849 to 1868, but

which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a trebling in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and little progress in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cents = Average rate of exchange, 4s. 2d.
 „ Chinese Tael = 10 Mace =
 100 Candareens = 1,000 Cash = „ „ „ 6s. 8d.

The Mexican dollar is the only legal tender of payment for sums above two hundred cents, but silver dollars, bearing the effigy of the British sovereign, are issued from the Hong Kong Mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Tael = $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. avoirdupois.
 „ Picul = 133 lbs. „
 „ Catty = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
 „ Chih = $14\frac{1}{16}$ inches.
 „ Chang = $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

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INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control, and all warrants and orders under Her Majesty's sign-manual must be countersigned by the same.

The executive authority in India is vested in a governor-general or viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General has power to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. Richard Southwell, Earl of Mayo, born 1822, eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and M.A. 1844; M.P. for co. Kildare, 1847–52; Chief Secretary for Ireland, March to December 1852, and again February 1858 to June 1859; M.P. for Coleraine, 1852–57; M.P. for Cockermouth, 1857–68; for the third time Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the cabinet, July 1866 to September 1868; appointed Governor-General of India, September 1868.

The salary of the Governor-General is 30,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at 10,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, since the battle of Plassy, with the dates of their appointments:—Colonel Clive, 1759; Mr. Holwell, 1760; Mr. Vansittart, 1761; Mr.

Spencer, 1765; Lord Clive, 1765; Mr. Verelst, 1767; Mr. Cartier, 1769; Mr. Warren Hastings, 1772; Sir J. M'Pherson, 1785; Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis, 1786; Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore), 1793; the Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley), 1798; the Marquis Cornwallis, 1805; Sir G. Barlow, 1805; the Earl of Minto, 1807; Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings), 1813; Earl Amherst, 1823; Lord W. Bentinck, 1828; Lord Auckland, 1835; Lord Ellenborough, 1842; Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge, 1844; Earl (Marquis of) Dalhousie, 1847; Lord Canning, 1855; Lord Elgin, 1862; Sir John Lawrence, 1863; Earl of Mayo, 1868.

The administration of the Indian empire is entrusted by the charter of August 2, 1858, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom seven are elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight are nominated by the Crown. Vacancies in the Council, if among those nominated, are filled up by Her Majesty, and if among the elected, by an election by the other members of the Council; but the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be elected or appointed, unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held during good behaviour: but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. No member is to sit or vote in Parliament. The salary of each is fixed at 1,200*l.* a-year, payable, together with that of the Secretary of State, out of the revenues of India.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary and one or two extraordinary members, the latter being the commander-in-chief and the governor of the presidency where the Council may be sitting. The ministry, divided into the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, do not form

part of the Council. The appointment of the members of the Council, and of the executive governors and lieutenant-governors of the various territories and provinces of the empire, rests with the Secretary of State for India.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire is subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council.

Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, are to be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers. and his report is to be laid before Parliament. The accounts of the whole revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire must be laid annually before Parliament.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the ten years ending April 30, from 1858 to 1867. By a decision of the Government the termination of the financial year was changed in 1867 from the 30th of April to the 31st of March, so that the last accounts embrace a period of only eleven months:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	
		In India	In Great Britain
	£	£	£
1858	31,706,776	35,078,528	6,162,043
1859	36,060,788	43,590,794	7,466,136
1860	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451
1861	42,903,234	40,408,239	7,745,848
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	7,624,476
1863	45,143,752	36,800,805	7,252,317
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,894,234
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,998,770
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518

The finance accounts of India laid before Parliament in the session of 1869 stated the gross revenue in the year ending the 31st of March,

1868, at 48,534,412*l.*; and the expenditure at 50,144,569*l.*, including refunds and drawbacks, charges of collection, and direct claims on the revenue. The estimates for the year ending March 1868 differed little from the actual revenue, which had been calculated at 48,258,500*l.*; but the expenditure, set down at 49,319,000*l.*, was surpassed to the amount of 825,569*l.* In the estimates for the year ending March 31, 1869, the total revenue was calculated at 49,586,900*l.*, and the total expenditure at 49,613,350*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,450*l.* The largest source of income, the land revenue, was estimated to produce 20,466,000*l.* in 1868-69, against 20,103,600*l.* in 1867-68, while the largest branch of expenditure, that for the army, was set down at 12,904,720*l.* in 1868-69, against 12,889,900*l.* in 1867-68. There was a slight decrease in the estimated expenditure for 1868-69 in the disbursements made in England, or so-called home charges, amounting, on the average, to about 6½ millions sterling per annum.

The subjoined table gives a general statement of the actual and estimated sources of the revenue of India for the four financial years 1865-66 to 1868-69:—

REVENUE OF INDIA.

Sources of Revenue	Actual 1865-66	Actual 1866-67	Regular estimate 1867-68	Budget estimate 1868-69
	£	£	£	£
Land revenue	20,473,897	20,254,300	20,103,600	20,466,000
Tributes and contributions from native states	709,632	683,750	698,400	687,000
Forest	367,682	460,740	412,900	403,900
Abkaree (Excise)	2,244,874	2,309,000	2,252,800	2,211,600
License tax	692,241	10,000	658,000	570,000
Customs	2,279,857	2,414,100	2,545,200	2,441,600
Salt	5,342,149	5,533,260	6,024,300	6,016,900
Opium	8,518,264	8,500,000	8,814,200	8,385,800
Stamps	1,994,632	2,000,660	2,393,900	2,372,800
Mint	494,354	409,800	237,300	251,200
Post-office	406,466	391,220	652,300	671,300
Telegraph	190,463	183,880	272,000	252,600
Law and justice	643,628	645,700	734,400	1,034,200
Police	146,901	236,900	261,700	274,300
Marine	198,890	263,700	259,200	294,500
Education	57,538	59,150	73,400	75,100
Interest	216,824	255,840	227,600	226,500
Miscellaneous	2,311,123	400,000	438,800	763,200
Army—Miscellaneous	728,340	760,000	719,000	692,400
Public works—Miscellaneous	917,465	978,800	479,500	496,000
Total	48,935,220	46,752,800	48,258,500	49,586,900

EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

Branches of Expenditure	Actual 1865-66	Actual 1866-67	Regular estimate 1867-68	Budget estimate 1868-69
	£	£	£	£
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	2,763,532	2,725,410	2,699,700	2,699,700
Interest on special loans for public works	—	—	67,000	99,000
Interest on service funds and other accounts	564,119	461,830	772,800	517,330
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	420,471	248,720	341,700	231,940
Land revenue	1,957,330	2,058,570	1,935,600	2,138,700
Forest	213,779	300,450	280,600	278,080
Abkaree (Excise)	243,014	237,200	251,500	261,900
Income tax	16,620	—	32,900	21,000
Customs	207,518	197,950	209,000	186,150
Salt	339,140	344,240	353,300	441,660
Opium	1,894,270	1,762,240	1,863,200	1,907,780
Stamps	81,858	86,990	90,800	101,100
Mint	163,020	139,600	118,400	109,500
Post-office	433,304	455,830	486,600	583,480
Telegraph	268,218	406,840	527,800	442,500
Allowances to district and village officers	389,654	414,010	398,200	365,520
Administration and public departments	1,068,392	1,066,730	1,057,300	1,140,220
Law and justice	2,428,306	2,607,790	2,488,900	2,857,580
Police	2,384,330	2,135,380	2,383,200	2,502,450
Marine	557,397	469,690	713,900	558,800
Education, science, and art	670,739	763,230	786,200	904,190
Ecclesiastical	154,886	159,160	155,500	162,520
Medical services	274,849	308,440	315,500	366,970
Stationery and printing	181,954	154,580	205,800	226,400
Political agencies and other foreign services	220,656	201,720	237,500	231,050
Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	1,801,793	1,896,540	2,062,500	1,948,090
Miscellaneous	1,281,099	362,700	443,600	270,700
Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances	608,987	679,240	625,900	633,360
Army	13,909,412	13,181,210	12,889,900	12,904,720
Public works	4,674,625	5,770,000	3,342,400	3,458,480
Supervision and cost of land for railways	225,572	391,000	192,300	221,390
Loss by exchange on railway transactions	50,506	233,130	179,200	122,700
Income-tax grant	110,000	—	—	—
Stores	505,735	748,350	—	—
	40,615,189	40,521,720	38,508,700	38,925,960

Sources of Revenue	Actual 1865-66	Actual 1866-67	Regular estimate 1867-68.	Budget estimate 1868-69
	£	£	£	£
Net-expenditure in England (home charges)	4,982,164	5,022,200	6,851,400	6,392,400
	41,120,924	41,270,070	45,360,100	45,318,360
Guaranteed interest on railway capital	31,641	533,330	1,197,700	1,202,900
	41,152,565	41,803,400	46,557,800	46,521,260
Total ordinary expenditure .	46,134,729	46,825,600	1,486,100	1,363,880
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:				
Military	—	—	—	—
Communications	—	—	362,100	431,210
Embankments	—	—	51,000	27,000
Irrigation works	—	—	369,500	800,000
Special fund works	—	—	428,500	470,000
Total	—	—	2,761,200	3,092,090
Grand total	46,134,729	46,825,600	49,319,000	49,613,350

The final accounts for 1868-69, transmitted to the Home Government in September 1869, were as follows:—

Actual gross expenditure in 1868-69	£	50,365,074
Deduct 'supervision and cost of land for railways'	303,640	
Deduct 'guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts'	1,567,986	
		1,871,626
		48,493,448
Actual revenue in 1868-69		49,192,007
Surplus, if exclusive of expenditure for railways	698,559	
Deficit, if inclusive of expenditure for railways	1,173,067	

The following table, compiled from the last official documents, exhibits the growth of expenditure for administrative and educational purposes from the financial year 1861-62 till 1868-69. The percentage given is on the net revenue of 34 millions in 1861-62 and 36½ in 1868-69, after deducting charges of collection, refunds, and allowances:—

	1861-62. Actual		1868-69. Actual		1869-70. Revised estimate	
	Net expen- diture	Per cent.	Net expendi- ture	Per cent.	Net expendi- ture	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
Administration .	894,073	3·20	1,356,908	4·74	1,396,090	4·73
Law and Justice.	1,492,023	5·34	1,971,671	6·70	2,026,570	6·86
Police . . .	2,053,298	7·35	2,199,647	7·47	2,073,190	7·02
Education . .	260,101	0·93	594,204	2·04	635,180	2·11
Total . . .	4,699,495		6,122,430		6,131,010	

It will be seen that while the increase of net revenue amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in eight years, the growth of expenditure on administration, justice, constabulary, and schools was only one and a half millions. The vastly augmented expenditure of recent years, causing several annual deficits, was due solely to the outlay for public works, including railways. The sum spent under this heading, out of revenue, from 1849 to 1869, amounted to 26,500,000*l*.

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the tax on which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the tax on land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation, and the directions to the revenue settlement officers provide that at least one-third of this net produce shall always be left to the cultivator as his profit.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, with the zemindars or principal landowners, who pay direct

to the Government a sum probably somewhat exceeding one-half of the amount which they receive as rent; by this measure, the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course has been adopted in the Punjab. It is estimated that in this case the assessment was about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in a few districts, but principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. The prominent defects of this system are, that the whole of the waste lands are alienated from the State, and form part of the emoluments of the proprietor, to whom a considerable allowance, estimated at from 15 to 33 per cent. of the revenue, is also made for expenses of management, so that the influence of the landowner, which is very powerful, owing to the state of dependence in which all classes are placed under him, is often injuriously exercised, particularly in matters of police. In the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves; but this involves the serious defect of joint responsibility, and the want of clearly defined individual property in the land. Under the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government: he can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it: he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. The original assessment was unfortunately fixed too high, but the reductions and re-assessments made of late years are materially improving the position of the cultivators. An annual settlement is made, not

to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay, the revenue management is, generally speaking, ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur, in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been

advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is so far below that obtained in ordinary transactions, as is at present the case in India. Entertaining no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement, and considering it most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the present proprietors and occupiers, the Government of India recently decided to sanction the redemption of the revenue only in cases where lands are required for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and similar purposes, but to authorise a permanent settlement being effected throughout the empire at the present or revised rates, in all districts or parts of districts in which no considerable increase can be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has been, or may hereafter be, satisfactorily ascertained. In proceeding to carry this measure into effect, it was decided that, where agriculture is backward, population scanty, and rent not fully developed, permanency of settlement must be refused; and that, on the other hand, where the estates are so fairly cultivated, and their resources so fully developed, as to warrant the introduction of a settlement at the existing rates, it may be granted.

Next in importance to the land-tax, as a great source of Indian revenue, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Benares, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at a certain price per chest, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium has averaged during the last ten years about 6,500,000*l.* sterling, having risen from 5,011,525*l.* in 1856-57 to 8,500,000*l.* in 1866-67. The price was, however, exceptionally high in the last-mentioned year, and in 1863-64 the sum realised was but 6,831,999*l.*, while in 1864-65 it rose to 7,361,405*l.*, and in 1865-66 to 8,518,264*l.*

In Bengal, the number of chests of opium sold in 1864-65 was the largest ever offered in any one year, being 54,486 as compared

with 42,619 in 1863-64. The area of land under cultivation was, however, only 801,003 beegahs—a beegah being about five-eighths of an acre—or 8,353 less than in the preceding year; and the quantity of opium made during the season was 47,777 chests, besides that sold at the Government Treasuries under the excise system. The gross receipts of the year were 5,255,447*l.*, or 91,329*l.* less than was realised in 1863-64; but the difference in the net receipts was more considerable, owing to an increase of 46,499*l.* in the charges attendant on the cultivation. The net revenue, accordingly, which amounted to 2,894,095*l.*, showed a falling off from the previous year of 148,590*l.*; but against this had to be set an increase of 45,886*l.* from the sale of the abkaree opium, which produced a sum of 158,525*l.* in the year under report. In 1861-62 the price paid to the cultivators being deemed insufficient, was raised from 8*s.* to 10*s.* a seer. It was, however, found that the effect of this measure was to very nearly double the area of cultivation in three years, and to raise the provision from 29,358 chests in 1860-61 to 64,269 chests in 1863-64; while the selling price, which in 1861-62 was 137*l.* per chest, fell to 85*l.* in 1863-64, and the charges were considerably increased. It was, therefore, determined to reduce the price paid to the growers to 9*s.* the seer. The further extension of poppy cultivation has been prohibited, both in Benares and Behar, and the less productive sub-agencies in Benares have been closed.

The land tax, largest source of Indian revenue, has discharged for years past, with ample margin left, the largest branch of public expenditure, that for the army. The maintenance of the armed force, which must be maintained to uphold British rule in India, cost 13,874,956*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 16,000,000*l.*; but since then has sunk again to less than 13,000,000*l.* It was 13,909,412*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 13,181,210*l.* in 1866-67; 12,889,900*l.* by the estimates of 1867-68; and 12,904,720*l.* by those of 1868-69. A gradual reduction of army expenditure is contemplated by the Government.

The revenue derived from the opium monopoly is more than sufficient, even in the lowest years, to pay the interest of the public debt of India. The amount of the debt, including that incurred in Great Britain, was, on April 30, 1857, 54,490,793*l.* In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 98,779,911*l.* Since that time, the Government have been enabled to pay off some portion of it, and at the end of the financial year 1866, the principal sum had been reduced to 92,311,793*l.*

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt, and the interest thereon, of British India, distinguishing the debt in India and in England, in each of the eleven years 1857 to 1867 :—

Years April 30	In India		In England	
	Debt	Interest	Debt	Interest
	£	£	£	£
1857	55,546,652	2,240,590	3,915,317	155,494
1858	60,704,084	2,196,672	8,769,400	159,166
1859	66,082,031	2,738,623	15,089,277	372,739
1860	71,969,460	3,123,327	26,138,000	766,864
1861	71,901,081	3,232,104	29,976,000	1,061,233
1862	72,418,859	3,134,897	35,095,300	1,426,008
1863	72,656,135	3,351,680	31,839,100	1,486,916
1864	72,207,645	3,093,250	26,310,500	1,372,599
1865	72,352,455	3,261,261	26,125,100	1,221,124
1866	71,437,251	3,327,651	26,946,400	1,249,765
1867	72,526,815	3,953,038	29,538,000	1,306,293

It will be seen that the total debt amounted to 59,461,969*l.* in 1857, and that it had grown to 102,064,814*l.* in 1867. The total interest, which was 2,396,084*l.* in 1857, had risen to 5,259,331*l.* in 1867, or more than doubled within eleven years. The debt in England, it will be remarked, grew in vastly larger proportion than the debt in India. The return of debt, including service funds, deposits, and all liabilities chargeable on the revenues of India, made up to the end of September 1868, in India, and the end of December 1868, in England, showed a total amount of 118,669,915*l.* The amount in the previous year was 113,685,899*l.* The increase was chiefly in railways and other companies' capital remaining in the Home Treasury, and in deposits and miscellaneous items in India.. The return did not include the charge on the revenues of India of the 10½ per cent. dividend on 6,000,000*l.*, the capital stock of the East India Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the Company of 200*l.* for 100*l.* stock.

The currency of India is mainly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the five financial years, ending the 30th April 1863–67, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1863	180,665	9,251,497	150,254	9,532,416
1864	54,354	11,479,685	289,101	11,823,140
1865	95,671	10,485,865	229,861	10,811,397
1866	17,662	14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078
1867	27,717	6,182,668	143,566	6,353,951

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency by a Government

department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes for sums of not less than ten rupees, or 1*l.* in value. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. A further Act was passed in 1862, authorising the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment, and exchange of the currency notes, and such of the business previously transacted by the Government treasuries as it might be desirable to transfer to them; and on February 28 of the same year an Act was passed, repealing the power previously held by the bank of Bengal to issue its own promissory notes, placing the affairs of the bank on a new footing, with power to enlarge its capital very considerably, and transferring to it the management of a large part of the treasury business of the Government, and also that connected with the paper currency. Similar Acts were passed with reference to the banks of Madras and Bombay.

An arrangement was more recently concluded with the bank of Bengal for carrying out the details of this measure. In the first instance, the issue of notes was entrusted to the bank, but it being, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, necessary that the functions of banking and currency should not be united in one establishment, the management of the issue was shortly afterwards placed in the hands of a commissioner, whose office is at the Mint.

Ten currency circles have been established, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, Bombay, and Kurrachee, and instructions have been issued for receiving the notes of branch circles at any Government treasury in payment of taxes, and for converting them at any place of issue where the officer in charge anticipates no risk in doing so. The total amount of notes now in circulation is in value a little above 7,000,000*l.*

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the total number of troops, both royal and Indian forces, employed in British India, in each of the ten years from 1857 to 1867, leaving out the year 1858, the records of which were destroyed during the great mutiny.

Years	Royal Troops, Europeans	Indian Forces		Total
		Europeans	Natives	
1857	24,263	21,259	232,224	277,746
1859	86,186	20,104	196,243	302,533
1860	72,158	20,708	213,002	305,868
1861	62,120	22,174	184,672	268,966
1862	67,545	10,629	125,913	204,087
1863	71,074	5,011	121,775	197,860
1864	70,674	4,287	121,060	196,021
1865	65,901	5,979	118,315	190,195
1866	62,451	4,363	117,095	183,909
1867	61,498	3,969	117,681	183,148

In the above table, the East India Company's troops appear under the head of 'Indian Forces' in the year 1857, after which the Europeans and natives are Her Majesty's Indian forces, distinct from royal troops employed in India.

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1869, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India for the year 1869-70 was given as follows:—

British forces	Officers	Non-com-missioned officers	Rank and File
Royal horse artillery .	200	253	2,680
Cavalry of the line .	352	593	4,466
Artillery and engineers .	1,016	795	7,936
Infantry of the line .	2,028	3,658	39,730
Total .	3,596	5,299	54,812

The total cost of the Indian army in 1857, the year before the mutiny, with 45,522 European and 232,224 natives on the pay-rolls, was 13,874,956*l.*, while in the financial year 1868-9, when there were 64,704 Europeans, and 122,984 natives on the pay-rolls, the charges amounted to 16,044,061*l.* The Secretary of State for India, when submitting the last Indian budget to Parliament—July 23, 1869—declared that he had 'directed the attention of the Government of India very earnestly to the question whether considerable economy might not be carried out in the military expenditure.'

Population.

The total area and population of India are as follows, according to official returns of the year 1869:—

British India	Area in English sq. miles	Population
Under the Gov.-Gen. of India in Council . . .	48,314	6,277,107
„ Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal . . .	246,785	37,505,599
„ Lieut.-Gov. of North West Provinces . . .	84,982	30,016,137
„ Lieut.-Gov. of Punjaub . . .	100,441	17,593,946
„ Chief Commissioner of Oude . . .	22,456	6,502,884
„ Chief Com. of Central Provinces . . .	79,600	9,104,511
„ Chief Com. of British Burmah . . .	90,070	2,329,312
„ Governor of Madras . . .	141,746	26,089,052
„ Governor of Bombay . . .	142,042	13,039,106
Total . . .	956,436	148,457,654

Not belonging to British India, but more or less under the control of the Indian Government, are a number of Native States, covering an extent of 596,790 square miles, with nearly 48 millions of inhabitants. They are:—

Native States	Area in English sq. miles	Population
In Bengal . . .	117,151	4,152,923
„ North West Provinces . . .	8,458	2,294,400
„ Punjaub . . .	103,442	7,154,538
„ Central India . . .	185,610	14,622,587
„ Madras . . .	116,125	12,880,228
„ Bombay . . .	66,004	6,804,523
Total . . .	596,790	47,909,199

There has never been a regular census of the whole of India under British administration, but enumerations, more or less reliable, were made in the North-Western and in the Central Provinces in the years 1865 and 1866. The census of the North-West Provinces, taken January 10, 1865, showed that this division of India had increased in prosperity within the decennial period 1856–65, as reckoned by the number of houses and extension of cultivation. There were found to be 4·71 persons to a house or hut, and 7·06 to an enclosure, or family dwelling. The census further showed that there were 4½ millions of Mussulmans, in the North-West Provinces, or about one-seventh of the total population, the other sixth-seventh being Hindoos of the four chief castes, namely, Brahmins, 70 subdivisions; Kshatryas, 175 subdivisions; Vaisyas,

65 subdivisions; Soodras, 230 subdivisions. The Soodras were found to form the great bulk of the Hindoos, being 18,304,309 in number; the Vaisyas numbered 1,091,250; the Kshatryas, 2,827,768; and the Brahmins, 3,451,692. As regards occupations, the people of the North-West Provinces, in the census of 1865, were classified after the English system, as follows:—‘Professional’ were 428,246, of whom 93,204 government servants, 20,454 soldiers, and 313,908 belonging to the learned professions. The bulk of the people were returned as ‘agricultural,’ viz. 17,657,006, of whom 138,559 were engaged about animals. Under the head of ‘industrial’ came 3,868,822; of these, 303,356 were devoted to arts and mechanics, 1,456,326 to textile fabrics and dress, and 951,420 to food and drink. The sixth class, ‘indefinite and nonproductive,’ embraced 4,369,049. Of these, 3,824,956 were dependents, and 4,080 persons of rank and property.

The census of the Central Provinces, taken on November 5, 1866, showed that the constituent elements of the 9,104,511 inhabitants of this division of British India were 6,864,770 Hindoos, 1,995,663 Gonds and aboriginal tribes, 237,962 Mussulmans, 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians, and 90 Parsees. An unexpected fact here was the small number of Mussulmans. Taking the results of this and the North-West census, the Mahomedans seem to be only one-eighth, and not, as formerly believed, one-fourth of the inhabitants of India. The occupations of the 9,000,000 inhabitants of the Central Provinces were found much the same as in the adjoining North-West Provinces. Fifty-seven per cent. were engaged in agriculture, against 64 in the latter, and 56 in the Punjab. Of the 57 per cent., 155,740 were landholders, 3,750,457 tenants, 795,805 farm servants, and 177,629 ‘other agriculturists.’ The commercial classes numbered 204,950, of whom 52,405 dealt in money, 77,419 in grain and tobacco, and 75,126 in English cloth and other goods. The artisan class was returned at 844,952. Of these, 141,702 worked in iron, gold, silver, copper, and brass; 47,097 were potters; 414,124 weavers and spinners; 55,148 carpenters; and 122,148 shoemakers and workers in leather. As regards the proportion of the sexes, it was found that in the North-West there were only 86·6 females to each 100 males. The proportion was more equal in Central India, or 95·4 to 100, because, as stated by the Census Commissioners, ‘the Rajpoot or female infant-slaying castes are not so numerous; the population is of more value, females especially are valued by the hill tribes, and among them marriage is at a later and more healthy time of life.’

It was found at all the enumerations yet taken in India, that there exists a high proportion of children to adults. Thus, while the percentage of children under 12 years of age was 29 in England and 36 in the counties at the last census, it was in many parts of India as

high as 55. Various reasons are adduced to account for such a remarkable result, among which may be mentioned the custom of polygamy, the main cause of which is reported to be 'the desire to have male issue, which induces Hindoos to marry as many wives as they can afford to keep until a son is born.'

The three largest towns in India are Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Enumerations of the population of Calcutta were made in January 1866, of Madras in January 1863, and of Bombay in February 1864, the results of all of which are shown in the following tables. The first gives the number of inhabitants of the three towns, distinguishing males, females, and children:—

Towns	Males	Females	Children	Total
Calcutta . . .	198,077	115,311	64,536	377,924
Madras . . .	134,302	165,307	128,162	427,771
Bombay . . .	436,305	207,285	172,972	816,562
Total . . .	768,684	487,903	365,670	1,622,257

The origin, caste, or religion of the inhabitants of Calcutta is specified in the subjoined statement:—

Origin, caste, or religion	Males	Females	Children	Total
Europeans . . .	6,820	2,545	1,859	11,224
Indo-Europeans . . .	4,082	4,218	2,736	11,036
Armenians . . .	291	238	174	703
Jews . . .	240	228	213	681
Greeks . . .	17	7	6	30
Africans . . .	39	9	5	53
Asiatics . . .	786	412	243	1,441
Chinese . . .	378	—	31	409
Parsees . . .	73	15	10	98
Hindoos . . .	119,539	78,901	40,750	239,190
Mussulmans . . .	65,812	28,738	18,509	113,059
Total . . .	198,077	115,311	64,536	377,924

The following table gives the same particulars about the inhabitants of Madras:—

Origin, caste, or religion	Males	Females	Children	Total
Europeans . . .	4,707	5,160	6,501	16,368
Indo-Europeans . . .	6,804	8,490	6,545	21,839
Hindoos . . .	103,793	127,643	94,242	325,678
Mussulmans . . .	18,998	24,014	20,874	63,886
Total . . .	134,302	165,307	128,162	427,771

The subjoined statement exhibits the like classification of the inhabitants of Bombay:—

Origin, caste, or religion	Males	Females	Children	Total
Europeans	6,173	1,148	1,094	8,415
Indo-Europeans	749	533	609	1,891
Native Christians	10,641	4,728	4,534	19,903
Jews	1,024	831	1,017	2,872
Africans	1,206	386	482	2,074
Chinese	296	19	43	358
Parsees	21,332	14,556	13,313	49,201
Brahmins	18,559	6,574	5,471	30,604
Buddhists	4,812	1,540	1,669	8,021
Bhatia	10,689	6,410	4,672	21,771
Hindoos	285,172	131,386	107,416	523,974
Lingaet	898	387	313	1,598
Mussulmans	74,754	38,787	32,339	145,880
Total	436,305	207,285	172,972	816,562

The following is an analytical estimate partly based on census returns, of the chief races and creeds dwelling among the bulk of the population of British India, the Hindoos:—

	Census	Number
Sikhs	1868	1,129,319

Mahomedans:—

Punjaub	1868	9,335,652
North-West Provinces	1865	4,105,206
Central Provinces	1866	237,962
Berar	1867	154,951
Madras	1867	1,502,134
British Burmah	1867	38,601
Mysore	—	172,255
Coorg	—	3,318
Scinde	—	1,354,781
Bombay, in 12 out of 21 districts	—	779,264
Bombay Island	1864	145,880
Calcutta	1866	113,059
Dacca Division	—	2,493,174
Rest of Bengal and Bombay, and Oude	—	5,400,000

Total 24,936,237

Non-Aryans:—

Madras	650,000
Central Provinces	1,995,663
South Bengal	4,000,000
North-East Bengal	1,000,000
Karens	402,117
Khyens and Yabangs	61,562
Rest of India	4,000,000

Total 12,099,342

Not included in the above statement are Parsees, to the estimated number of 180,000; Eurasians 91,000, and Jews about 10,000. Leaving out of account the Native States, the following may be roughly accepted as the relative proportions of creeds and races in India:—

Asiatic Christians	1,100,000
Buddhists	3,000,000
Aborigines or Non-Aryans	12,000,000
Mussulmans	25,000,000
Hindoos	110,000,000

The English population in India amounted, according to the returns made by the several Governments, to 125,945 persons at the census of 1861. Of these, 84,083 went to compose the British officers and men of the Indian army; while 22,556 consisted of men and boys in civil life, including the civilians in the public service; the remaining 19,306 being females, of whom 9,773 were over 20 years of age. When the census was taken, the number of females of English origin in India above the age of 15 was 11,636, including 8,356 wives and 1,146 widows. Of the officers and men of the Royal army 93 per cent. of all ages were unmarried, while the proportion of unmarried civilians amounted to 50 per cent.

Efforts for spreading education among the population of India have been made since 1848, in which year the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra brought forward a scheme for giving a schoolmaster to every village, of at least a hundred families. After three years' discussion, the Court of Directors of the East India Company accepted the groundwork of the plan, and orders were issued directing that a good vernacular school should be established for every 'circle' of villages, called 'Nulkabundee,' and that the teacher should be paid from a cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue. The State takes 50 per cent. of the net produce of the soil, the peasant proprietor takes 45, and the remaining 5 is devoted to schools, roads, and police for the villages. As each 30 years' settlement, or leases, fell in, this cess was made compulsory, beginning with Jhansi. From the year 1852 the cess has spread all over India, except part of Bengal, forming a fund for the education of the cultivators of the soil. In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of Education; while the general position for the whole of India is, that the Government has succeeded in establishing a system of public instruction for the upper and middle classes, but has, as yet, made little or no impression upon the great body of the population.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including treasure, was as follows, in each of the ten years ending April 30, 1858 to 1867:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1858 . . .	31,093,065	28,278,474
1859 . . .	34,545,650	30,532,298
1860 . . .	40,622,103	28,889,210
1861 . . .	34,170,793	34,090,154
1862 . . .	37,272,417	37,000,397
1863 . . .	43,141,351	48,970,785
1864 . . .	50,108,171	66,895,884
1865 . . .	49,514,275	69,471,791
1866 . . .	56,156,529	67,656,475
1867 . . .	42,275,619	44,291,497

Divided into merchandise and treasure, the imports in each of the ten years were as follows:—

Years	Imports of Merchandise	Imports of Treasure	Total Imports
	£	£	£
1858 . . .	15,277,629	15,815,436	31,093,065
1859 . . .	21,728,579	12,817,071	34,545,650
1860 . . .	24,265,140	16,356,963	40,622,103
1861 . . .	23,493,716	10,677,077	34,170,793
1862 . . .	22,320,432	14,951,985	47,272,417
1863 . . .	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
1864 . . .	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
1865 . . .	28,150,923	21,363,325	49,514,275
1866 . . .	29,599,228	29,557,301	56,156,529
1867 . . .	29,038,715	13,236,904	42,275,619

Similarly, the exports in each of the ten years were as follows:—

Years	Exports of Merchandise	Exports of Treasure	Total Exports
	£	£	£
1858 . . .	27,456,036	822,438	28,278,474
1859 . . .	29,862,871	669,427	30,532,298
1860 . . .	27,960,203	929,007	28,889,210
1861 . . .	32,970,605	1,119,549	34,090,154
1862 . . .	36,317,042	683,355	37,000,397
1863 . . .	47,859,645	1,111,140	48,970,785
1864 . . .	65,625,449	1,270,435	66,895,884
1865 . . .	68,027,016	1,444,775	69,471,791
1866 . . .	65,491,123	2,165,352	67,656,475
1867 . . .	41,859,994	2,431,503	44,291,497

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India—Bengal, Burmah, Madras, and Bombay:—

Years	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1858 . .	14,960,502	} Included under Bengal. {	2,253,096	13,609,467
1859 . .	16,156,427		2,638,400	15,750,823
1860 . .	20,717,598		3,000,846	16,903,659
1861 . .	15,550,277		3,205,097	15,415,419
1862 . .	14,307,358	533,790	3,474,519	18,956,750
1863 . .	14,979,456	572,956	3,408,640	24,180,299
1864 . .	15,080,219	565,519	4,055,024	30,407,409
1865 . .	17,780,203	812,015	4,262,689	26,659,368
1866 . .	20,700,324	875,798	4,494,265	30,086,142
1867 . .	18,976,850	781,084	3,144,730	19,372,955

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1858 . .	13,579,431	} Included under Bengal {	2,665,920	12,033,123
1859 . .	14,515,938		2,224,664	13,791,696
1860 . .	12,903,770		2,492,156	13,493,284
1861 . .	13,656,506		2,868,767	17,564,881
1862 . .	13,110,859	1,425,871	3,413,634	19,050,033
1863 . .	15,627,387	1,377,203	5,089,726	26,876,469
1864 . .	19,328,765	1,630,733	7,367,662	38,568,724
1865 . .	18,014,796	2,933,907	6,920,187	41,602,901
1866 . .	20,196,481	2,825,522	7,769,015	36,865,457
1867 . .	17,797,428	1,271,002	3,339,121	21,883,946

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into India in each of the ten years 1859 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1859	15,244,869	19,844,920
1860	15,106,597	16,965,292
1861	21,968,752	16,411,756
1862	34,133,551	14,617,673
1863	48,434,640	20,002,241
1864	52,295,599	19,951,637
1865	37,395,454	18,269,413
1866	36,901,997	20,009,490
1867	25,487,786	21,805,127
1868	30,071,866	21,211,343

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China and Japan, France, and Australasia. The value of the imports into India from all countries—including treasure and, in the case of the United Kingdom, foreign and colonial produce—was as follows in each of the years ending the last of April 1866 and 1867 :—

Countries	1866	1867
	£	£
United Kingdom	24,912,617	22,763,591
Aden	207,677	200,574
Africa, coast of	222,850	183,471
America, North and South	133,127	79,426
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	2,490,514	1,350,484
Australasia	1,789,794	1,022,786
Batavia, Java, and Sumatra	3,742	17,712
Ceylon	1,975,905	1,420,998
China and Japan	8,845,238	8,569,291
France	3,093,218	1,103,268
Maldivé Islands	29,496	19,358
Mauritius and Bourbon	583,712	487,720
Mediterranean ports	6,756	9,888
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	3,155,366	1,703,683
Siam	26,379	19,670
Egypt	8,618,102	2,756,843
Other Countries	62,036	566,861
Total	56,156,529	42,275,619

The imports under the head of Egypt represent mainly, if not entirely, merchandise and treasure sent from the United Kingdom by the 'overland route.'

In the year ending March 30, 1869, the foreign trade of India rose to close on 108 millions sterling, amounting to an increase of 8 millions in one year. Divided among the five great ports, the trade of 1868-69, was as follows :—

Year 1868-69	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Burmah	Scinde
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise :—					
Imports	16,934,771	14,017,625	3,005,890	1,448,756	686,897
Exports	20,728,159	21,667,846	5,969,183	2,444,661	866,383
Re-exports	98,790	1,244,046	26,958	5,508	10,630
Treasure :—					
Imports	4,390,829	9,621,010	1,098,744	38,509	6,862
Exports	439,374	824,437	117,900	8,208	5,660
Total	42,591,923	47,374,964	10,118,675	3,941,642	1,566,432

Bombay stood nominally first, but Bengal really so in the amount of commercial transactions of 1868-69, for, omitting treasure and

re-exports, the trade of the latter was $37\frac{3}{4}$ millions, against $35\frac{3}{4}$ millions of Bombay.

The total exports of India, including treasure, were divided between the following countries, in each of the years ending April 30, 1866 and 1867:—

Countries	1866	1867
	£	£
United Kingdom	43,397,640	23,534,864
Aden	276,939	268,451
Africa, coast of	276,017	127,988
America, North and South	1,022,315	975,962
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	2,016,933	1,230,457
Australasia	135,456	105,753
Batavia, Java, and Sumatra	18,855	134
Cape of Good Hope	20,675	41,857
Ceylon	2,709,637	2,046,841
China and Japan	11,730,565	11,176,816
France	2,364,902	1,796,115
Germany	25,890	9,385
Maldiv Islands	26,568	38,864
Mauritius and Bourbon	1,067,422	931,821
Mediterranean ports	12,459	1,474
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	2,082,632	998,176
Portugal	17,851	1,847
Siam	12,980	12,464
Spain	—	5,247
Egypt	266,588	87,859
West Indies	105,755	79,502
Other Countries	68,396	19,620
Total	67,656,475	44,291,497

The imports into India in the financial year ending 31st of March 1869, were of the value of 36,09,39,385 rupees, an increase of 38,81,553 rupees over the amount for the previous year. The exports of Indian products were of the value of 51,67,62,321 rupees, an increase of 2,07,95,675 rupees over the preceding year; and the exports of foreign merchandise were of the value of 1,38,59,326 rupees, an increase of 10,85,409 rupees. These statements do not include treasure. The imports of treasure into India in the year 1868-9 were of the value of 15,15,59,544 rupees, an increase of 3,38,05,804 rupees over the preceding year; and the exports of treasure 1,39,55,797 rupees, a decrease of 17,63,665 rupees.

The number of vessels of all nations entered at ports in India from long sea voyages during the year ending March 31, 1869, was 3,952, of 1,783,031 tons; while of vessels in the coasting trade there entered 11,952, of 1,252,596 tons. The number of vessels leared on long voyages during the same period was 5,103, of

2,036,522 tons; and in the coasting trade, 10,424, of 1,250,203 tons. The following table shows the number and tonnage of all vessels, including native craft, which entered and cleared in each year—ending April 30—1858 to 1867 :—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1858	21,812	2,892,603	21,660	2,863,793
1859	19,883	2,499,909	19,717	2,561,143
1860	21,190	2,374,969	20,458	2,523,983
1861	22,931	2,547,018	21,701	2,554,956
1862	22,034	2,932,057	21,960	2,955,294
1863	21,387	2,783,958	20,114	2,823,247
1864	25,748	3,509,979	24,126	3,344,273
1865	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607
1866	24,870	3,695,364	23,531	3,926,020
1867	16,842	3,142,517	15,457	3,225,244

The number and tonnage of vessels under the British flag which entered and cleared at ports in India during each of the ten years 1858–67 was as follows :—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1858	3,382	1,770,162	3,646	1,709,867
1859	3,121	1,444,353	3,290	1,503,456
1860	3,059	1,412,797	3,365	1,505,204
1861	3,169	1,430,496	3,441	1,435,627
1862	3,608	1,628,032	4,092	1,663,946
1863	3,743	1,654,844	3,755	1,737,636
1864	4,790	2,249,300	4,766	2,159,622
1865	5,385	2,690,687	5,526	2,726,834
1866	5,180	2,568,397	5,401	2,780,443
1867	4,353	1,517,760	4,634	1,523,763

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two private associations, termed the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the East India Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the

evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control all their proceedings by means of an official director in England and of officers appointed for the purpose in India. The land required for the railways and works connected therewith was given, and continues to be given, by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts, on the other hand, be in excess of the sum required to pay the amount guaranteed, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The railway companies have the power of surrendering their works, after any portion of the line has been opened for three months, and of receiving from the Government the money expended on the undertaking; and, on the other hand, the Government has the power at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the land and works will revert to the Government, unless the railway companies have previously exercised their powers of surrender.

The progress of the railway system in India within ten years is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in each of the territorial divisions, at the end of 1859, 1863, and 1867 :—

Presidency or Province	1859	1863	1867
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Bengal	142	611	1,311
North-west Provinces	—	292	
Madras	96	522	772
Bombay	194	652	1,159
Scinde	—	114	109
Punjaub	—	43	246
Total	432	2,234	3,597

The companies formed for the construction and working of railways, and the amount of capital paid in by their shareholders, were as follows at the end of the years 1859 and 1867 :—

Presidency or Province	Railway Companies	1859	1867
		£	£
Bengal and North-west Provinces	East Indian . . .	13,611,857	27,873,016
	Oude and Rohilcund .	—	742,519
Bengal . . .	Eastern Bengal . .	427,458	2,501,211
	Calcutta and South-Eastern. . . .	129,278	441,350
Madras . . .	Madras	3,898,427	8,812,025
	Great Southern of India	196,221	1,271,500
Bombay . . .	Great Indian Peninsula	5,641,634	17,896,146
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	1,503,965	7,338,589
Scinde . . .	Scinde	914,787	1,999,650
	Indus Flotilla . . .	249,140	331,405
Punjaub . . .	Punjaub	506,945	5,138,613
	Total	27,079,712	74,346,024

The number of shareholders and debenture-holders in these companies in December 1867 was 43,398; the natives of India did not exceed 1 per cent. of that number. The average number of servants, European and East Indian, on the railways during the half-year ending June 30, 1867, was 8,001. The total amount of capital raised by all the guaranteed companies up to April 1, 1868, was 67,254,802*l.*, of which 51,800,377*l.* consisted of share capital, 6,707,705*l.* of debentures convertible into shares, and 8,746,720*l.* of debentures not so convertible. The expenditure up to the same date amounted to 67,932,550*l.*, showing an excess over the sum raised of 677,748*l.* The total amount of guaranteed interest paid by the Indian Government to the Indian railway companies, from the beginning in 1849 to the close of the year 1868, was 25,751,073*l.* Of this sum, however, 13,658,753*l.* was repaid out of the net earnings of the various lines. The payments made for guaranteed interest to each company, to December 31, 1868, were as follows:—East Indian, 11,307,098*l.*; Great Indian Peninsula, 5,798,297*l.*; Madras, 3,427,146*l.*; Scinde, 832,886*l.*; Punjaub, 717,202*l.*; Delhi, 432,232*l.*; Indus Steam Flotilla, 151,560*l.*; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 2,009,884*l.*; Eastern Bengal, 658,152*l.*; Great Southern of India, 328,577*l.*; and Oude and Rohilcund, 89,039*l.* The largest amount which, after deducting the railway receipts, has been paid in any one year was 1,500,000*l.* in 1863. The average amount paid by Government has been 707,500*l.* per annum. In 1865 the receipts exceeded the amount of guaranteed interest, so that the Government had nothing to pay, and the shareholders had something beyond 5 per cent. to receive.

The number of passengers conveyed by all the railways of India, was 15,066,530 in 1868, as compared with 13,746,354 of the previous year, and 12,867,000 of the year 1866. Of the 15,000,000 conveyed in 1868 only 130,000, or less than 1 per cent., were first class, and about 535,000, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were second class. The net revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1868, was 2,100,122*l.*, being 237,178*l.* less than that of the previous year. The gross receipts of 1868 were 4,831,395*l.*, and the working expenses were 2,731,273*l.*, as compared with 4,875,112*l.* and 2,537,812*l.* of the previous year. The amounts realised from passengers were 1,591,475*l.* and 1,376,812*l.* respectively. That from goods in 1867-68 was 3,135,481*l.*; in 1866-67, 3,326,607*l.*

It is stated in the last official report made by the Government director of the Indian railway companies, that 10,000 miles, in addition to nearly 5,000 which were either open or in course of construction at the commencement of 1869, will provide necessary communication through all the chief provinces; and that by an annual expenditure of 3,750,000*l.* about 300 miles could be opened every year, supposing the cost to be 12,000*l.* per mile, so that thus, in about 30 years, all the requirements of India would be met, "without either extraordinary taxation, inconvenient pressure on the public revenues, or objectionable increase of the liabilities of the State."

The East Indian Railway uses half of all the coal raised in India, derived from the Raneeunge field. In the year 1868 the produce was 547,971 tons, against 479,233 in 1867. The Raneeunge coal is used throughout India as far as Umballa. The returns of coal produce—in maunds of 80 lb.—published by the director of the Geological Survey, were as follows for the years 1858-68:—

	Coal raised in all India.	Coal raised in Bengal.	Coal imported into Calcutta.	Total consumption in Bengal.
1858	61,62,319	61,62,928	—	—
1859	99,61,928	99,61,928	12,29,160	1,11,91,088
1860	1,00,88,113	1,00,88,113	14,96,535	1,05,84,698
1861	78,06,252	77,85,085	12,85,203	90,70,288
1862	86,43,843	86,30,843	6,76,687	93,07,530
1863	95,12,174	95,04,975	10,36,407	1,05,41,382
1864	90,46,147	90,32,405	18,18,132	1,08,50,537
1865	88,37,953	88,10,425	16,16,146	1,04,26,538
1866	1,08,34,551	1,07,90,035	9,14,427	1,17,04,462
1867	1,18,61,031	1,18,47,178	11,46,734	1,29,93,902
1868	1,35,62,274	1,34,65,829	19,28,591	1,53,94,426

Besides coal India possesses vast stores of other minerals, but which, together with the general industry, trade, and commerce of the empire, are but in the infancy of their exploration and development.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The <i>Mohur</i> of Bengal, average rate of exchange	1	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ <i>Mohur</i> of Bombay „ „	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Bombay „ „	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Madras of 15 Silver <i>Rupees</i> „ „	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Star Pagoda</i> of Madras „ „	0	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Madras or Company's <i>Rupee</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i>	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Sicca Rupee</i> : 16-15ths of Company's <i>Rupee</i>	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings, subdivided into Annas, worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, of Pice, of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	2·054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	=	28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	=	25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

Besides the above, there are a very large number of weights and measures of purely local value, the abolition of which, and consolidation into one uniform standard, has been for some years under the consideration of the Government.

JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is as yet but imperfectly known. The supreme head of the State is an hereditary Emperor called Mikado, or 'the Venerable,' whose name is said to be known only to the princes of the Imperial family, and who appears to be considered of semi-divine origin. At his side stands a second Emperor, the Ziogoon, 'Great Lord,' or, as commonly styled, the Tycoon, whose office also is hereditary in his family, and who represents the central executive. But neither the Mikado nor the Tycoon seem to be possessed of absolute authority, extending over the whole State. The government of the country is partly vested in a number of feudal princes, or Daimios, proprietors in their own right of a more or less extensive territory.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of death of the Mikado, or of his abdication—the latter extremely frequent in modern times—the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi sinwo, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi sinwo.

The administration of the empire is carried on by two Councils of State, the first, called the Gorogio, composed of five members, and the second, the Onwakado-uchisri, of seven members. Over the first council, which more immediately represents the executive authority, presides the Gotario, or prime-minister, who occupies the post of regent of Japan, in the event of the minority, or during the temporary illness of the Tycoon. The Gotario is elected by the two Councils of State and the principal Daimios of the empire, from among the latter class.

The Daimios form among themselves the Great Council of the

empire, and in order that they may be known to the people, an official list of their names is published periodically, at Yedo, the capital. The list gives the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, his wife, the names of his sons' wives, and his daughters' husbands, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, the flag carried on his ships, and the shape and colour of the leather covering of his spears of state, carried before him on visits to the Mikado and the Tycoon. A list of Daimios published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,000*l.* to 915,500*l.* The territory of each Daimio forms a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karo, and a number of assistant ministers going by the title of Byshing, who are often persons of high rank. It is reported that 'some Byshing are wealthier men than the majority of the Daimios, dwelling in splendid castles, and recognised by the Yedo government.'

Each of the great territorial magnates called Daimios being absolute lord within his own territory, and having power of life and death over all his subjects and dependents, certain districts only are under the immediate control of the central Government, and their revenues are assigned to the maintenance of the sovereign rulers of the State, the Mikado and the Tycoon. The influence of the former rose greatly after a short civil war, which came to an end at the commencement of 1869, and the consequences of which to seem tend to the establishment of a monarchy in Japan.

Army and Population..

The armed force of Japan is composed of two distinct elements:—
 1. The troops maintained by the Daimios, and destined for the defence of their domains. 2. The troops kept by the Tycoon, and constituting the imperial army. The number of Daimios who have troops in their service amounts to 200, and they together maintain an effective of 370,000 infantry, and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country is threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Tycoon, reaches the nominal figure of 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, but its actual force does not exceed half that amount. The late Tycoon reorganised the force in 1865–66, and it is said to comprise 80,000 men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number

of Japanese officers and sub-officers were instructed by French military men at Yokohama in 1866-69.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 35,000,000, or 229 per square mile. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Sikok, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Do,' or roads, which are subdivided into sixty-three provinces.

The number of foreigners settled in Japan is as yet very small. At the end of the year 1862, the foreign community at Kanagawa, the principal of the six ports of Japan open to aliens (see page 679), consisted of fifty-five natives of Great Britain; thirty-eight Americans; twenty Dutch; eleven French; and two Portuguese; and in the latter part of 1864 the permanent foreign residents at Kanagawa had increased to 300, not counting soldiers, of which number 140 were British subjects, and about 80 Americans and 40 Dutch. At Nagasaki, the second port of Japan thrown open to foreign trade by the Government, the number of alien settlers on the 1st of January 1866, amounted to 166, of whom there were—British subjects, 70; American citizens, 32; Dutch, 26; Prussians, 19; French, 14; Portuguese, 3; and Swiss, 2. A third port opened to European and American traders, that of Hakodadi, in the north of Japan, was deserted, after a lengthened trial, by nearly all the foreign merchants settled there, it having been found impossible to establish any satisfactory intercourse with the natives. Hakodadi is situated on an island, where there is little or no cultivation, separated from the continent of Nippon by the Sangar Straits. No Japanese can enter Hakodadi, or have commercial intercourse with any foreigner, without permission from the officials, who claim a large percentage on the business transacted.

There is an edict of 1687 still in force in the whole of Japan, which makes it a capital offence for natives to travel into other countries. Japanese seamen, even when accidentally cast on foreign shores, are on their return subjected to a rigorous examination, and sometimes imprisonment, to purify them from the supposed pollution contracted abroad. The laws of Japan are very severe. Fines are seldom imposed; and banishment to the mines, imprisonment, torture, death by decapitation and impaling on a cross, are the ordinary penalties of crime, the shades of which are little distinguished. It frequently happens, also, that the courts visit with punishment not only the delinquents themselves, but their relatives and dependents, and even strangers who have accidentally been spectators of their crimes. The prisons are gloomy abodes, containing places for

torture and private executions, besides numerous cells for solitary confinement. The Japanese police is extremely strict in the maintenance of order, and the punishment of delinquents. It is also charged with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1864 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1864	1,423,819	627,383
1865	614,743	1,576,794
1866	273,745	1,444,539
1867	317,799	1,545,386
1868	188,222	1,112,804

The trade of Japan with the United Kingdom has been of late years, as will be seen from the preceding table, constantly on the decline. It is generally stated that the diminished intercourse, particularly striking as regards the exports from Japan, was due to the influence of the Daimios, though this is contradicted by the best authorities. 'Those who have most narrowly watched the progress of foreign intercourse with Japan,' wrote the British Consul at Kanagawa, under date of March 1864, 'have long suspected that much of the antagonism to foreign countries, attributed by the Tycoon to the semi-independent Princes, was fictitious rather than real; that foreign trade as between the two parties was a struggle—on the Tycoon's side to open the door leading to the outer world, of which he was lucky enough, in his representative capacity, according to the traditions and established institutions of Japan, to possess the key, at the highest price—on the side of the Daimios, to get cheaply through the carrier, and part with as little as possible of their profits.' The quantities and value of the exports from Japan to the United Kingdom, in the year 1868, were as follows:—

Exports from Japan to the United Kingdom		Quantities	Value
			£
Camphor	<i>Cwts.</i>	4,583	32,081
China or porcelain ware or earthenware	"	74	2,003
Cotton, raw	"	192	683
Galls	"	1,608	3,955
Japanned or lacquered ware	"	267	2,261
Silk, waste, knubs or husks	"	1,209	20,311
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	1,041,150	66,301
Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	212,329	5,832
Wax, bees	<i>Cwts.</i>	188	1,971
" vegetable	"	8,343	39,885
All other articles	<i>Value</i>	—	5,939
Total		—	181,222

The quantities and value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan, in the year 1868, were as follows :—

Imports of British Home Produce into Japan		Quantities	Value
			£
Apparel and haberdashery	<i>Value</i>	—	10,870
Arms and ammunition	"	—	89,090
Beer and ale	<i>Barrels</i>	1,962	8,426
Coals, cinders, and culm	<i>Tons</i>	30,109	18,051
Cotton yarn	<i>Lbs.</i>	4,302,110	267,205
Cottons, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	22,834,439	396,204
Iron, wrought and unwrought	<i>Tons</i>	2,682	21,174
Lead and shot	"	992	25,211
Linens, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	68,019	2,623
Machinery and millwork	<i>Value</i>	—	10,371
Soap	<i>Cwts.</i>	1,194	1,918
Tin plates	<i>Value</i>	—	1,331
Woollens, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	3,682,239	206,976
All other articles	<i>Value</i>	—	53,354
Total		—	1,112,804

The internal trade of Japan is very extensive, and a variety of regulations are in force, the object of which is to protect and encourage home industry. The prices of goods are not enhanced by imposts of any kind; and communication between the great markets and all parts of the empire is facilitated by numerous coasting vessels and well-maintained roads. Foreign commerce, however, so far from being encouraged, is vigorously opposed by the Government. Nevertheless, by the treaties made with several European Governments—with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain

in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the six Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Niegata, Hiogo, Osaka, and Hakodadi were thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Ichibu</i> (silver), average rate of exchange	.	.	1s.	4½d.
„ <i>Riu</i> , or <i>Tael</i>	„	.	5s.	10d.
„ <i>Koban</i> (gold)	„	.	£1	9s. 2d.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Koban*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	=	133 lbs.	avoirdupois.
„ <i>King</i> = 160 <i>nomme</i>	=	1½ „	„
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sung</i>	=	11½ inches.	„
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>choo</i>	=	2½ miles.	„

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JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH INDIE.)

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is governed in an absolute manner, under a system established by General Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the forced labour of the natives, which is directed to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest possible quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate bureaucratic administration, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of public and private life. The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-four provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him an Assistant-Resident and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and the higher class must have gone through an examination at the college of Delft, near Rotterdam. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials, who receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of produce cultivated by the natives. The latter are controlled by these means in all their actions, and incited to labour; and the better to ensure such control, a register is kept by the Resident, of the number of people in each village, with the names and condition of each, and the minutest particulars affecting their character and occupation. No person is allowed to move from one place to another without a passport, and no occupation of any kind can be engaged in without the permission of the authorities. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident.

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General of Java.—Baron P. *Mijer*, appointed Governor-General of Java and Netherlandsch India, Sept. 18, 1866.

The Governor-General represents the legislative as well as executive power of Government. He has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, which remain in force until allowed or disallowed by the legislature of the mother-country. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy stationed in the Netherlands' possessions. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licenses, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived by the home Government from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and disposed of in Europe at a price far above that of the cost of production. The goods are brought into the European market through the medium of the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' or Netherlands Trading Company, acting as Government brokers.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony during the forty years 1821 to 1860. The profits derived from the introduction of the 'culture system' may be ascertained by a glance at the last column, which shows the deficits—with occasional surplus—previous to 1834, and the subsequent balances in favour of the mother-country :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	£	£	£
1821	1,981,814	1,892,385	89,429 surplus
1822	2,163,552	2,249,823	86,271 deficit
1823	2,301,453	2,181,898	119,555 surplus
1824	2,437,122	2,378,768	58,354
1825	1,967,782	2,565,105	597,323 deficit
1826	1,685,187	1,720,807	35,620
1827	1,727,942	1,914,715	186,773
1828	1,857,975	1,859,506	1,531
1829	1,774,146	2,062,883	288,737
1830	2,214,420	2,405,780	191,360
1831	2,228,165	2,320,943	92,778
1832	2,293,448	2,435,517	142,069
1833	2,537,482	2,749,761	212,279

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	£	£	£
1834	3,540,562	2,594,465	946,097 surplus
1835	4,169,784	3,468,652	701,132
1836	4,957,138	3,717,174	1,239,964
1837	5,620,523	4,104,577	1,515,946
1838	6,275,020	4,154,881	2,120,139
1839	6,854,989	4,600,198	2,254,791
1840	7,825,915	4,302,386	3,523,529
1841	7,778,264	4,279,466	3,498,798
1842	6,751,774	5,480,907	1,270,867
1843	6,609,438	5,472,201	1,137,237
1844	6,791,186	5,283,586	1,507,600
1845	6,880,002	4,950,069	1,929,933
1846	6,557,409	4,961,236	1,596,173
1847	6,128,541	5,021,031	1,107,510
1848	5,262,117	4,709,593	552,524
1849	6,392,891	4,482,554	1,910,337
1850	6,106,374	4,790,489	1,315,885
1851	6,195,140	4,900,769	1,294,371
1852	6,773,022	4,754,481	2,018,541
1853	7,261,762	4,781,431	2,480,331
1854	7,033,167	5,107,045	1,926,122
1855	7,513,869	5,277,455	2,236,414
1856	8,577,462	5,415,547	3,161,915
1857	9,586,382	5,804,054	3,782,328
1858	9,369,771	5,619,278	3,750,493
1859	9,271,343	5,730,203	3,541,140
1860	9,687,925	5,953,711	3,734,214

To the sum total of the revenue here enumerated, the direct receipts from all sources obtained in Java contributed only about one-third, and the remaining two-thirds were obtained in the Netherlands from the sale of colonial produce. The most important part of the direct revenue of Java is that derived from customs duties and shipping dues, the produce of which, in each of the years 1862-64, was as follows :—

Customs Duties and Shipping Dues	1862	1863	1864
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Duties : Import	6,383,675	5,780,569	5,096,717
Export	3,166,565	3,116,715	3,577,120
Dues : Bonding	109,430	56,031	63,008
Shipping	3,351	5,363	2,484
Weighing	44,763	40,911	31,664
Warehouse rent	197,042	223,564	123,650
Excise duty on tobacco	82,504	94,258	90,538
Additional 5 per cent.	482,663	452,988	436,829
Total	10,469,994	2,770,399	9,422,010
	£ 872,499	814,200	785,167

The direct revenue of Java has, even since the introduction of the 'culture system,' never been sufficient to meet the expenditure of the government of the colony.

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned and non-commissioned officers. More than one-half of the troops are natives, and the rest Europeans of all countries, the whole of them recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are chiefly Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The European companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality, except that of military rank. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, and in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. The greater number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1865, of two screw frigates, three corvettes, and twenty-five smaller steamers.

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 13,019,108, or 253 per square mile. The population has trebled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands.

Years	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1795	—	—	—	—	3,559,611
1808	—	—	—	—	3,730,000
1815	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1845	—	—	—	—	9,530,781
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1854	18,471	129,262	29,209	10,404,948	10,581,890
1855	18,858	133,655	26,099	10,737,546	10,916,158
1856	19,431	135,649	24,903	11,110,467	11,290,450
1857	20,331	138,356	24,615	11,410,856	11,594,158
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108

The numbers of the population, as given for 1795 and 1808, are but estimates, but the rest are the result of official enumeration.

Slavery, so-called, was abolished in Java by a law which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were then 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.* in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are held in strict subjugation as agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates, and they are besides entitled to as much work as they choose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives. Christianity is the broad distinguishing feature; all Christians, even those among the

native population, being theoretically assimilated with Europeans, and all heathens and Mahometans being classed with natives. The former are generally under the laws of the dominant race, and the latter under the more stringent rules enacted for the government of the tribes held in subjection. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States General of the Netherlands.

Trade and Commerce.

Almost the entire trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and there is comparatively little commercial intercourse with other countries.

The subjoined table gives the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the Islands of Java and Madura, in each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 :—

Years		Imports of Merchandise	Total Imports including Specie	Exports of Merchandise	Total Exports including specie
1862 .	Guilders	44,349,193	46,243,633	43,077,737	51,970,233
	£	3,695,766	3,853,636	3,589,811	4,330,853
1863 .	Guilders	41,783,983	45,239,213	42,815,396	50,847,439
	£	3,481,998	3,769,934	3,567,949	4,237,286
1864 .	Guilders	36,314,688	37,835,248	44,882,224	55,986,527
	£	3,026,224	3,152,937	3,740,185	4,665,544

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. The value of the sugar exported in 1864 amounted to 20,350,965 guilders, of which 18,297,951 guilders went to the Netherlands. Of coffee, the exports in the same year amounted to 5,821,797 guilders; of rice, to 4,443,644; of indigo, to 2,006,866, and of tobacco, to 1,812,638 guilders. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which was shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports went to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1864	16,749	796,850
1865	226	927,755
1866	8,152	1,726,136
1867	13,262	1,345,413
1868		

The exports from Java to the United Kingdom are, as will be seen from the above table, very small, and, moreover, on the decrease, while the British imports into Java, consisting chiefly of textile fabrics and coals, are on the increase.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands are carried by, and the property of, the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l*. The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent in buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and in exporting all produced and selling it in Europe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1*s*. 8*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdam Pond* . = 1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Pecul* . . . = 133 lbs. „
 „ *Catty* . . . = $1\frac{1}{3}$ „
 „ *Chang* . . . = 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Nassr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born in 1829, the eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Children of the Shah.—1. *Muzaffer-ed-Din*, heir-apparent, born in 1850. 2. *Djilal-el-Dauleh*, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, ‘Shah-in-shah,’ or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The law, or rather custom, of succession to the throne is the same as in Turkey.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was :—

Aga-Mohammed	1794	|	Mohammed	1835
Feth-Ali	1797	|	Nassr-ed-Din	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the

same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vice-regent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-a-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into ten departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and lord treasurer are still by far the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the whole foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army in the absence or as substitute of the sovereign, and the treasurer superintending the home administration and the collection of the revenue.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice, and also serve as organs of intercommunication between the people and the government.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians—including both Protestants and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic Church, about 3,500 and 600 families respectively—at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 1,200 families, or 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or

conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

During the reign of the present Shah, the revenue of Persia has been increased by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores of tomans, or 694,000*l*. The receipts, in 1868, were calculated to amount to 4,361,660 tomans, or 1,744,664*l*. in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 220,336*l*., making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 1,965,000*l*.

The following return shows the revenue demanded from each province during the year 1868:—

	Tomans
Ispahan	420,000
Fars	380,000
Kerman	210,000
Yezd	170,000
Mazanderan	110,000
Ghilan	440,000
Gazveen	70,000
Khemseh	180,000
Azerbijan	620,000
Koordistan and Gerroos	50,000
Khorassan, with Shahrood and Bestam	220,000
Asterabad	25,000
Kermanshah, with Looristan and Nehavend	200,000
Arabistan	215,000
Booroojird	60,000
Gulpaigan	60,000
Cashan	70,000
Koom	15,000
Tehran and adjacent districts	210,000
Hamadan	30,000
	<hr/>
	3,825,000 = 1,530,000 <i>£</i>
Customs receipts	536,660 = 214,664
	<hr/>
Total revenue in money	4,361,660 = 1,744,664

The income received in kind is as follows :—

	Tomans
47,000 kherwars of barley and wheat, valued at	494,000
8,500 kherwars (650 lbs. each) of rice	25,500
58,500 kherwars of straw	29,250
75 kherwars of nokhood (peas)	300
71 mans of silk	1,790
	<hr/>
	550,840 = £220,336
Total revenue, in money and kind	£1,965,000

The payments in kind are mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is very trifling.

Although the public revenue of Persia is comparatively small, it is in excess of expenditure, which was reported as follows for the year 1868 :—

	Tomans	£
For the army and equipment of troops	3½ crores	= 700,000
Salaries of princes, ministers, and } government officials	1½ "	= 300,000
Salaries and pensions to priesthood	½ "	= 100,000
Private expenses of the Shah :	1 "	= 200,000
Extraordinary disbursements :	1 "	= 200,000
Surplus paid into Shah's treasury :	1 "	= 200,000
Total	8½ crores	= 1,700,000

The Persian Government has no debt. The balance due for many years by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war concluded in 1828, amounting to about 200,000*l.*, was cancelled by the present Shah in 1856.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace-footing, of :—

Artillery	1,500
Infantry	18,000
Irregular cavalry	10,000
Regular cavalry	500
Total	<hr/> 30,000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry, are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully made estimate, furnished by the British secretary of legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	1,700,000
Total population	4,400,000

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 210,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Shah's territory. In some provinces, such as Khorassan, and in the districts contiguous to the Turkish and Russian frontiers, nearly the entire population belongs to one or other of these tribes.

The population of Persia is believed to be steadily declining in numbers, owing to the ravages of the plague, the general absence of sanitary laws, the results of polygamy, and various other not well ascertained causes.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports. A diminution in the latter to the extent of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling has taken place within the last three years, owing to the failure of the most important industry of the country, the silk production.

The imports from Europe and India into Persia consist of cotton manufactures, cloths, silks, cotton yarns, cochineal, sugar, tea, jewellery, cutlery, china, crystal, glass-ware, iron, brass, and copper in sheets, tin, paper, indigo, and fire-arms; and the exports, of raw silk, raw cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, gall-nuts, wool, furs, madder-root, dried fruits, shawls of inferior quality, and coarse calico for the Russian and Turkish markets.

The trade with Europe is carried on almost entirely over the northern frontier, by way of Trebizonde and Georgia, through Tauria. In the year 1867, the imports and exports over this frontier were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Articles	Value in tomans	Value in sterling
Cotton manufactures from England	3,000,000	£ 1,200,000
Chests of tea	84,600	33,840
Cloth	225,000	90,000
Silks	240,000	96,000
Cotton yarns	12,000	4,800
Cochineal	5,120	2,048
Sugar	160,000	64,000
Glass—crystal and miscellaneous	707,600	283,040
Sundry articles of small value	7,416	2,966
Total	4,441,736	1,776,694

EXPORTS.

Articles	Value in tomans	Value in sterling
Raw cotton	65,456	£ 26,182
Raw silk	936,000	374,400
Tobacco	87,840	35,136
Gall-nuts	33,900	13,560
Coarse calicoes	68,000	26,400
Total	1,189,196	475,678

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centers at Tauris, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. It is stated in a French report, that the European imports into Tauris amounted, in the year 1868, to 60,000,000 francs or 2,400,000*l.*, whereas in 1840 they were only 40,000,000 or 1,600,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tauris passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans. Most of this trade to Persia is in the hands of Persian merchants residing at Tauris. There are also in that city three European houses. The principal of these is the Russian firm Ralli, which was founded in 1837. As this firm was long without a rival, it had for a time almost a monopoly of the European commerce in Persia.

The direct trade of Persia with Great Britain is of the smallest. There were no exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1863 and 1864, while in 1865 they amounted to only 517*l.* in value, in 1866 to 1*l.*, in 1867 to 960*l.*, and in 1868 to 20*l.* The imports of British produce into Persia direct were of the value of 530*l.*, in 1864; of 16,243*l.* in 1865; of 25,906*l.* in 1866; of 14,069*l.* in 1867; and of 17,498*l.* in 1868. The imports of 1868 consisted mainly of cottons and cotton yarn, valued at 4,711*l.*, of copper, 5,693*l.*, and of refined sugars, 3,733*l.* In 1867, the British cotton imports amounted to 4,199*l.*, and in 1866 to 22,508*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Keran</i>	=	1,000 <i>Dinars</i> , or 20 <i>Shahis</i>	=	11½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Toman</i>	=	10 <i>Kerans</i>	=	2 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>

The gold coins of Persia, consisting of Tomans, five-Keran and two-Keran pieces, contain no alloy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	=	40 <i>Sihrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	=	13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothun</i>	=	3½ <i>Cepichas</i> , or 6½ <i>Chenicas</i>	=	1.809 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	=	8 <i>Collothun</i>	=	1.809 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	=	16 <i>Gerehs</i>	=	38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>	=		=	4½ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(SCHAN.—THAÏ.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

THE form of government of Siam is feudal in character, and similar to that of Japan. The essence of political power rests with a number of hereditary chieftains, owners of the land, while the general legislative and executive authority is vested in two kings, the first of whom is the real occupant of the throne. In recent times, the two dignities have been frequently filled by father and son.

First King of Siam.—*Chau Fa Chula Longkorn*, born 1823, eldest son of the late First King, Somdel Phra Paramanda; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Second King of Siam.—*Kromamum Bawarawichai Chau*, born 1842, eldest son of the present First King; succeeded as Second King on the elevation of his father to the throne, October 1, 1868.

The Second King has a court, ministers, and also an army of his own, and royal honours are paid to him on all occasions. He is also exempt from the customary prostration before the First King, instead of which he salutes him by raising hands in the air. But he cannot draw from the royal treasury without permission of his colleague, and, on the whole, is regarded as the chief subject of the First King.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of numerous junks, galleys, and other small vessels, built on the Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns, manned by Chinese and other foreigners.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Monang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

The principal foreign trade of Siam was, until the year 1867, the export of rice to China. This demand then in a great measure ceased, either from exceptionally good crops in China or from the effect of a decree allowing a free export from province to province of that great empire, and new markets had to be sought for the rice of Siam. This change threw the export business into the hands of the resident European merchants. In 1868 no less than 69 vessels cleared with full cargoes for Europe, and others sailed for the Mauritius, California, and Australia. Teak was exported from Siam in considerable quantities to China in 1868; and the Burmese foresters, who had hitherto been working for the Moulmein market, came

in numbers over to the Siamese side, where the Indian oak (*Tectona grandis*) is much more abundant. It is stated that some of the forests of Siam produce larger and better timber than those on the Moulmein side. Teak seed, or ramtil, is grown in the northern provinces of Siam. It yields a very bland oil, resembling olive oil in many of its properties, of which 49,000 piculs were exported in 1868. The total exports of Siam in that year exceeded those of any former year, with the single exception of 1864. The amount of tonnage employed by Siam was greater in 1868 than in any former year.

The foreign trade of Siam centers in Bangkok, the capital. In the year 1868, 346 vessels, with an aggregate of 142,373 tons, entered Bangkok, with cargoes of the invoice value of 712,988*l.*; and 317 vessels of 133,655 tons cleared from Bangkok, with cargoes of the value of 999,817*l.* A large proportion of the cargoes, especially in the entries inwards, were in Siamese vessels. The entries inwards included 103 British vessels of 47,237 tons, manned by crews numbering 1,733, and bringing cargoes of the value of 64,266*l.*; and the clearances included 96 British vessels of 44,360 tons, with crews 1,863 in number, carrying cargoes of the value of 293,411*l.*

The commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1864 to 1868 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1864	14,522	15,130
1865	9,372	34,854
1866	14,490	4,036
1867	—	4,244
1868	127,980	3,072

The exports from Siam to Great Britain comprise rice, chief export in 1868, when valued at 118,382*l.*, and besides Benzoin gum and Sapan wood, while the British imports are chiefly machinery, and wrought and unwrought iron.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*
 „ *Spanish Dollar* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the Tical, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 Ticals.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, was proclaimed in 1855. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of seventy-two members, elected in as many constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age; a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Earl of *Belmore*, born 1835, the eldest son of the third Earl of Belmore, in the peerage of Ireland; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. 1856; elected Representative Peer of Ireland, 1857; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, July 1866 to August 1867; appointed Governor of New South Wales, August 19, 1867; assumed government January 8, 1868.

The governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, called respectively, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Public Works, the Secretary for Lands, the Solicitor-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Representative of Government, in the Legislative Council. The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, and 900*l.*, with the exception of the last-named member of the Cabinet, who has no allowance. The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly. The statute laws of Great Britain are in force throughout New South Wales.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, to the amount of nearly one-half, is derived from customs duties, chief among them the import duties on spirits. The other sources of income consist of miscellaneous receipts, the most important of which are from land sales and rents of land. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursed for public works, was as follows in each of the five years 1863-67 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	1,533,597	1,988,969
1864	1,984,775	2,326,901
1865	2,237,234	2,314,794
1866	3,253,179	3,012,571
1867	2,569,456	2,935,633

The income derived from customs amounted to 686,102*l.* in 1865, to 828,710*l.* in 1866, and to 783,338*l.* in 1867. The land revenue amounted to 532,027*l.* in 1865, to 547,138*l.* in 1866, and to 545,060*l.* in 1867. The revenue derived from gold during the same period was 30,876*l.* in 1865, 27,410*l.* in 1866, and 25,331*l.* in 1867. The public debt amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* on December 31, 1866, and to 6,917,630*l.* on December 31, 1867. The debt was entirely incurred for railways and public works.—(Communication of the Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

The revenue of the colony for the year 1867 was at the rate of 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per head of population, and the expenditure at the rate of 5*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* per head.

Area and Population.

New South Wales was first colonised by convicts in 1788. In May 1787, six transports and three store-ships, convoyed by a frigate and an armed tender, sailed from England with 565 male and 192 female convicts, under the command of Captain Phillip. He arrived at Botany Bay on January 20, 1788, but, discovering Port Jackson by accident, he removed his fleet to it. In 1788 the whole population, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. There were at the same period 97,637 acres of land granted, and there were in the colony 1,114 horses, 11,276 horned cattle, and 34,550 sheep. In 1821 the population had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 27,611 males and 8,978

females: total 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts; and 5,302 males, and 1,342 females, free by servitude.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony in the twelve years 1829 to 1840 amounted to 41,794. During the years 1841 and 1842 the number of immigrants was 30,224. The population of Sydney, in 1833, was 16,233; and in 1836, 19,729. In 1840 it amounted to 29,973; and in 1845-46, to 38,358. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840. By the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, the district of Port Phillip was formed into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria.

The area of New South Wales embraces 478,861 English square miles, while the census of April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 358,278, of whom 202,099 males and 156,179 females. In the decennial period 1853-62 the number of immigrants into the colony amounted to 164,923, of whom 106,508 males and 58,415 females. A considerable number of these immigrants, namely 34,215 males and 34,827 females, was brought into the colony, either wholly or partly, at the public expense, while the rest, 72,293 males and 23,588 females, came unassisted. It will be seen that, while the assisted immigration was conducted with due regard to the equalisation of the sexes, the voluntary immigration set at nought this important social consideration. The number of immigrants introduced into the colony in 1865 at the public expense was 2,717, of whom 495 were English, 155 Scotch, 2,041 Irish, and 26 of other countries. The whole outlay on emigration during the year was 34,149*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, being equal to 12*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* each. The number of emigrants who arrived at their own expense was 641. The whole number of immigrants, therefore, who reached the colony was 3,358. The immigration of 1866 showed a great falling off, the total arrivals sinking to 1,852. Of these 1,852 immigrants, but 648 came at their own expense, while 1,204 were introduced at the public cost. The latter comprised 190 English, 64 Scottish, and 950 Irish persons, while as to religion, 369 were Protestants and 835 Roman Catholics, mostly natives of Ireland.

The population of New South Wales on December 31, 1865, was estimated at 411,388, showing an increase of 18,799 over the previous year. On December 31, 1866, the number had risen to 431,414, giving an increase of 20,026 within the twelve months, and on December 31, 1867, it had risen to 447,620, giving an increase of 16,208 for the year. The number of births registered in 1866 was 16,950, and 18,317 in 1867, while the deaths were 7,361 in 1866, and 8,631 in 1867.

The educational state of the colony is shown in the subjoined table, giving the number of public and private schools, and of the attending scholars, in each of the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Years	Schools	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total
1865	1,069	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	31,183	28,411	59,554
1867	1,180	32,971	30,212	63,183

The religious division of the inhabitants was as follows, according to the census of 1851 and of 1861 :—

Denominations	Numbers		Proportion per 1,000	
	1851	1861	1851	1861
Church of England	93,137	159,958	498	456
Presbyterians	18,156	34,692	97	99
Wesleyans	10,008	23,682	53	67
Congregationalists	6,472	{ 5,411 }	35	44
Other Protestants		{ 9,863 }		
Roman Catholics	56,899	99,193	304	283
Hebrews	979	1,759	5	4
Mahometans and Asiatic creeds .	852	12,909	4	37
All others	740	3,393	4	10

The sums paid out of the State funds for religious purposes, principally in salaries, were as follows in the year 1867 :—

	£	s.
Church of England	15,727	3
Roman Catholics	8,342	7
Presbyterians	3,277	15
Wesleyans	1,807	4
Total	29,154	9

There are in the colony, 270 churches and 447 chapels, or buildings used as such, the average attendance at which was 135,263 during the year 1867.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales has more than quintupled since the year 1850; but the imports into the colony increased at a lesser ratio than the exports. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1867 to 6,599,804*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 1,038,340*l.*, and in 1867 at 6,880,715*l.*

The value of the total imports and exports seaward, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1863 to 1867, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1863 . .	8,319,576	6,936,839
1864 . .	9,836,042	8,117,217
1865 . .	9,928,595	8,191,170
1866 . .	8,867,071	8,512,214
1867 . .	6,599,804	6,880,715

Rather more than one-half of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain .	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£ .	£
1864	2,559,380 .	2,741,780
1865	3,319,628 .	3,571,133
1866	3,162,615 .	2,917,577
1867	3,101,108 .	2,050,820
1868	3,222,417 .	2,889,970

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 2,369,416*l.* in 1864, of 2,152,964*l.* in 1865, of 2,782,034*l.* in 1867, and of 2,483,770*l.* in 1868.

In the year 1850, about 70,000 acres of land were in cultivation in New South Wales, and the colony had 5,660,829 sheep; 952,852 horned cattle; 63,890 horses; and 23,890 pigs. In 1859 the numbers were: land in cultivation, 217,440 acres; sheep, 7,736,323; horned cattle, 2,110,600; horses, 200,700; and pigs, 92,800. In nine years the number of acres of land in cultivation had been trebled; and above 2,000,000 sheep and more than 1,000,000 head of cattle had been added to the stock. The extent of land alienated in the colony, deprived, meanwhile, of the vast territories of Queensland and Victoria, on March 31, 1866, was stated to be 7,900,360 acres; of unalienated, 93,852,305 acres. The number of live

stock in the colony on March 31, 1865, was 1,924,119 horned cattle and 8,271,520 sheep; and 1,961,905 horned cattle and 8,132,511 sheep on March 31, 1866, showing an increase of 37,786 horned cattle and a decrease of 139,009 sheep. However, there was a fresh increase of flocks after this period, and on March 31, 1868, the agricultural statistics showed 280,201 horses, 1,728,427 horned cattle, and 13,909,574 sheep.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1861, there were 18 mines worked, producing 342,068 tons of coal, valued at 218,821*l.*, and in 1865, there were 585,525 tons, valued at 274,304*l.*, raised from 24 mines.

During the year 1866, there were 25 mines in activity, and the quantity raised amounted to 774,238 tons, of the value of 324,049*l.* Above half a million of tons of coal, valued at 300,588*l.*, were exported in the year 1866 to the Australasian colonies and to foreign countries, as follows:—

Exports to	Tons	Value
		£
Victoria	143,746	67,908
New Zealand	95,446	47,194
Queensland	10,406	5,039
Tasmania	13,203	6,095
South Australia	81,079	32,708
Singapore	11,604	7,134
Hong Kong	15,512	13,412
Shanghai	63,593	45,701
Petropaulovski	11,984	10,382
United States	48,242	29,075
Java	11,999	7,657
Valparaiso	8,044	7,687
Twelve other places	26,047	20,596
Total	540,905	300,588

At the end of 1867, there were 26 coal mines in activity, the quantity raised during the year being 770,012 tons, valued at 342,655*l.* The total amount of coal, raised till the end of 1867, was estimated at 5,000,000 tons, valued at 3,000,000*l.* The coalfields north and south of the port of Sydney are reported to be all but inexhaustible.

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending chiefly over three districts, called the Western Field, the Northern Fields, and the Southern Fields. Of these three districts, the Western Field is the most important, furnishing about half the total supply. The following table exhibits the quantity and value of the

gold found in the Western Field and in the whole colony, in each of the five years 1863 to 1867 :—

Years	Western Field		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
1863 . .	215,443	818,741	423,407	1,629,049
1864 . .	149,709	562,425	316,429	1,211,169
1865 . .	141,251	536,395	280,810	1,077,905
1866 . .	130,835	499,794	241,489	928,275
1867 . .	134,448	521,963	222,715	863,797

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper mines, the average yield of which, during the years 1863 to 1867, was nearly 1,000 tons of ore. Of this, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1868, amounted to 1,490 tons of copper, valued at 106,204*l.*, besides 1,370 tons of ore, of the value of 14,264*l.* Oil mines, believed to be of great extent and importance, were discovered in 1865 and 1866 in the colony.

New South Wales has four short lines of railway, called, respectively, the Northern, the Southern, the Western, and the Richmond line. They together conveyed 751,587 passengers in 1865, 668,330 in 1866, and 409,280 in 1867. The receipts from all sources were 166,032*l.* in 1865, 168,534*l.* in 1866, and 189,072*l.* in 1867. The working expenses amounted to 117,324*l.* in 1867, and the total expenditure exceeded the revenue by 615*l.* Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 3,567 miles of wire, at the end of 1867, constructed at a cost of 160,796*l.* The number of telegrams sent during the year was 130,447, of which 41,049 from Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a Parliament of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists at present of forty members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of seventy-six members, elected by the people for five years. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Sir George Ferguson *Bowen*, born 1821; educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford; elected fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, 1844; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854; C.M.G., 1855, K.C.M.G., 1856, and promoted to G.C.M.G., 1860; Governor of Queensland, 1859–67; appointed Governor of New Zealand, Nov. 14, 1867.

The governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony, has a salary of 4,500*l.* and certain allowances. He is assisted in the executive by a responsible ministry of five members, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Postmaster-General, the Minister for Colonial Defence, and the Minister for Native Affairs. Each of these Ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.

The colony is divided into eight provinces, each of which is governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council. The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were in 1863–64 transferred from the imperial to the colonial Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue and expenditure of the colony, during each of the five years 1863 to 1867, were as follows:—

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	1,380,836	1,757,092
1864	1,608,841	1,860,980
1865	1,525,827	2,906,832
1866	1,978,711	3,293,250
1867	1,864,155	3,530,635

A considerable portion of the revenue of New Zealand is territorial, derived from the sale of Crown lands, depasturing licenses, and assessments. The following table shows the various branches of revenue in the year 1866:—

Branches of Revenue	Gross Amount
Ordinary:—	£
Customs	832,011
„ Seizures, &c.	1,016
Post office	48,952
„ Telegraph	8,428
Fees and fines	30,568
Fees of Office	61,260
Licenses	53,203
Premium on Debentures and Interest	12,344
Acts, the Revenue of which is especially appropriated	9,787
Miscellaneous	40,570
Total ordinary	1,098,139
Territorial:—	
Sale of crown lands	534,769
Depasturing licenses	58,521
Timber and quarrying licenses	980
Revenue under Gold Fields Act, 1858	48,448
Gold Duty Act, 1858	93,817
Miscellaneous	213
Total territorial	736,748
Incidental receipts and re-imbursements	96,039
Special receipts	20,448
Advances by Imperial Government for War purposes	27,337
Total	1,978,711

The various branches of expenditure in the year 1866 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure		Gross Amount
		£
Customs		44,910
Public Debt, interest, and sinking fund		304,042
His Excellency the Governor		4,500
Chief Justice and Puisne Judges		7,531
Executive (including Superintendents of Provinces)		39,341
Legislative, electoral, and audit		35,605
Judicial supreme court	}	42,058
„ district and resident magistrates' court		6,942
„ coroners' and crown prosecutions		8,889
Registration of land and deeds		3,657
„ births, deaths, and marriages		64
Joint-stock companies		89,310
Police and prisons		47,719
Medical, hospital, &c.		21,690
Marine boards and harbours		135,776
Postal and steam communication		14,957
Telegraphs		49,779
Militia and volunteers (including war expenses)		524
Licensing officers under 'Arms Act, 1860'		6,913
Pensions and allowances		32,787
Native purposes		33,092
Educational		31,061
Immigration		165,267
Southland Provincial Debts Act		12,777
Refunds of revenue		13,625
Printing and stationery		91,893
Interest and discount		106,021
Miscellaneous		
		1,350,730
Roads and public works		484,205
Land and Surveys		77,259
Gold Fields Act, 1858		214,838
Special (including railway working expenses)		117,601
Land fund guaranteed		2,200
Receivers of Territorial revenue		794
Refunds from		12,142
Miscellaneous		916
		2,260,685
Imperial Government repaid	502,138	
Bank of New Zealand	339,549	
Bank and other advances	19,019	
		860,706
Debentures redeemed	156,059	
Treasury bills redeemed	11,600	
Provincial loans redeemed	4,200	
		171,859
Total		3,293,250

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* at the end of 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* at the end of 1866, and to 7,579,000*l.* at the end of 1867. The debt included, at the latter date, 2,665,000*l.* borrowed by eight of the provincial governments of the colony—Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland—at a rate of from 6 to 10 per cent. The rest of the liabilities, amounting to 4,914,000*l.*, known as the 'debt of the General Government,' was raised at from 4 to 5 per cent., and a small amount at 6 and 8 per cent. interest. In June 1868, the greater part of the debt was converted, with the assent of the holders, into a 5 per cent. debenture stock, issued at 97, and secured by the consolidated revenues of the colony; while at the same time there was established a sinking fund, the working of which is to free the colony from all liabilities in the course of thirty-six years.—(Communication of the Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of a group of three islands, known as the North, Middle, and South, or Stewart's Island. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad; its coast line extends over 1,000 leagues. The area of the country is estimated at 122,000 square miles, or nearly 80,000,000 acres, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island contains about 31,000,000, and the Middle Island about 46,000,000 acres, while Stewart's Island, uninhabited as yet, and partly unexplored, contains about 1,000,000 acres.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413—33,679 males, and 25,734 females—being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent., and in 1861, the total was 99,022—61,063 males, and 37,959 females—or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158—106,580 males, and 65,578 females—representing an increase of nearly 74 per cent. in 3 years; while at the following and last enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,668, being an increase of about 27 per cent. since 1864, or 9 per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the population of European descent, distinguishing the sexes, of each of the 9 provinces of New Zealand, according to the last census, taken December 19, 1867:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
North Island :—			
Auckland	27,063	21,258	48,321
Taranaki	2,528	1,831	4,359
Wellington	12,401	9,549	21,950
Hawke's Bay	3,197	2,086	5,283
Middle Island :—			
Nelson	16,425	7,389	23,814
Marlborough	2,736	1,635	4,371
Canterbury	33,083	20,783	53,866
Otago	29,773	18,804	48,577
Southland	4,600	3,343	7,943
Total	131,806	86,678	218,484

Not included in the above statement is the small population of the outlying Chatham Islands, 184 at the date of the census, which brings the total number of inhabitants of European descent, exclusive of British troops and their families, to 218,688. The troops, in December, 1867, comprised 918 officers and men, 148 women, and 389 children.

The total number of inhabited houses and other dwellings found at the census of December 19, 1867, in the colony was 54,015, or four individuals to one dwelling. Of these, 38,844 were described as constructed of wood; 1,182 of stone, or brick; 870 of 'Raupo'; and 8,524 of other materials; while 4,595 were simple tents.

The number of aborigines, or so-called Maories, in New Zealand, is only known through official estimates, which however, are believed to be tolerably accurate. From these it appears that, at the commencement of the year 1868, there were in the North Island, 37,107, and in the South Island 1,433 Maories, or a total of 38,540 in the whole colony. The native population of North Island comprised 14,897 men, 12,353 women, and 9,857 children; and that of South Island 535 men, 427 women, and 471 children. According to all accounts, the Maories, like the aborigines of other countries settled by Europeans, are declining in numbers from year to year. The result of a native census taken all over the colony between September 1857 and September 1858, was the enumeration of 55,970 Maories—31,667 males, and 24,303 females—so that, in the ten years from 1858 to 1868, the decline amounted to no less than 17,430 souls, or above 30 per cent. of the total native population. With a continuation of decay at this rate, the aborigines of New Zealand will have ceased to exist in another generation.

The following table shows the native countries of the white population of New Zealand, according to the census of December 19, 1867 :—

Countries of Birth	Males	Females	Total.
New Zealand . . .	82,397	31,655	64,052
England	41,591	24,023	65,614
Wales	975	344	1,219
Scotland	21,947	12,879	34,826
Ireland	18,345	9,610	27,955
Australia	6,048	5,265	11,313
Other British Colonies .	2,146	1,382	3,528
United States . . .	1,031	182	1,213
Germany	2,293	545	2,838
France	437	116	543
China	1,213 .	. . 6 .	. 1,219
Other foreign Countries	2,274 .	. . 174 .	. 2,448
At sea	401 .	. . 350 .	. 751
Unspecified	561 .	. . 208 .	. 769
Total	131,929	86,739	218,668

The white population of New Zealand, composed, as will be seen from the above table, to nearly one-half, of natives of the United Kingdom, is scattered in small communities over the colony. The wide intervals between these settlements are occupied by the aboriginal Maories, who are well armed, skilful in the use of their rifles, and addicted to war. They mostly avail themselves of the natural fastnesses afforded by the country, and large armed bodies of them pass rapidly from place to place, subsisting where European troops cannot live. Won by the teaching of English missionaries, the natives have almost all embraced Christianity, and a great proportion of them are able to read and write. The Maories not openly hostile to European settlers are represented as being fond of agriculture, and the Government has encouraged them in this taste, while they have been induced also to construct mills, to acquire vessels, and to attend to the breeding of cattle and horses, for which they have a great partiality.

The immigration into New Zealand in the year 1867 amounted to 11,126 persons, while 6,267 individuals emigrated from the colony. By epitomising the net excess of immigration over emigration in the provinces, taken separately, it is found that the excess was—in Otago, 1,772; in Taranaki, 10; in Wellington, 449; in Hawke's Bay, 170; in Nelson, 387; in Marlborough, 33; in Canterbury, 2,325; and in Southland, 13. In Auckland the balance was on the other side, the emigration from this province having exceeded the immigration by 300 persons. Of the immigrants arriving in 1867, there came 4,460 from the United Kingdom, 6,272 from the Australian colonies, 12 from other British ports, and 382 from foreign states.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased more than twenty-fold in the fifteen years from 1852 to 1867. The imports, which were of the value of 359,444*l.* in 1852, had risen to 5,344,607*l.* in 1867; and the exports, valued at 145,972*l.* in 1852, amounted to 4,644,678*l.* in 1867.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1863 to 1867:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1863	7,024,674	3,485,405
1864	7,000,655	3,401,667
1865	5,594,977	3,713,218
1866	5,894,863	4,520,074
1867	5,344,607	4,644,678

The quantities and value of the imports in each of the two years 1865 and 1866 were as follows:—

Total Imports		1865	1866
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Animals for stock	No. £	19,132 131,641	9,331 65,043
Apparel:—			
Boots and shoes	Packgs. £	9,159 207,109	8,965 228,163
Cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures, drapery, millinery, haberdashery, and slop clothing	Packgs. £	18,619 1,045,660	20,709 1,131,636
Iron, hardware, cutlery, ironmongery, and raw and wrought iron	£	361,689	402,665
Provisions:—			
Ale and beer	Gallons £	971,590 207,734	982,319 218,833
Sugar—raw and refined	Tons £	6,753 295,152	10,371 362,303
Tea	Lbs. £	1,557,831 146,187	1,773,582 195,349
Spirits:—			
Brandy	Gallons £	222,943 117,320	276,419 127,522
Other kinds	Gallons £	340,118 87,288	356,790 94,342
Stationery, books, &c.	Packgs. £	3,549 59,718	6,237 99,384
Tobacco	Lbs. £	972,168 76,133	1,311,273 102,429
Wine	Gallons £	188,985 106,852	309,267 118,797
Total value of principal and other articles	£	5,594,977	5,894,863

The quantities and value of the exports, in each of the years 1865 and 1866, were as follows:—

Total Exports		1865	1866
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Gold and gold dust	{ Oz.	574,574	735,376
	{ £	2,252,689	2,897,412
Kauri gum	{ Tons	1,867	2,535
	{ £	46,060	70,572
Potatoes	{ Tons	2,985	2,339
	{ £	13,701	7,739
Timber of all kinds	{ £	12,725	24,319
Wool	{ Lbs.	19,180,500	22,810,776
	{ £	1,141,761	1,354,152
Total value of principal and other articles . £		3,713,218	4,520,074

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the five years 1864–68:—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1864	1,102,407	1,867,624
1865	1,186,085	1,593,844
1866	1,713,062	2,177,174
1867	1,210,500	1,506,496
1868	1,474,561	1,702,453

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which amounted to 1,041,655*l.* in 1864, and rose to 1,588,318*l.* in 1867, but sank to 1,314,954*l.* in 1868. The British imports comprise mainly textile fabrics.

Ship-building and the trade in timber are, next to wool-growing, the chief elements of the industry of New Zealand. Among the mineral productions are gold, copper, iron, and coal. The gold-diggings are in Auckland, Nelson, and Otago. Mineral stores of immense extent are believed to be in existence not far below the soil in various parts of New Zealand.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of twenty-three members, ten nominated by the Crown for five years, and thirteen nominated for life. The House of Assembly comprises twenty-six deputies, elected for five years by all natural-born or naturalised citizens, who pay taxes, and have undergone no condemnation for any criminal act. The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Major Samuel Wensley *Blackall*, formerly in the 85th Light Infantry, and commandant of the Longford Militia; represented the county of Longford in Parliament from 1847 to 1851; Lieutenant-governor of Dominica from 1851 to 1857; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1862–67; appointed Governor of Queensland, November 1867.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, ‘and allowances.’ In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of four members, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Secretary for Public Lands and Works. Each of these ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Queensland, during the nine years of its existence, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860 . . .	178,589	180,103
1861 . . .	238,239	299,606
1862 . . .	346,431	367,317
1863 . . .	390,823	404,402
1864 . . .	502,456	439,034
1865 . . .	631,432	613,161
1866 . . .	490,270	594,130
1867 . . .	669,041	719,967
1868 . . .	780,117	797,470

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is produced by customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for aids to immigration. The customs revenue for 1868 amounted to 337,228*l.*, exceeding that of 1867 by 50,935*l.* In 1865, the customs yielded 195,540*l.*, against 153,341*l.* for 1864, the increase being 42,199*l.*, or at the rate of 27 per cent.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1868, to the sum of 3,459,686*l.*, of which sum 3,021,186*l.* was created by loans, and 438,500*l.* under 'The Treasury Bills Act of 1866,' viz., 30 Victoria, No. 8, and 30 Victoria, No. 10. The interest on the loans amounted to 181,269*l.*, and on the Treasury Bills to the sum of 43,850*l.*; in all 225,119*l.*, in the year 1868.

Area and Population.

The colony of Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It also includes, in the terms of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.'

It appears from the statistical register of Queensland for 1861, that the Surveyor-General has made a careful calculation of the present area of the colony; and the result is, in round numbers, as follows:—

AREA OF QUEENSLAND.

	Square miles
East of longitude 141°	560,000
Between 141° and 138°	118,600
Total	678,600

OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

	Square miles
Approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations	195,000

The vast territory thus defined, equal in size to one-fifth of the whole of Europe, formed a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first governor, Sir G. F. Bowen.

The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860, to 34,367 at the same date in 1861, and to 45,077; on December 31, 1862. The last enumeration of December 31, 1868, showed that the colony had then a population of 107,427, of whom 65,843 males, and 41,584 females.

The following table shows the centesimal rate of increase of the population during the last five years, 1863-68 :—

Years	Males	Females	Persons
1863	33·37	32·76	33·13
1864	21·12	18·53	20·11
1865	17·14	20·93	15·68
1866	7·48	12·79	9·56
1867	4·41	2·88	3·79
1868	10·04	3·92	7·60

The number of immigrants, chiefly from the United Kingdom, who arrived in the colony in 1868 was 4,287, of whom 4,135 males, and 152 females.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years 1864 to 1868, is given in the following table.

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1864	2,267,954	1,247,054
1865	2,505,559	1,153,464
1866	2,467,907	1,366,491
1867	1,747,735	2,198,609
1868	1,899,119	2,107,437

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australian colonies, and next to them with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the total exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1864 to 1868 :—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1864	344,362	450,003
1865	240,550	595,851
1866	321,939	533,914
1867	505,442	474,483
1868	505,277	431,658

The staple article of imports from Queensland into the United Kingdom is wool, the average value of which was 324,348*l.* in 1864; 126,256*l.* in 1865; 304,765*l.* in 1866; 424,946*l.* in 1867; and 332,976*l.* in 1868. Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and raw cotton, the former exported to the value of 35,849*l.* in 1868. Of raw cotton the exports to the United Kingdom were:—200 cwt., valued at 2,497*l.*, in 1864; 985 cwt., valued at 11,544*l.*, in 1865; 1,837 cwt., valued at 11,714*l.*, in 1866; 855 cwt., valued at 3,351*l.*, in 1867; and 7,725 cwt., valued at 37,935*l.*, in 1868.

There are several coal mines in the colony, producing about 18,000 tons of coal per annum. Great gold fields have hitherto not been discovered, though the metal is believed to exist in large quantities.

Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. The climate is stated to be particularly favourable to pastoral occupations. A bonus is offered by the Government of ten acres of land for the production and export of every bale of See Island cotton weighing 300 lbs. The extent of land set aside for the cultivation of cotton amounted to 2,021 acres in 1863, to 8,194 acres in 1867, and to 11,454 acres in 1868. The cultivation of the sugar cane spread from 94 acres in 1864 to 3,396 acres in 1868.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected for three years by seventeen districts, but liable to dissolution by the executive. The sole qualification for an elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualification for a member is the same. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown and a responsible Executive Council, the members of which must have been elected deputies of either of the two Houses of Parliament.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir James *Fergusson*, born 1832, eldest son of Sir J. *Fergusson*, Bart.; educated at University College, Oxford; entered the army, and served as captain in the Grenadier Guards during the Crimean War; M.P. for Ayrshire, 1854–57, and again 1859–68; appointed Governor of South Australia, Sept. 1868.

The governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of all the troops, has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The Cabinet, or Executive Council, of which he is the president, consists of five members, called the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The Chief Secretary has a salary of 1,300*l.* per annum, and each of the other members of the cabinet 800*l.* The

ministers are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the seven years 1860–66 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860	504,045	543,025
1861	558,586	482,951
1862	659,870	615,114
1863	631,700	635,205
1864	766,635	612,078
1865	1,089,242	809,159
1866	949,774	1,064,323

The details of revenue and expenditure, ordinary as well as extraordinary, in the year 1865, were as follows:—

Branches of Revenue	Gross Amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross Amount
ORDINARY REVENUE AND LOANS.	£		£
Customs duties	240,184	Civil list	14,800
Port and harbour dues	6,278	Establishments:—	
Rents, exclusive of land	1,629	Salaries fixed	81,357
Assessment on stock	5,108	Provisional	102,595
Licenses	16,302	Allowances	4,628
Postage	25,023	Contingencies	177,812
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	20,461	Pensions	4,319
Sales of crown lands	504,677	Works and buildings	223,083
Sales of Government property	682	Interest and exchange	745
Land revenue	73,892	Interest and redemption of loans	93,056
Reimbursements in aid	10,546	Immigration	53,689
Railways	134,071	Miscellaneous services	34,422
Tramways	3,355		
Interest and exchange	7,145		
Special receipts in aid of immigration	9,299		
Telegraphs	11,126		
Water rates, Adelaide	17,227		
Miscellaneous receipts	2,125		
Ordinary revenue	1,089,129	Ordinary expenditure	790,504
Receipts from loans	113	Loans under Acts on public works	18,655
Total revenue	1,089,242	Total expenditure	809,159

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1854, amounted to 593,700*l.* in 1857, to 870,100*l.* in 1860, and to 775,600*l.* in 1867. This debt does not include loans for reproductive public works.

'Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of this territory is calculated at 383,328 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and that the governor should be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, according to enumerations taken in the years 1844, 1846, 1851, 1855, 1861, and 1866, was as follow:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,670	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,650	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	27,737	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	41,469	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452

During the ten years from 1857 to the end of 1866, immigration brought 57,209 persons, while emigration carried off again 35,239, leaving a balance of 21,970 in favour of the colony. The number of immigrants conveyed at the public cost during this period was 23,795, or 1,825 more than the net gain by immigration.

The occupations of the population and their percentage proportion were as follows, according to the census of April 8, 1861:—

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural	23,135	18·24
Commerce, trade, and manufactures	13,899	10·96
Domestic servants	5,617	4·43
Labourers (branch undefined)	3,306	2·60
Mining	1,908	1·50
Learned professions	1,320	1·05
General and local government	822	·65
Maintained at public cost	417	·33
Independent means	229	·18
Miscellaneous pursuits	170	·13
Residue, including females and children	76,007	59·93
Total	126,830	100

The following was the origin of the population according to the census of April 8, 1861:—

Origin	Males	Females	Total
British Possessions:—			
South Australia	24,388	24,225	48,613
Victoria	353	334	687
New South Wales	253	254	507
Other British Possessions	751	664	1,415
England and Wales	24,015	20,828	44,843
Scotland	3,971	3,678	7,649
Ireland	5,408	7,286	12,694
Foreign countries:—			
France	78	45	123
Germany	4,879	3,984	8,863
China	39	1	40
Other foreign countries	562	163	725
Born at sea	281	281	562
Unspecified	70	39	109
Total	65,048	61,782	126,830

The following statement gives the religious division of the inhabitants of the colony, according to a semi-official enumeration of the year 1861:—

	Number	Percentage
Church of England	43,587	36·948
Roman Catholics	15,594	13·219
Wesleyan Methodists	14,322	12·141
German Lutherans	11,235	9·524
Independents	6,268	5·314
Church of Scotland	4,821	4·086
Bible Christians	4,216	3·556

	Number	Percentage
Free Church of Scotland	4,137	3·508
Primitive Methodists	3,672	3·129
Baptists	3,424	2·902
Christians	1,658	1·405
United Presbyterians	1,572	1·333
Other Christian Denominations	573	0·486
Unitarians	493	0·417
Hebrews	360	0·305
Moravians	217	0·183
New Church	192	0·163
Society of Friends	124	0·106
Mohammedans and Pagans	112	0·095
Not specified	1,390	1·179
Total	126,830	

There is a large and growing amount of pauperism in the colony. During the year 1866, there were 1,144 persons receiving relief from charitable institutions, to the maintenance of which, irrespective of cost of building, the state contributed 32,026*l.*, which was double the amount expended in 1863. According to an official report of the governor, there were, in 1866, no less than 1,007 destitute children 'receiving support from the state,' and it is added that 'during the course of a single year the number has increased two-fold.'

At the census of 1861, the total aboriginal population of South Australia was 5,046, the males largely exceeding the females in number. There were only 850 children, so that here, as elsewhere, the original race is fast becoming extinct.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1862-66 was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1862	1,820,656	2,145,796
1863	2,028,280	2,358,817
1864	2,412,931	3,305,545
1865	2,927,596	3,129,846
1866	2,835,142	2,858,737

The quantities and value of the imports of South Australia, in each of the years 1865 and 1866, were as follows:—

Total Imports		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Apparel and slops	£	11,750	7,986
Bags and sacks, corn and gunny	Bales	5,850	2,922
	£	93,065	42,333
Beer, porter, ale	Gallons	437,048	431,161
	£	67,150	64,443
Boots and shoes	£	120,465	73,318
Bullion and specie	£	72,050	68,050
Candles	Lbs.	549,668	715,808
	£	18,032	27,048
Coals, coke, and other fuel	Tons	57,980	82,830
	£	63,004	105,799
Cutlery and hardware	£	67,148	41,711
Drapery	£	729,542	847,101
Groceries and oilman's stores	£	47,522	61,665
Iron: bar, sheet, hoop, and rod	Tons	3,920	3,291
	£	39,636	27,843
„ manufactures	£	177,757	196,279
Implements	£	38,985	22,541
Machinery	£	17,901	23,953
Spirits: Brandy	Gallons	65,616	42,321
	£	32,876	17,501
Gin	Gallons	34,563	33,409
	£	9,032	9,466
Sugar	Cwts.	88,938	91,696
	£	115,951	140,493
Tea	Lbs.	1,332,431	833,073
	£	82,262	62,088
Tobacco, manufactured	Lbs.	356,341	323,257
	£	30,512	25,335
Wine	Gallons	48,575	55,819
	£	23,130	24,560
Wood, timber	Loads	34,374	17,537
	£	122,898	43,258
Wool	Lbs.	2,240,520	1,973,258
	£	140,136	139,291
Total value of principal and other articles	£	2,927,596	2,835,142

The quantities and value of the principal exports, in each of the years 1865 and 1866, were as follows:—

Total Exports		1865	1866
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Bullion and specie	£	60,410	86,930
Corn: Flour	Tons	38,252	30,723
	£	782,871	502,095
Wheat	Qrs.	125,221	46,756
	£	412,097	126,601
Metal, copper	Cwts.	100,196	129,272
	£	433,795	584,509
Ores	Tons	16,282	17,482
	£	186,284	237,151
Wool	Lbs.	18,945,425	20,908,085
	Bales	56,182	61,977
	£	974,397	1,064,487
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 3,129,846	2,858,737

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years 1864-68:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1864	1,203,809	1,116,654
1865	1,223,895	1,506,514
1866	1,274,007	1,454,396
1867	1,665,870	906,720
1868	1,313,695	1,177,097

The chief export article to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 967,397*l.* in 1864; of 964,132*l.* in 1865; of 768,925*l.* in 1866; of 877,611*l.* in 1867; and 859,720*l.* in 1868. The next most important article of export to Great Britain is copper, part wrought and part ore, of the total value of 250,234*l.* in 1868. The British imports comprise mainly, textile fabrics and iron.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, but considerable quantities of lead are also raised. The largest of the mines is the Burra-Burra copper mine, employing about 1,000 persons. Most of the ores raised here are reduced to

fine copper before shipment. The increase in mining is shown by the returns of the quantities of copper, lead, copper ore, and lead ore exported during a period of ten years, as follows :—

Period	Copper	Lead	Copper Ore	Lead Ore
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons	Tons
In the year 1857	56,893	—	8,036	1,422
„ 1861	61,047	1,256	7,817	15
„ 1866	129,272	1,351	16,824	648
Total in five years, 1857–61 . .	287,910	4,341	36,953	2,620
„ „ 1862–66 . .	545,434	2,193	49,104	1,849
Average of five years, 1857–61 .	57,582	868	7,390	524
„ „ 1862–66 .	109,087	438	9,821	370

The number of copper mines at work at the end of 1867 amounted to 44. At the same date, the colony had 56 miles of railway open, distributed over two short lines. The total number of passengers conveyed on these lines was 405,502 in 1866, against 402,550 in 1865, and 359,035 in 1864. The railway revenue was 114,131*l.* in 1866, against 133,280*l.* in 1865, and 129,246*l.* in 1864, and the expenditure 103,979*l.* in 1866, against 114,469*l.* in 1865, and 99,593*l.* in 1864.

The grape has been successfully cultivated in South Australia, and in the year 1867, there were 6,361 acres planted as vineyards.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was settled by the local Act of 18 Vict. No. 17. By this Act a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the 'Parliament of Van Diemen's Land.' The Legislative Council is composed of fifteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a 50*l.* freehold, or hold a commission in the army or navy, or have a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty members, elected by 10*l.* householders, or freeholders, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree, or in holy orders. The legislative authority rests in both Houses united; while the executive power is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Charles *Du Cane*, born 1825, the eldest son of Captain C. Du Cane, R.N., educated at the Charterhouse and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1847; M.P. for Maldon, 1852–53; M.P. for Essex, 1857–68; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1866–68. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, Sept. 1868.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting at present of three members, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Attorney-General. It is in contemplation to create a fourth executive officer, in a Minister of Lands and Public Works. The members of the cabinet must have a seat in either of the two Houses of Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs duties, and the sale and rent of State lands. The subjoined statement shows the revenue and expenditure during the years 1860–66:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860	413,915	403,194
1861	315,732	337,941
1862	371,594	355,864
1863	328,670	329,760
1864	334,862	318,763
1865	338,076	353,456
1866	313,832	342,326

The receipts arising from the sale and lease of public lands formed about one-fourth of the revenue of 1866. The total grants of land amounted to 100,115 acres in 1861, to 78,080 acres in 1863, and to

61,368 acres in 1866. The number of grants in 1865 was 450, of which 277 for less than 100 acres, and 107 for grants of between 100 and 500 acres of land.

The public debt of Tasmania, on June 1, 1868, amounted to 1,073,900*l.*, which sum included a loan of 400,000*l.*, raised, in the spring of 1868, for the construction of a line of railway:

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was likewise abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, divided as follows:—

	Acres
Area of Tasmania, exclusive of islands and lakes . . .	15,571,500
Islands in Bass's Straits, north-east group:—	
Flinders	513,000
Cape Barren	110,000
Clarke's	20,000
All others	27,000
North-west group:—	
King's	272,000
Robbin's	24,500
Three Hummock	19,000
Barren	18,400
Walker's	1,700
All others	1,900
Schouten Island	7,000
Maria's Island	24,000
Bruni Islands, north and south	90,000
All other islands	2,500
Lakes—discharging southerly	65,500
„ northerly	10,000
Total area of Tasmania	16,778,000
Area of alienated land	3,413,810
	<hr/>
	13,365,810
Area of unalienated land, including lakes	13,468,971

The quantity of land under cultivation on January 1, 1865, was 252,164 acres.

The census of April 7, 1861, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Total	Married	Single
Males .	49,593	15,893	33,700
Females .	40,384	15,616	24,768
Total .	89,977	31,509	58,468

The population, on January 1, 1865, was calculated at 93,307, of whom 42,934 were females. On January 1, 1866, the total population was estimated at 95,201, an increase of 1,894 in the year, or barely 2 per cent., and on January 1, 1867, the estimated population was 97,368, amounting to an increase of 2,167, or less than 3 per cent. during the year.

Immigration is adding very little to the population of the colony, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the numbers of both sexes, and the total, inclusive of children, who arrived and who left the colony, in each of the three years 1864 to 1866:—

Years	Immigrants			Emigrants		
	Males	Females	Total, including Children	Males	Females	Total, including Children
1864	2,394	933	3,711	1,728	1,122	3,521
1865	2,331	913	3,597	1,825	1,131	3,509
1866	3,126	1,217	4,769	2,337	1,235	4,079

The greater part of the immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland, and about one-fifth of them at the public expense. In the year 1858, the Government paid 5,587*l.* for 479 immigrants; in 1859, the sum of 9,430*l.* was paid for 713 immigrants, and in 1860, the sum paid was 9,311*l.* for 818 immigrants. No immigrants, in Government vessels, arrived in Tasmania during the years 1863–68.

The progress of increase of the population, from the first settlement of the colony to 1848, took place at the following ratio:—

Year Jan. 1	Free			Convicts		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1804	68	10	78	360	40	400
1822	2,209	1,407	1,269	4,548	348	4,996
1824	3,781	2,248	3,616	5,467	471	5,938
1825	4,297	2,462	6,029	6,244	601	6,845
1830	8,351	4,623	6,759	8,877	1,318	10,195
1835	12,940	9,051	12,974	14,914	2,054	16,968
1840	14,647	11,517	21,991	15,524	2,239	17,763
1842	21,672	15,116	27,327	17,632	2,700	20,332
1848	25,376	18,354	43,730	16,948	3,501	20,449

At the census of 1842, the number of aborigines in the colony amounted to 51; but they had dwindled down to 30, namely 15 males and 15 females, at the census of December 31, 1847. There were still 6 aborigines—1 man and 5 women, dwelling at 'Oyster-Cove'—in April 1866.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of Tasmania has been decreasing of late years. The total imports from all countries amounted to 1,328,612*l.* in 1858, and had fallen to 982,940*l.* in 1863, and to 942,107*l.* in 1867. The total exports, which were of the value of 1,151,609*l.* in 1858, had fallen to 999,511*l.* in 1863, and to 834,606*l.* in 1867.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Tasmania, in each of the five years 1864–68, is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1864	464,296	266,716
1865	403,559	231,436
1866	400,980	245,669
1867	406,430	216,850
1868	373,911	190,822

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 422,969*l.* in 1864, to 348,628*l.* in 1867, and to 300,492*l.*, representing 4,871,591 pounds of wool, in 1868.

The mineral resources of Tasmania are presumed to be large, but they have hitherto been left undeveloped. The greatest progress has been made in gold and coal mining. Quantities of gold ore have been found in many parts of the island, widely distant from each other; but notwithstanding the offer of a large Government reward, the metal has not been obtained in remunerative amounts.

Veins of coal are found in nearly every part of the colony. The main portion of the fuel used in Hobart Town is from mines in the immediate neighbourhood, and from Tasman's Peninsula. The coal mine of Mount St. Nicholas is estimated to occupy an area of 14 square miles. Iron is said to abound all over the colony.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. This charter vests the legislative authority in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of sixty members. Originally a high property qualification was required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council, but the same was reduced recently, by Colonial Statute, as regards members to the possession of an estate rated at not less than 50*l.* a-year, and as to electors to the possession or occupancy of property of the value of 50*l.*, or 5*l.* per annum. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage. The duration of the Assembly was originally fixed at five years, but the term has since been reduced to three. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from sitting in both the Legislative Council and the Assembly. Members of the Legislature are not entitled at present to any remuneration for their services.

The executive of the colony is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Hon. John H. T. Manners Sutton, born 1810, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A., 1835; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Sept. 1841 to July 1846; returned M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, Sept. 1839, but unseated on petition; sat for the borough of Cambridge from 1841 to 1847; Lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, from June 1854 to Oct. 1861; Governor of Trinidad from April 1864 to May 1866; appointed Governor of Victoria, May 1866, and assumed office, Aug. 26, 1866.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of ten ministers, called the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the President of Board of Land and Survey, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Railways, the Com-

missioner of Customs, the Minister of Mines, and the Postmaster-General. At least four ministers must be members of either of the Houses of Legislature, and they are individually and collectively responsible for their acts to the colonial Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total amount of the public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the years 1860 to 1868, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818
1868	3,175,000	3,273,000

The figures for the year 1868 in the above table—furnished by the Government of Victoria to the *Statesman's Year-book*—are only approximate, the financial accounts of the year not being closed until the end of 1869.

The various branches of revenue and expenditure, in the year 1865, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
	£		£
Customs:—		Houses of Legislature .	13,688
Import duty on spirits	505,328	Chief secretary's de- }	6,628
" wine . .	46,904	partment . . }	
" beer . .	35,039	Registrar general's }	17,925
" tobacco . .	131,773	department . }	
" cigars . .	13,620	Judicial department }	164,094
" coffee . .	13,983	and magistracy }	
" sugar . .	74,082	Treasury department .	240,167
" tea . .	84,230	Minister of mines .	31,742
" opium . .	19,071	Commissioners of lands }	93,810
" rice . .	16,422	and surveys . }	
" dried fruits	150,973	Public works . .	260,957
" hops . .	5,438	Railways . .	314,922
" malt . .	7,658	Roads and bridges .	57,576
Registration fees .	1,638	Trade and customs }	85,768
Wharfage and har- }	86,098	department . }	
bour rates . }		Postmaster general's }	165,026
Total . .	1,192,257	department . }	
Export duty on gold	80,681	Police	210,577
Duty on spirits dis- }	16,944	Gaols	33,009
tilled in the colony }			

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
Gold:—	£		£
Business licenses	8,095	Penal establishments	43,192
Miners' rights	25,826	Medical	7,249
Leases of auriferous lands and quartz veins.	15,848	Aborigines	6,409
Tonnage and pilotage at outports	17,515	Public library	5,624
Postage	134,956	Audit office	5,988
Fines and forfeitures:		Shorthand writer	2,374
Supreme court	526	Education	122,875
County and general sessions courts	41	Industrial schools	19,520
Petty sessions	7,523	Lunatic asylums	41,707
Other	18,321	Electoral	9,720
Fees of civil offices:—		Magnetic survey	—
Supreme court	17,535	Botanic and Zoological Gardens	6,865
County and general sessions courts	4,361	National Museum	3,700
Petty sessions	11,157	Steam sloop 'Victoria'	4,813
Courts of mines	675	Grants	5,935
Other	55,768	Scab Act	6,154
Lands:—		Special appropriations:	
Revenue	750,055	Immigration	42,063
Licenses:—		Commissioners of Audit	3,000
Auctioneers'	3,270	Under 'Constitution Act,' Schedule D., Parts 1 to 8	91,801
Publicans'	17,137	University of Mel- bourne	11,250
Spirit merchants' Brewers'	7,861	Interest on water and sewerage de- bentures	25,899
All other licenses		Principal due on water and sewer- age debentures	51,200
Miscellaneous:—		Pensions and retir- ing allowances	8,803
Rents (exclusive of land)	2,506	Interest on Mount Alexander rail- way debentures	3,385
Sale of Government property	5,784	Interest on railway loan	492,239
Receipts from Govern- ment printing- office	5,482	Mining boards	3,000
Receipts from tele- graph department	35,662	Costs of arbitrations	458
Receipts from la- bour of prisoners	3,825	Roads	176,063
Storage of gunpowder	1,077	Liquidation of cor- poration bonds	35,000
Railway income	595,055	Steam postal com- munication	40,123
Miscellaneous	49,847	Boroughs	24,415
		Miscellaneous	6,195
Total	3,085,590	Total	3,002,408

The chief sources of the revenue of Victoria, until the year 1862, were customs duties and sales of public lands, which, with some fluctuations, produced about one-half of the annual income. A new source of revenue was more recently added in the receipts derived from public works, including a great railway system, the management of which remains in the hands of the Government.

The public debt of Victoria amounted, at the commencement of July, 1869, to a total of 12,534,800*l.*, the whole of which was incurred for the construction of public works, particularly railways, in the colony. The dates, rates of interest, and other particulars of the various loans constituting the debt, are given in the following statement, after official returns :—

Date of Loans	Original Capital	Amount repaid	Rate of Interest	Objects of Loans.
	£	£	Percent.	
1855, 1857, 1858	800,000	200,000	6	Melbourne water supply
1856	68,100	300	5	Melbourne railway
1858	8,000,000	—	6	Colonial railways
1865	300,000	—	6	Colonial railways
1866, 1867	850,000	—	6	Railways and defences
1869	2,107,000	—	5	Colonial railway
1869	610,000	—	5	Public works
Total . .	12,735,100	200,300		

The payment of both principal and interest of all the above loans are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony, by Acts 18, 19, 21, 25, and 29 Victoria. The great railway loan of 1858 is repayable to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* in London, and to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* in Melbourne.—(Communication of the Government of Victoria to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Philip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 86,831 square miles. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia, or 141° E. long., thence, by that meridian, to the sea; on the south by the sea, a distance of about 600 miles, to Cape Howe, including the islands along the coast.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of nine successive periods, is exhibited in the following table :—

Dates of census	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
May 25, 1836 . . .	142	35	177	24·6
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,876	80,900	236,776	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4

On March 31, 1869, the total population of Victoria had grown, according to the estimates of the Registrar-General of the colony, to 689,538, of which number 387,844 were males, and 301,694 females.

The following were the birthplaces of the population of each sex, according to the census of April 7, 1861 :—

Birthplaces	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
BRITISH :—			
Victoria	69,389	68,686	138,075
Other Australian colonies and New Zealand	10,336	9,500	19,386
England	108,037	61,549	169,586
Wales	4,333	1,722	6,055
Scotland	37,032	23,669	60,701
Ireland	47,176	39,984	87,160
British colonies (not Australian)	2,575	915	3,490
India: British	437	217	654
„ Natives	188	16	204
FOREIGN :—			
France	1,026	224	1,250
Germany	8,118	2,300	10,418
Other parts of Europe	6,562	376	6,938
United States	2,209	345	2,554
China	24,724	8	24,732
Other countries	346	60	406
Born at sea	987	853	1,840
Unspecified (British names)	408	255	663
„ (Foreign)	31	9	40
„ (Names not mentioned)	1,094	106	1,200
Of British parentage, out of British possessions	770	409	1,179
Migratory (exclusive of Chinese)	2,873	468	3,341
Total	328,651	211,671	540,322

It will be seen from the preceding table, that among the natives of the colony the sexes are nearly equally balanced, while they are far from being so among the immigrant population. Yet here, too, exist enormous differences. The immigrants from Scotland and Ireland seem more generally to be accompanied by their families than those from England, while among the foreign immigrants the disproportion in the sexes is very striking. The Germans alone have any considerable number of females among them, and the rest of foreigners are nearly all males. The disproportion is most unfavourable among the Chinese settlers, consisting of more than 24,000 males, but only eight females. The enumeration of persons born within the colony includes 1,694 aborigines, namely, 1,046 males and 648 females.

Being the most populous as well as the most progressive of the colonies of Australasia, the mixture of races here has had already notable results. According to a report of the Registrar-General, a gradual change is taking place in the national type of the population of Victoria. It is stated that, in consequence of the variance of nationality, there is an important movement continually going on by the process of marriage, and although this change has hitherto been little heeded by those effecting it, yet it is one that must influence the social and political development of the future life of the colony. The distinctive characteristics of English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants are rapidly breaking down, and another national type is being developed in the shape of an Australian people. In order to determine the extent to which existing national types are being fused, the Registrar-General refers to the nationality of the married population. Out of 25,908 males who married in Victoria during the six years from 1861 to the end of 1866, there were 12,664 Englishmen, of whom 7,152, or 56 per cent., married English women. On the other hand, out of 25,908 women who married in the same period, 9,718, or 37 per cent., were English, and of these 7,152, or nearly 74 per cent., married Englishmen. Again, as many as 3,065, or nearly 10 per cent., of the Englishmen married Irish women; as a striking contrast to which, only 573, or less than 6 per cent., of the English women married Irishmen. During the same period, 4,422 Irishmen married the same number of Irish women, the former being 80 per cent. of the Irishmen, and the latter 48 per cent. of the Irish women who married. Of 59 Chinese males who married, 28, or 47 per cent., married Irish women; half that number, or 24 per cent., married English women; 11, or 19 per cent., married Australian-born women; 2, or 3 per cent., married Scotch women; and the same number and percentage married Welsh women and German women. Out of every 100 marriages, 28 were between English males and English females, 17 were between Irish males and Irish

females, and 9 were between Scottish males and females, showing that the distinction of race was preserved among little more than half of the total marriages.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in each of the three years 1864-66:—

Years	Births		Deaths		Marriages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1864	13,241	12,439	5,202	3,685	4,554
1865	13,265	12,650	6,158	4,303	4,497
1866	12,670	12,340	7,016	5,270	4,253

The following were the occupations of the people according to the census of 1861:—

Nature of Occupation	Total	
	Inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	Chinese and Aborigines
Government service, army and navy	3,774	1
Professional—clerical, medical, legal	3,149	80
„ literature, fine arts, and sciences	4,227	11
Trading	15,594	1,046
Personal offices—entertaining, clothing, serving, &c.	36,442	372
Manufacturing	33,780	150
Gold-mining	83,120	21,161
Agricultural and pastoral	52,801	642
Carrying	12,245	49
Dealers in food and drinks	12,380	310
Miscellaneous—labourers, &c.	11,299	115
Independent	1,364	2
Engaged in domestic offices or duties, and unspecified	254,503	74
Maintained at public cost or by the community	4,559	189
Not specified and unemployed	11,085	2,224
Total	540,322	26,426

It will be seen from this return, that the agricultural population as yet is very small in the colony, being vastly outnumbered by the gold miners.

The progress of population of the colony was greatly aided by the encouragement of immigration on the part of the State. In the 31 years from 1838 to the end of 1868, nearly 155,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The number of assisted immigrants of each sex in the period of 1838 to 1855, and each subsequent year to 1868, was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1838-55	37,887	48,914	86,801
1856	1,763	2,916	4,679
1857	5,429	8,940	14,369
1858	2,320	3,539	5,859
1859	552	2,599	3,151
1860	185	1,551	1,736
1861	747	1,935	2,682
1862	1,710	3,018	4,728
1863	3,213	5,409	8,622
1864	2,673	3,958	6,631
1865	1,955	3,149	5,104
1866	1,686	2,508	4,194
1867	1,141	2,061	3,202
1868	1,172	1,699	2,871
Total	62,433	92,196	154,629

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the colony from the first settlement, in 1835, to the end of the year 1868, was 925,069, while the number of persons who quitted was 499,821, leaving a balance of 425,248. The largest immigration took place in 1852, and the largest emigration in 1853. In 1861 and 1862, the total departures exceeded the arrivals, while the departures of males exceeded the arrivals not only in these two years, but also in 1863. On the other hand, the immigration of females during the whole period of the existence of the colony was uniformly in excess of the emigration. The total number of females who arrived from 1835 to the end of 1868 was 267,203, and the number departing was 97,612, leaving a balance of 169,591, in favour of Victoria.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, in the ten years from 1859 to 1868, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1859	15,622,891	13,867,859
1860	15,093,730	12,962,704
1861	13,532,452	13,828,606
1862	13,487,787	13,039,422
1863	14,118,727	13,566,296
1864	14,974,815	13,898,384
1865	13,257,537	13,150,748
1866	14,771,711	12,889,546
1867	11,674,080	12,724,427
1868	13,320,662	15,593,990

The quantities and value of the imports into the colony, from all countries, in each of the years 1867 and 1868, were as follows:—

Total Imports					1867	1868
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.						
Apparel and slops	.	.	.	Packgs.	8,071	7,548
				£	373,825	276,302
Beer and cider	.	.	.	Gallons	1,480,408	1,388,201
				£	297,103	268,205
Boots and shoes	.	.	.	Packgs.	15,145	30,475
				£	256,524	413,225
Butter and cheese	.	.	.	Tons	587	477
				£	64,286	48,631
Candles	.	.	.	Tons	1,990	1,969
				£	203,821	200,206
Coals	.	.	.	Tons	115,523	135,225
				£	145,075	178,900
Cottons	.	.	.	Packgs.	8,463	12,847
				£	458,644	522,346
Flour	.	.	.	Tons	2,924	1,932
				£	43,078	40,276
Furniture	.	.	.	Packgs.	7,745	7,883
				£	35,754	35,004
Grain of all kinds (including rice)	.	.	.	Bushels	1,362,821	2,345,843
				Tons	8,144	19,879
				£	509,725	802,170
Haberdashery and drapery	.	.	.	Packgs.	6,006	5,992
				£	274,862	240,506
Hardware and ironmongery	.	.	.	Packgs.	13,911	21,407
				£	97,405	88,638
Iron and steel	.	.	.	Tons	25,629	32,775
				£	317,901	368,785
Machinery	.	.	.	Packgs.	6,255	4,363
				£	68,077	47,903
Oilmen's stores	.	.	.	Packgs.	39,333	33,535
				£	69,552	59,367
Potatoes	.	.	.	Tons	3,267	2,690
				£	5,160	5,260
Provisions	.	.	.	Packgs.	5,435	3,340
				Tons	225	143
				£	96,007	44,922
Railway materials	.	.	.	£	16,636	8,819
Silks	.	.	.	Packgs.	1,108	1,951
				£	119,974	202,830
Specie	.	.	.	£	1,081,760	853,654
Stationery	.	.	.	Packgs.	6,743	6,137
				£	83,515	65,084
Sugar and molasses	.	.	.	Cwts.	634,608	535,159
				£	866,006	795,273
Spirits of all kinds	.	.	.	Gallons	1,910,819	1,405,886
				£	420,665	455,447

Imports—Principal Articles—*continued*.

Total Imports						1867	1868	
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	6,821,221	10,156,779
						<i>£</i>	516,344	709,171
Timber	,	<i>No.</i>	3,728,043	4,491,044
						<i>Feet</i>	11,952,940	13,117,413
						<i>Bundles</i>	23,716	53,176
						<i>£</i>	217,744	207,764
Tobacco	<i>Lbs.</i>	4,356,921	3,965,800
						<i>£</i>	297,480	246,888
Wine of all kinds	<i>Gallons</i>	392,503	316,519
						<i>£</i>	163,154	139,084
Woollens	<i>Packgs.</i>	12,120	15,265
						<i>£</i>	948,548	1,012,464
Total value of principal and other articles						<i>£</i>	11,674,080	13,320,662

The quantities and value of the exports from the colony, to all countries, in each of the years 1867 and 1868, were as follows:—

Total Exports						1867	1868	
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.								
Gold (exclusive of specie)	{	Oz.	1,433,687	1,960,713
						£	5,738,993	7,843,197
Specie—Gold	£	671,936	507,662
Silver	£	1,082	4,310
Hides	No.	40,897	25,952
						£	26,775	23,121
Cattle	No.	1,363	2,570
						£	12,217	20,009
Horses	No.	2,069	3,036
						£	66,740	63,655
Sheep	No.	25,178	20,735
						£	20,542	15,723
Skins	No.	59,513	85,075
						Bundles	329	718
						£	4,682	6,487
Tallow	Tons	939	5,404
						£	34,968	160,909
Tea	Lbs.	2,291,826	2,404,976
						£	185,515	174,661
Wool	Lbs.	51,166,729	68,010,591
						£	3,818,347	4,567,182
Total value of principal and other articles						£	12,724,427	15,593,990

Wool, as will be seen from the above table, is the staple article of export from the colony, setting aside gold. In 1850 the export of wool had reached 18,091,207 lbs.; and notwithstanding the attraction of the gold fields, the exports had advanced in 1863 to 25,579,886 lbs., and in 1868 attained to 68,010,591 lbs.

Rather more than one-half of the total imports and exports of Victoria come from, and are sent to, the United Kingdom.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports of colonial produce—inclusive of gold and bullion—from Victoria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Victoria in each of the seven years 1862 to 1868:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
1862	7,449,730	5,731,566
1863	6,222,242	5,802,741
1864	5,300,394	5,316,844
1865	7,680,339	5,727,952
1866	6,754,536	6,203,857
1867	8,177,220	4,555,413
1868	11,069,115	5,598,618

The most important article of export from Victoria, as to all countries, so to the United Kingdom, is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain amounted to 37,368,805 lbs., of the value of 3,630,444*l.*, in 1864; to 43,603,352 lbs., valued at 3,988,726*l.*, in 1865; to 46,627,993 lbs., valued at 4,584,816*l.*, in 1866; to 51,177,842 lbs., valued at 4,726,067*l.*, in 1867; and to 63,776,567 lbs., valued at 4,979,320*l.*, in 1868. Among the other articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom, are hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 137,629*l.*, copper, of the value of 104,725*l.*, and corn, of the value of 91,887*l.*, in 1868. The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them apparel and haberdashery, to the value of about one million sterling a year.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. The subjoined statement gives, after the official returns of the Registrar-General, the produce of the Victoria gold-fields in each of the eighteen years 1851 to 1868:—

Years	Number of mines	Declared Value £
1851	145,137	438,777
1852	2,738,484	8,760,579
1853	3,150,021	11,090,643
1854	2,392,065	9,214,093
1855	2,793,065	11,070,270
1856	2,985,992	11,943,458
1857	2,762,461	10,987,591
1858	2,528,479	10,107,826
1859	2,280,950	9,122,037
1860	2,156,661	8,624,860
1861	1,967,420	7,869,758
1862	1,658,285	6,685,192
1863	1,627,066	6,520,957
1864	1,545,450	6,206,237
1865	1,543,802	6,190,317
1866	1,479,195	5,909,987
1867	1,433,687	5,738,993
1868	1,657,498	6,629,465

The number of miners at work in the goldfields, on January 1, 1869, was 64,654, of whom 49,358 were Europeans and 15,296 Chinese. The total population of the seven gold-mining districts was 271,788 at the same date. The average number of gold miners employed in Victoria in 1868 was 63,181, being a decrease of 2,676 upon the corresponding average for 1867. The average earnings of each man in 1868 were 104*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, as compared with 87*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* in 1867. There are 2,651 ascertained quartz reefs, and 886,228 tons of quartz were crushed in 1868. The average yield of gold in 1868 was something over half an ounce to the ton, while the cost of crushing ranged from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The extent of auriferous land opened up by gold miners in Victoria is 882 square miles, and the value of the machinery and mining plant employed was estimated at the end of 1868 at 2,150,432*l.* The total area of the land held as claims was 100,942 acres, of which nearly one-third was lying idle; the computed value of the whole of the claims was 8,869,504*l.* at the end of 1868. Twelve new gold-fields were discovered, and 329 new companies, with a nominal capital of 3,719,198*l.*, were registered during 1868. The aggregate value of the gold exported from Victoria from 1851 to the close of 1868 was 147,342,767*l.*

Victoria has a more extensive system of railways than any other of the Australasian colonies. The Victorian railways consist of two finished main lines, one from Melbourne to Sandhurst, 101 miles in length, and the other from Melbourne to Geelong and Ballarat, with a

short branch to Williamstown, the port of Melbourne, of a length of 107 miles. The Geelong and Melbourne line was purchased by the Government in 1860, and an extension from Sandhurst to the river Murray at Echuca, of a length of 46 miles, has since been constructed. A third main line, from Melbourne to Belvoir district, 186 miles in length, was commenced in 1869. The whole of the railways of the colony are state property, with the exception of a line, 17 miles long, called the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United, serving the local traffic of the chief city of Victoria.

The following table shows the length, cost of construction, and traffic of the railways of Victoria:—

Name of Railways	Length of line opened at commencement of 1869	Cost of construction		Number of miles travelled in the year 1868
		Total cost	Average cost per mile	
	Miles	£	£	
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca . . .	254	10,855,760	42,739	1,138,128
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat . . .				
Williamstown Branch . . .				
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United . . .	17	850,297	50,017	400,836
Total	271	11,706,057	43,196	1,538,964

The total gross revenue of the above railways, in the year 1868, amounted to 712,765*l.*, of which 282,931*l.* were derived from passenger traffic.

The extent of land under cultivation in the colony was 507,798 acres in 1863; 479,463 acres in 1864; 530,196 acres in 1865; 592,915 acres in 1866; 631,207 acres in 1867; and 712,865 acres in 1868. At the end of 1868, the number of acres in 'runs' was 28,505,344. The number of live stock in the colony, at the end of March 1869, was to the amount of 143,943 horses; 693,682 cattle; 9,756,819 sheep; and 136,206 pigs. At the end of March 1865, the number of sheep was 8,835,380, so that they increased at the rate of nearly a million in four years.—(Communication of the Governor of Victoria to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of Western Australia—the only colony to which convicts from Great Britain continue to be transported—is under a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by an Executive Council composed of certain office-holders, namely, the senior officer in command of the forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Comptroller-General of Convicts, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. There is also a Legislative Council, composed, including the Governor, of six official and six unofficial members. The official members are the Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. The unofficial members were formerly appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor, but are in future to be elected by the inhabitants of the colony.

Governor of Western Australia.—Frederick Aloysius Weld, formerly Minister of Native Affairs, and Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand; appointed Governor of Western Australia April 7, 1869.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the six years from 1863 to 1868 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	71,708	71,073
1864	71,911	70,715
1865	77,942	74,985
1866	89,383	84,652
1867	90,430	89,501
1868	99,495	89,726

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest is made up by land revenue, various small taxes, and an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 12,550*l.* per annum. The colony has no public debt.—(Communication of the Governor to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 190° E. long. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west. The occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, owing, to a certain extent, to an absence of water. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, while, at the census of 1861, there was a population of 15,691, namely, 9,852 males and 5,839 females.

According to an enumeration made December 31, 1868, Western Australia, at that period, contained 22,733 inhabitants, of whom 14,539 were males, and 8,194 females. Rather more than one-third of the number lived in the towns of Fremantle and Perth; the rest were dispersed over an area of 560 miles by 130. They consist of farmers who cultivate 100 acres, and run 1,000 to 20,000 sheep; 'cockatoo farmers,' who consume their produce, and carry on some trade; and pensioners, who do military duty, and have allotments. The live stock of the colony, on the 31st December 1868, consisted of 599,756 sheep, 46,211 cattle, and 18,924 horses. No settled district of any size will carry more than an average of one sheep to twenty acres.

The total value of the imports and exports of Western Australia, in the five years from 1864 to 1868, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1864	168,707	111,903
1865	168,414	179,147
1866	251,907	152,240
1867	204,613	174,080
1868	225,614	192,635

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain and Ireland in the years 1864–68 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1864	74,829	97,507
1865	104,673	112,511
1866	103,732	110,739
1867	115,971	78,802
1868	107,712	107,847

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, copper, and lead ore, the former of the value of 67,377*l.* in 1866, of 66,755*l.* in 1867, and of 74,076*l.* in 1868. Of copper ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 3,342*l.*, and of lead ore to 6,525*l.* in 1868. The soil is believed to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities. Gold is likewise supposed to exist in Western Australia, and in 1869 a reward of 5,000*l.* was offered by the Government 'for the discovery of a workable gold-field in the colony.'

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INDEX.

ABD

- A** **BDUL-AZIZ**, Sultan, 451
Alexander II., Emperor, 355
Alexandria, population, 615
Algeria, area and population, 602
— exports and imports, 603
— government and revenue, 601
Anhalt, population, 146
— reigning family, 145
Antigua, area and population, 274
— exports and imports, 276
Argentine Confederation, area, 483
— — army, 482
— — commerce, 484
— — government, 480
— — population, 483
— — railways, 484
Augsburg, population of, 172
Austria, area of, 21
— army, strength and organisation, 17
— budget for 1869, 14
— church organisation, 12
— commerce, 23
— commercial marine, 25
— constitution, 6
— debt, 15
— ecclesiastical hierarchy, 12
— education of the people, 12
— Emperors, list of, 5
— exports, value of, 23
— — to United Kingdom, 24
— government, 6
— imperial family, 3
— imports, value of, 23
— — from United Kingdom, 24
— iron-clads, list, 19
— nationalities in, 22
— navy, strength and organisation, 19
— nobility, 23

BEL

- Austria**, population at last census, 22
— railways, 25
— religious division, 11
— revenue and expenditure, 14
— shipping, 25
— universities, 12
Azores, or Western Islands, area and population, 351

- B** **ADEN**, army, 181
— constitution, 179
— debt, 181
— government, 180
— population, decline of, 182
— reigning family, 179
— revenue and expenditure, 180
— state railways, 181
Bahamas, area and population, 274
— exports and imports, 276
Baltic fleet, Russian, 377
Barbadoes, area and population, 274
— exports and imports, 276
Bavaria, army, 170
— constitution, 166
— debt, 176
— education, public, 169
— land, division of, 172
— Landwehr, 171
— population, increase of, 172
— railways, 170
— revenue and expenditure, 169
— royal family, 165
Belgium, area, 36
— army, strength and organisation, 35
— budgets for 1869 and 1870, 34
— constitution, 29
— debt, 34

BEL

- Belgium, deputies, number of, 30
- education of the people, 32
- exports, 38
- government, 31
- imports, 38
- increase of population, 37
- nationalities, 37
- population, 36
- railways, 39
- revenue and expenditure, 38
- royal family, 28
- trade and commerce, 37
- Berlin, population, 126
- Bermuda, area and population, 274
- exports and imports, 276
- Bismarck, Count, 109
- Bohemia, diet, 7
- nobles, 23
- population, 22
- Bolivia, area, 488
- constitution, 487
- exports and imports, 489
- population, 488
- Bombay, population, 662
- Bordeaux, population of, 85
- Bourbon, House of, 396
- Braganza, House of, 344
- Brazil, area, 501
- army, 499
- church and education, 494
- commerce, 502
- constitution, 492
- debt, 498
- government, 493
- imperial family, 491
- navy, 500
- population, 501
- railways, 505
- revenue and expenditure, 495
- slaves, 502
- Bremen, constitution, 162
- population, 162
- trade and commerce, 163
- British Columbia, area, 516
- — exports to, 518
- British Guiana, area and pop. 274
- — exports and imports, 276
- Brunswick, government, 140
- population, 140
- sovereign, 139
- Brunswick, New (see New Brunswick)
- Brussels, population, 37

CHI

- Bukowina, diet, 7
- population, 22
- CAIRO, population, 615
- Calcutta, population, 662
- Canada, area, 514
- army, 512
- church organisation, 510
- commerce, 517
- constitution, 508
- debt, 512
- education, 510
- exports and imports, 517
- government, 509
- immigration, 515
- population, 514
- revenue and expenditure, 511
- Canton, imports and exports, 635
- Cape of Good Hope, area, 608
- — — commerce, 610
- — — government, 606
- — — revenue, 607
- Carinthia, diet, 7
- population, 22
- Cardinals, list of, 316
- origin, 318
- Carl XV., King, 417
- Carniola, diet, 7
- population, 22
- Ceylon, area and population, 627
- constitution and government, 626
- exports and imports, 628
- revenue and expenditure, 626
- Channel Islands, population, 239
- Chili, area and population, 522
- army and navy, 523
- commerce, 523
- government, 521
- railways, 524
- revenue and expenditure, 522
- China, area, 632
- army, 633
- commerce, 634
- exports to United Kingdom, 637
- government, 631
- imperial family, 630
- imports and exports, 635
- imports from United Kingdom, 637
- money, weights, and measures, 638
- population, 632
- revenue, 631
- treaty ports, trade at, 635

CHR

- Christiern IX., King, 42
 Colombia, area, 527
 — constitution, 526
 — exports and imports, 528
 — population, 527
 — railway, 528
 Costa Rica, area, 532
 — constitution, 531
 — exports and imports, 533
 — revenue and expenditure, 531
 Croatia and Slavonia, diet, 7
 — — — population, 22
 Cuba, area and population, 412
 — government, 413
 — productions, 413

- DENMARK**, agriculture, 51
 — army, 49
 — budget for 1869-70, 47
 — church organisation, 45
 — colonies, 53
 — commerce, 52
 — constitution, 44
 — debt, 48
 — education of the people, 46
 — government, 45
 — imports and exports, 58
 — land, division, 51
 — navy, 49
 — population, 51
 — revenue and expenditure, 46
 — royal family, 42
 — shipping, 53

- ECUADOR**, area, 536
 — constitution, 535
 — exports and imports, 536
 — revenue and expenditure, 535
 Egypt, area and population, 615
 — army and navy, 614
 — government, 613
 — revenue and expenditure, 614
 — rulers since 1811, 613
 — rural population, 615
 — trade and commerce, 616
 England, area, 240
 — births and deaths, 242
 — church organisation, 280
 — criminal statistics, 243
 — education, 214
 — electors, parl. number of, 201

FRA

- England, emigration, 253
 — militia establishment, 230
 — occupations of the people, 241
 — pauperism, 243
 — parliamentary representation, 203
 — population, 239
 — religious denominations, 210
 — volunteer army, 228
 — (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

- FINLAND**, area, 379
 — constitution, 361
 — revenue and expenditure, 371
 Florence, population, 307
 France, area, 81
 — army, organisation, 71
 — — education, 65
 — budgets for 1868 and 1869, 67
 — church organisation, 62
 — colonies, 93
 — commerce, 86
 — commercial marine, 91
 — conscription, 72
 — constitution, 57
 — council of state, 58
 — criminal statistics, 66
 — debt, national, 70
 — departments, 81
 — division of land, 85
 — education of the people, 64
 — exports, value of, 86
 — exports to Great Britain, 89
 — government, 59
 — imperial family, 55
 — imports, value of, 90
 — imports from Great Britain, 88
 — iron-clad navy, 76
 — legislative body, 58
 — ministers, 59
 — national guard, 72
 — navy, 75
 — occupations of the people, 85
 — population, at various periods, 84
 — — classification of, 85
 — railways, 92
 — religious denominations, 62
 — revenue and expenditure, 69
 — senate, composition of, 59
 — shipping, 91
 — sovereigns, list of, 57

FRA

France, wars, recent, cost of, 85
 Frankfort, population, 126
 Franz Joseph I., Emperor, 3

GALICIA, diet, 7
 — nobles, 23

— population, 22
 Gambia, area and population, 275
 — imports and exports, 276
 Georgios I., King, 279
 Germany, area, 102
 — commerce of, 186
 — constitution, 98
 — money, weights, and measures, 189
 — population, 102
 — States of, 98
 — Zollverein of, 186
 Gibraltar, area and population, 275
 — exports and imports, 276
 Grant, Ulysses, President, 557
 Greenland, population, 53
 Guadaloupe, area and population, 93
 Guiana, British (see British Guiana).
 Guiana, French, area and pop., 93
 Great Britain and Ireland, area, 239
 — — — army, 242
 — — — budget for 1869-70, 215
 — — — cabinet, 204
 — — — church organisation, 208
 — — — civil list of sovereign, 193
 — — — coal production, 270
 — — — colonies, 273
 — — — commerce, 256
 — — — commercial marine, 263
 — — — Commons, House of, 198
 — — — constitution, 195
 — — — cotton trade, 268
 — — — customs revenue, 262
 — — — debt, national, 222
 — — — education of the people, 213
 — — — elective franchise, 200
 — — — emigration, 252
 — — — established church, 208
 — — — expenditure, national, from 1855 to 1869, 219
 — — — exports, from 1859 to 1868, 256
 — — — division of, among various nations in 1867 and 1868, 258

GRE

Great Britain and Ireland, govern-
 ment, members of, 205
 — — — imports, from 1859 to 1868, 256
 — — — — distribution of, among various nations in 1867 and 1868, 257
 — — — iron-clad navy, 235
 — — — legislature, 195
 — — — Lords, House of, 197
 — — — ministers in 1869, 205
 — — — ministries since the year 1715, 207
 — — — navy, 231
 — — — parliaments, list of, 203
 — — — parliamentary government, 195
 — — — population, 239
 — — — privy council, 204
 — — — railways, 272
 — — — reform bill, 200
 — — — religious denominations, 210
 — — — revenue, 215
 — — — Roman Catholics, 210
 — — — royal family, 192
 — — — shipping, 263
 — — — sovereigns, list of, 195
 — — — taxation, 220
 — — — textile industry, 268
 — — — volunteer army, 228
 — — — wealth of population, 254
 — (see also England, Ireland, and Scotland).
 Greece, area, 286
 — army, 285
 — church organisation, 281
 — commerce, 288
 — constitution, 280
 — debt, 284
 — education of the people, 282
 — exports and imports, 288
 — government, 280
 — land, division of, 288
 — money, weights, and measures, 289
 — navy, 285
 — occupations of the people, 287
 — population, 286
 — revenue and expenditure, 282
 — sovereign, 279

HAM

- HAMBURG**, area, 159
 — commerce, 159
 — constitution, 157
 — debt, 159
 — exports and imports, 176
 — exports to Great Britain, 160
 — population, 159
 — revenue and expenditure, 158
 — shipping, 160
Hanover, former kingdom of, population, 125
 — revenue and expenditure, 117
Hanse Towns, commerce, 159
 — — judicial organisation, 161
Habsburg, House of, 5
Hesse, army, 210
 — constitution, 183
 — population, 184
 — revenue and expenditure, 184
 — reigning family, 186
Hohenzollern, House of, 105
 — principality of, area, 125
Holland (see Netherlands)
Holstein, area and population, 124
Holstein-Gottorp, family of, 356
Honduras, area and population, 274
 — exports and imports, 267
Hongkong, area and population, 642
 — constitution and government, 641
 — exports and imports, 643
 — revenue and expenditure, 641
Hungary, budget for 1869, 16
 — constitution, 9
 — government, 10
 — nobles, number of, 23
 — population, 22

- ICELAND**, government of, 45
 — population, 53
India, area, 660
 — army, 658
 — budgets from 1867-69, 649
 — constitution, 646
 — currency, 657
 — debt, 657
 — government, 647
 — governors-general, list of, 646
 — imports and exports, 665
 — land-tax, assessment of and revenue from, 652
 — money, weights, and measures, 673
 — opium monopoly, 655

ITA

- India**, population, 660
 — races and creeds, 663
 — railways, 669
 — religious divisions, 663
 — revenue and expenditure, 648
 — towns, inhabitants of, 662
Ionian Islands, population, 286
Ireland, area, 246
 — agricultural statistics, 251
 — births and deaths, 249
 — church organisation, 212
 — clergy, income of, 212
 — criminal statistics, 252
 — decrease of population, 248
 — education, 214
 — emigration, 249
 — land, division of, 251
 — occupations of the people, 248
 — parliamentary representation, 203
 — pauperism, 252
 — population, 247
 — religious denominations, 212
 — union of, with England, 203
 — (see also Great Britain and Ireland)
Italy, area, 304
 — army, 301
 — budgets for 1868 and 1869, 298
 — church organisation, 294
 — clergy, income of, 295
 — commerce, 308
 — commercial marine, 311
 — constitution, 293
 — debt, national, 300
 — education of the people, 296
 — exports and imports, 309
 — government, 294
 — iron-clad navy, 303
 — land, division of, 307
 — monasteries, number and revenue, 296
 — money, weights, and measures 323
 — navy, 302
 — population in 1866, 384
 — — of ancient divisions, 306
 — — of largest towns, 307
 — religious orders, 295
 — revenue and expenditure, 297
 — royal family, 291
 — shipping, 311
 — universities, 297
 — (see also Papal States)

JAM

- JAMAICA**, population, 274
 — exports and imports, 276
Japan, area and population, 676
 — army, 675
 — feudal princes, 675
 — foreigners, number, 677
 — government, 674
 — imports and exports, 677
 — money, weights, and measures, 679
 — trade with United Kingdom, 677
Java, area and population, 685
 — army and navy, 684
 — commerce, 686
 — culture system, 681
 — government, 681
 — money, weights, and measures, 687
 — revenue and expenditure, 682
 — trade with the Netherlands, 686
Jesuits, number of, 321
Jews, Austrian, number of, 11
 — French, number of, 62
 — Irish, number of, 212
 — Prussian, number of, 111
 — Russian, number of, 864
Johann I., King, 130
Juarez Benito, president, 538

K HEDIVE, of Egypt, 613

- LABUAN**, area and population, 275
 — exports to Great Britain, 276
Lauenburg, area and population, 124
Leipzig, population and trade, 134
Liberia, area and population, 620
 — government, 619
 — revenue and trade, 620
Lichtenstein, population, 185
 — reigning family, 185
Lippe-Detmold, population, 152
 — — reigning family, 151
Lisbon, population, 351
Liverpool, commerce of, 263
Lloyd, Austrian, shipping of, 25
Lombardy, area and population, 306
London, commerce of, 263
Lübeck, constitution, 161
 — population, 162
 — revenue and expenditure, 161
 — trade, 159
Luis I., King, 343
Luxemburg, area and population, 337

NET

- MADRAS**, population, 662
Madrid, population, 408
Malta, area and population, 275
 — exports and imports, 276
Marseille, population, 85
Martinique, area and population, 93
Mauritius, area and population, 275
 — exports and imports, 276
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, area, 136
 — — constitution, 136
 — — reigning family, 134
 — — revenue and expenditure, 136
 — — serfdom of the people, 137
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, population, 144
 — — reigning family, 143
Messina, population, 307
Mexico, area and population, 541
 — commerce, 542
 — constitution, 538
 — debt, 540
 — government, 538
 — mining industry, 543
 — revenue and expenditure, 539
Milan, population, 307
Moldavia (see Roumania)
Montserrat, area and population, 274
 — imports and exports, 276
Munich, population, 172
- NAPLES**, population, 307
Napoleon III., Emperor, 55
Natal, area and population, 618
 — government, 617
 — imports and exports, 619
 — revenue and expenditure, 617
Neapolitan States, area, 306
Netherlands, area, 336
 — army, 334
 — budgets for 1868-69, 332
 — church organisation, 329
 — colonies, 339
 — commerce, 338
 — constitution, 328
 — debt, 333
 — education of the people, 329
 — exports and imports, 337
 — government, 328
 — navy, 335
 — population, 336
 — religious denominations, 329
 — revenue and expenditure, 330
 — royal family, 366

NET

- Netherlands, shipping, 339
 — States-general, 328
 — trade and commerce, 337
 New Brunswick, area and pop., 514
 — — imports and exports, 517
 Newfoundland, area and pop., 516
 — imports and exports, 518
 New Granada (see Colombia)
 New Orleans, population, 579
 New South Wales, area and pop., 702.
 — — — commerce, 704
 — — — education, 703
 — — — government, 701
 — — — immigration, 703
 — — — mines and minerals, 706.
 — — — religious creeds, 704
 — — — revenue and exp., 702
 New York, population, 579
 New Zealand, area and pop., 711
 — — commerce, 714
 — — government, 708
 — — native population, 712.
 — — revenue and expenditure, 709.
 — — wool exports, 715
 Norway, area, 433
 — army, 431
 — budget for 1866-69, 431.
 — commerce, 434
 — constitution, 429
 — council of state, 430
 — debt, 431
 — exports and imports, 434
 — navy, 432
 — population, 433
 — revenue and expenditure, 431
 — Storting, 429
 Nova Scotia, area and population, 516.
 — — exports and imports, 517

OLDENBURG, area and population,
 139

- constitution, 138
 — reigning family, 137
 — revenue and expenditure, 138
 Oldenburg, House of, 43
 Ontario (see Canada)
 Oporto, population, 351
 Orange, family of, 326

PANAMA, trade, 528
 Papal States, area, 321
 — — army, 321

POR

- Papal States, budget, 320
 — — cardinals, 316
 — — clergy, 318
 — — council of state, 315
 — — debt, 320
 — — ecclesiastical administration,
 316
 — — government, 315
 — — Jesuits, number, 321
 — — pontiff, election of, 312
 — — population, 321
 — — revenue, 320
 — — trade and commerce, 322
 Paraguay, area and population, 547
 — government, 546
 — produce, 548
 — revenue, 547
 Paris, population, 85
 Patriarch of Constantinople, jurisdic-
 tion of, 281
 Patriarchates, number of, 318
 Persia, area and population, 693
 — commerce, 694
 — revenue and expenditure, 691
 — sovereign family, 689
 Peru, area and population, 552
 — commerce, 553
 — debt, 551
 — government, 550.
 — guano produce, 553.
 — revenue and expenditure, 551
 Philadelphia, population, 579
 Philippine Islands, commerce, 414
 — population, 413
 Pius-IX., Sovereign-Pontiff, 312
 Poland, area, 379
 — constitution, 361
 — population, 381
 — railways, 388.
 — revenue and expenditure, 366
 Pontiffs of Rome, list of, 313
 Pope, mode of election of, 312
 Porto-Rico, area and population, 412
 — commerce, 414
 Portugal, area, 351.
 — army, 350
 — budget for 1868-69, 348
 — church organisation, 346
 — colonies, 358
 — commerce, 352
 — constitution, 345
 — debt, 349
 — education of the people, 347

POR

- Portugal, exports and imports, 352
 — government, 346
 — money, weights, and measures, 353
 — navy, 350
 — population, 351
 — revenue and expenditure, 348
 — royal family, 343
 — trade and commerce, 351
 Prince Edward Island, area and population, 516
 — imports and exports, 518
 Prussia, area, 122
 — army, 117
 — budget for 1869, 113
 — chamber of deputies, 108
 — church organisation, 111
 — clergy, number and income, 112
 — coal production, 128
 — commerce, 126
 — commercial marine, 127
 — constitution, 107
 — council of ministers, 109
 — debt, public, 116
 — division of land, 126
 — education of the people, 112
 — exports and imports, 126
 — government, 109
 — industries, 128
 — iron-clad vessels, 119
 — landwehr, 117
 — legislative body, 108
 — manufactures, 187
 — navy, 119
 — occupations of the people, 126
 — population, 122
 — ports of war, 122
 — railways, 129
 — religious denominations, 111
 — revenue and expenditure, 113
 — royal family, 104
 — shipping, 127
 — sovereigns, list of, 107
 Puerto-Rico (see Porto Rico)

- Q**UEBEC, population, 516
 Queensland, area and pop., 717
 — government, 716
 — immigration, 718
 — imports and exports, 718
 — revenue and expenditure, 716

RUS

- R**ATISBON, population, 172
 Réunion, area and population, 93
 Reuss-Greiz, population, 157
 — — reigning family, 156
 Reuss-Schleiz, population, 155
 — — reigning family, 154
 Roman States (see Papal States)
 Romanof, House of, 356
 Rome, ancient diocese, 312
 — last census of, 321
 Roumania, area and population, 473
 — constitution, 471
 — commerce, 474
 — government, 472
 Russia, area, 379
 — army, 372
 — budget for 1869, 366
 — church organisation, 362
 — commerce, 385
 — commercial marine, 387
 — conscription, 373
 — constitution, 357
 — Cossacks, 376
 — council of the empire, 358
 — council of ministers, 359
 — debt, national, 369
 — education of the people, 364
 — fleet of war, 377
 — foreign loans, 368
 — government, 359
 — growth of empire, 381
 — holy synod, 359
 — imperial family, 355
 — imports and exports, 386
 — iron-clad navy, 378
 — lands of foreign settlers, 383
 — local administration, 360
 — manufactures, 389
 — money, weights, and measures, 390
 — navy, 377
 — nobility, 384
 — population, 379
 — races, 382
 — religious denominations, 363
 — railways, 388
 — revenue and expenditure, 365
 — senate, 358
 — serfs, emancipation, 382
 — shipping, 387
 — sovereigns, list of, 357
 — universities, 365

SAR

- S** **SARDINIA**, area and pop., 306
Saxe-Altenburg, population, 150
 — — reigning family, 149
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, constitution, 148
 — — — population, 148
 — — — reigning family, 147
Saxe-Meiningen, population, 145
 — — reigning family, 144
Saxe-Weimar, area, 142
 — — constitution, 142
 — — population, 143
 — — reigning family, 141
 — — revenue and expenditure, 142
Saxony, army, 101
 — constitution, 131
 — debt, 133
 — education, 132
 — population, 134
 — revenue and expenditure, 132
 — royal family, 130
Schaumburg-Lippe, population, 156
 — — reigning family, 155
Schleswig-Holstein, population, 124
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, area and population, 153
 — — reigning family, 152
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, area and population, 154
 — — reigning family, 152
Scotland, area, 244
 — births and deaths, 245
 — church organisation, 211
 — criminal statistics, 246
 — education, 214
 — emigration, 253
 — occupations of the people, 245
 — pauperism, 246
 — parliamentary representation, 203
 — population, 244
 — religious denominations, 211
 — (see also Great Britain and Ireland)
Senegal, area and population, 93
Serfs, Russian, emancipation of, 382
Servia, army and population, 475
 — commerce, 476
 — government, 474
Shanghai, imports and exports, 635
Sicily, area and population, 300
 — monasticism in, 296
Sierra Leone, area and population, 274
 — — imports and exports, 274
Silesia, Austrian, diet, 7
 — population, 22

SWE

- South Australia**, area and pop., 722
 — — commerce, 724
 — — government, 720
 — — mines, 726
 — — occupations of the people, 722
 — — railways, 727
 — — religious denominations, 723
 — — revenue and expenditure, 721
Spain, area, 405
 — army, 403
 — budget for 1868-69, 399
 — church organisation, 396
 — colonies, 412
 — commerce, 409
 — commercial navy, 411
 — constitution, 393
 — Cortes, 394
 — council of ministers, 395
 — debt, public, 401
 — ecclesiastical property, 401
 — education of the people, 397
 — exports and imports, 409
 — government, 395
 — iron-clad navy, 404
 — landed property, division of, 408
 — mines and minerals, 409
 — money, weights, and measures, 415
 — navy, 404
 — nobility, 408
 — population, 406
 — railways, 410
 — revenue and expenditure, 399
 — shipping, 411
 — sovereigns, list of, 396
Styria, diet, 7
 — population, 22
Suez canal, 617
 — town, population, 615
Sweden, area, 425
 — army, 423
 — budget for 1868-69, 421
 — commerce, 426
 — commercial marine, 427
 — constitution, 419
 — council of ministers, 420
 — debt, 422
 — exports and imports, 426
 — government, 420
 — mines and minerals, 427
 — navy, 424
 — population, 425
 — railways, 428
 — revenue and expenditure, 421

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Guardian	4,098	4,217	4,592	4,656	4,992	5,204
Saturday Review	3,269	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,730	3,346
Record	2,946	2,715	2,653	2,644	2,628	2,692
Lancet	1,389	1,361	1,510	1,568	1,741	1,908
Law Times	1,971	2,067	2,028	2,134	1,615	1,687
Patriot (afterwards English Independent)...	906	923	973	1,009	...	...
Athenæum	1,846	1,846	1,615	1,615	1,384	1,384
Nonconformist	1,481	1,461	1,384	1,442	1,269	1,384
The Queen .....	...	745	748	884	1,000	1,384
Evening Mail	2,468	2,211	1,730	1,634	1,506	1,314
Watchman	1,154	1,019	1,500	1,269	1,269	1,201
Weekly Register	1,342	1,000	1,061	1,108	1,123	1,136
Tablet	1,454	1,388	1,321	1,296	1,235	973
John Bull	721	596	576	682	730	846
Spectator	596	518	680	725	761	789
Church Review .....	...	616	581	599	661	763
Economist	976	827	815	775	757	713
St. James's Chronicle..	897	571	392	413	702	637
English Churchman ...	650	663	702	701	687	600
Examiner	1,474	1,082	884	776	639	543
Literary Churchman...	787	511	382	469	506	534
Clerical Journal	2,396	1,558	1,035	834	679	506
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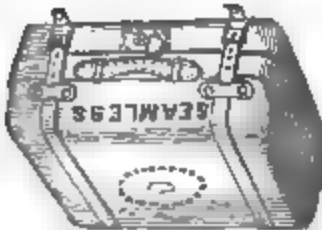


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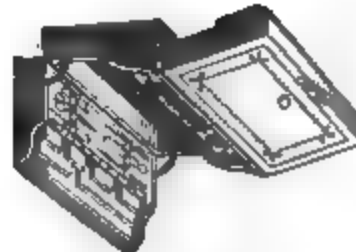
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